

# **Workshop on Grand Unified Theories: Phenomenology and Cosmology (GUTPC)**

## **Report of Contributions**

Contribution ID: 1

Type: **not specified**

## Testing fundamental theories with global fits

We all want to build fundamental theories and test them against experimental data. Testing our theories is made challenging, however, by the fact that our theories often have many unknown Lagrangian parameters and that the constraints come from numerous sophisticated experiments in collider physics, astrophysics and cosmology. Thus, exploring the parameter spaces of our models and correctly combining experimental constraints requires careful application of statistical principles and computational methods. In this talk, I describe the GAMBIT community and software framework for achieving these goals, and showcase results from recent global fits of fundamental theories.

**Primary author:** FOWLIE, Andrew**Presenter:** FOWLIE, Andrew**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 2

Type: **not specified**

## Phase transition catalyzed by primordial black holes

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 17:10 (20 minutes)*

We investigate the first-order phase transition catalyzed by primordial black holes (PBHs) in the early Universe. We find that super-horizon curvature perturbations generated in this scenario lead to the production of gravitational waves when the scalar modes re-enter the horizon. If PBHs with masses about  $10^{-13} M_{\odot}$  constitute all dark matter, the first-order electroweak phase transition catalyzed by PBHs can explain the gravitational wave signal observed by pulsar timing array collaborations without the overproduction of PBHs.

**Primary authors:** ZENG, Zhenmin (Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences); GUO, Zongkuan (Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

**Presenter:** ZENG, Zhenmin (Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 3

Type: **not specified**

## Minimal SU(5) theory on the edge: the importance of being effective

It is well known that the minimal renormalizable SU(5) grand unified theory is ruled out: it predicts same masses of down quarks and charged leptons, the gauge couplings do not unify and neutrinos are massless. We show here that all this can be cured simultaneously by the addition of higher-dimensional effective operators. However, the theory lives on the edge since the unification scale turns out as low as roughly  $10^{14}$  GeV, threatening proton longevity. If the lower bound on the proton lifetime was to be increased by an order of magnitude, the usual desert in energies between the weak and unification scales would be populated.

**Primary author:** ZANTEDESCHI, Michael (Tsung-Dao Lee Institute)

**Presenter:** ZANTEDESCHI, Michael (Tsung-Dao Lee Institute)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 4

Type: **not specified**

## On the Standard Model quark/lepton masses in an SU(8) theory

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 14:50 (20 minutes)*

We describe the origins of Standard Model quark/lepton masses and the CKM mixing pattern in an SU(8) theory through a set of d=5 operators induced by the gravitational effect.

**Primary authors:** MAO, Ying-nan (WHUT); 陈, 宁 (Nankai University)

**Presenter:** 陈, 宁 (Nankai University)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 5

Type: **not specified**

## Overview of Proton Decay Search Experiments

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 15:10 (20 minutes)*

Grand Unified Theories (GUTs) generically predict direct transition processes between quarks and leptons, and searching for proton decay is one of the unique ways to directly test GUTs. For most of the proton (and neutron) decay modes, the current lifetime limits are set by the Super-Kamiokande (Super-K) experiment, whose detector is the world's largest underground water Cherenkov detector. Besides the Super-K experiment, a few underground experiments are planned to start their data-taking in this decade, Hyper-K in Japan, DUNE in the U.S., and JUNO in China. Hyper-K is also an underground water Cherenkov detector with roughly 8 times larger water fiducial mass than Super-K, while the DUNE detector is equipped with liquid argon with a mass of about 40 kton and the JUNO detector consists of a 20-kton liquid scintillator. This talk will cover the basic proton decay search principles, current experimental status, and future expected sensitivities in those experiments.

**Primary author:** TAKENAKA, Akira (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Tsung-Dao Lee Institute)

**Presenter:** TAKENAKA, Akira (Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Tsung-Dao Lee Institute)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 6

Type: **not specified**

## Unification and Composite Asymmetric Dark Matter

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 16:50 (20 minutes)*

Asymmetric dark matter is one of alternative framework of dark matter to the weakly interacting massive particle framework, where its relic abundance is determined by the particle-antiparticle asymmetry. Once the dark matter asymmetry is originated from the same mechanism as the baryon asymmetry, the dark matter mass is predicted to be of GeV. Compositeness of asymmetric dark matter plays significant roles in inducing strong depletion of symmetric component of particle and antiparticle. Dimensional transmutation would provide a natural explanation of the dark matter mass in GeV, but it still remains a question why the gauge dynamics in the dark sector has confined at the similar scale as QCD. Considering a unification structure and mirror parity between the SM sector and dark sector, we provide an ultraviolet completion for the composite asymmetric dark matter framework. The unification framework provides key ingredients for the composite asymmetric dark matter, such as confinement in the dark sector similar to the QCD scale, a portal interaction sharing the generated asymmetry, and a portal interaction releasing enormous entropy in the dark sector. I also discuss the phenomenological consequence of this framework.

**Primary author:** KUWAHARA, Takumi (Peking University)**Presenter:** KUWAHARA, Takumi (Peking University)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 7

Type: **not specified**

## Axion dark matter and the cosmic dipole problem

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 16:30 (20 minutes)*

There is increasing evidence suggesting a discrepancy between the cosmic dipole observed in the number count of distant galaxies and the one derived from the cosmic microwave background (CMB). In this study, we investigate the possibility that the cosmic dipole problem can be addressed by considering the QCD axion, a hypothetical particle that arises from the spontaneous breaking of the Peccei-Quinn symmetry and is postulated to constitute the dark matter in our Universe.

**Primary author:** 韩, 成成 (Sun Yat-sen University)**Presenter:** 韩, 成成 (Sun Yat-sen University)**Session Classification:** Plenary



Contribution ID: 8

Type: **not specified**

## Modular Grand Unification Theories

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 14:00 (30 minutes)*

Flavor symmetry and grand unified symmetry are powerful tools to address the flavor structure of quarks and leptons. It is appealing to combine flavor symmetry with grand unification theories. In modular flavor symmetry, the flavons are replaced by modular forms and thus the resulting models are very economic and predictive. In this talk, I shall discuss the grand unification theories with modular flavor symmetry, the predictions for the fermion masses and flavor mixing and the correlation with the baryon asymmetry of the Universe will be presented.

**Primary author:** DING, Gui-Jun (University of Science and Technology of China)

**Co-authors:** Dr CHEN, Peng (Ocean University of China); Prof. KING, Stephen (University of Southampton); Dr YAO, Chang-Yuan (Nankai University); Dr LU, Jun-Nan (University of Science and Technology of China); Mr QU, Bu-Yao (University of Science and Technology of China)

**Presenter:** DING, Gui-Jun (University of Science and Technology of China)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 9

Type: **not specified**

## Investigating the BNV dinucleon to dilepton decays in the EFT

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 14:30 (20 minutes)*

Baryon number violation (BNV) is well-motivated by the BSM physics. Usually, the  $\Delta B = 1$  nucleon decay is predicted with the NP scale being pushed around the GUT scale inaccessible directly for the current collider experiments. However, there exist TeV scale NP scenarios in which the  $\Delta B = 1$  processes are suppressed but that of the  $\Delta B = 2$  are dominant. In this latter case, I will take an effective field theory approach to discuss the  $\Delta B = \Delta L = -2$  dinucleon to dilepton decays in nuclei ( $pp \rightarrow l+l'+$ ,  $pn \rightarrow l+\nu'$ ,  $nn \rightarrow \bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}'$ ).

**Primary author:** Dr MA, Xiao-Dong (SCNU)

**Presenter:** Dr MA, Xiao-Dong (SCNU)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 10

Type: **not specified**

## Susy breaking in a UV finite GUT

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 10:00 (30 minutes)*

Renormalisable supersymmetric grand unified theories typically employ large representations which lead to a perturbative Landau pole at energies soon above the unification scale. The UV limit may still make sense if the theory approaches a nonperturbative fixed point there. Although the RG flow cannot be followed, one can check various constraints which a consistent fixed point must satisfy. In the talk I will show how supersymmetry breaking influences the existence of fixed points and how close to reality is an  $SO(10)$  candidate for a susy GUT with consistent UV limit.

**Presenter:** Prof. BAJC, Borut (J Stefan Inst)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 11

Type: **not specified**

## Modular Flavor Symmetry in Heterotic $E_6$ GUT

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 10:30 (30 minutes)*

We discuss a common origin of four-dimensional flavor and CP symmetries in the context of heterotic string theory with standard embedding. We find that the flavor symmetries of fundamental and anti-fundamental representations of  $E_6$  gauge group are governed by geometric symmetries of Calabi-Yau threefolds, i.e., the symplectic modular symmetry. Furthermore, the CP symmetry is identified with an outer automorphism of the symplectic modular group of Calabi-Yau threefolds.

**Primary author:** OTSUKA, Hajime (Kyushu University)

**Co-authors:** KOBAYASHI, Tatsuo (Hokkaido University); ISHIGURO, Keiya (KEK)

**Presenter:** OTSUKA, Hajime (Kyushu University)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 12

Type: **not specified**

## Modular invariance and the QCD theta angle

*Thursday, 11 April 2024 11:00 (30 minutes)*

I will discuss a novel solution to the strong CP problem based on modular invariance. The latter is inherent to toroidal compactifications in string theory. We show that anomaly-free modular symmetry allows for simple effective theories of flavour and CP where (i) the QCD  $\theta$ -angle vanishes, (ii) the CKM phase is large, (iii) quark and lepton masses and mixings can be reproduced up to order one coefficients. We implement such a general paradigm in supersymmetry or supergravity, with modular forms or functions, with or without heavy coloured states.

**Primary authors:** Prof. STRUMIA, Alessandro (University of Pisa); Prof. FERUGLIO, Ferruccio (INFN, Padova); Dr TITOV, Arsenii (University of Pisa and INFN)

**Presenter:** Dr TITOV, Arsenii (University of Pisa and INFN)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 13

Type: **not specified**

## Exploring GUT origins of SMEFT operators

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 17:00 (20 minutes)*

In the precision frontier, effective field theories have been widely used to describe the new physics effects in a model independent way. It is intriguing to find ultraviolet (UV) theories that generate certain effective operators in the low energy regime, but the traditional way of integrating out heavy fields requires individual studies of UV models, which can be at odds with the bottom-up philosophy of effective field theories. In this report, we provide a purely bottom-up approach based on the  $j$ -basis analysis to explore the possible tree-level UV origins of higher dimensional effective operators, especially the baryon/lepton number violating ones. In particular, for vector resonances, we study their potential identity as gauge bosons in a Grand Unified Theory (GUT).

**Primary authors:** YU, Jiang-Hao (ITP, CAS); XIAO, Ming-Lei (Sun Yat-sen University)

**Presenter:** XIAO, Ming-Lei (Sun Yat-sen University)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 14

Type: **not specified**

## Revisiting Metastable Cosmic String Breaking

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 10:30 (30 minutes)*

In this talk, I will discuss the decay of metastable cosmic strings. By moving beyond the conventional thin string approximation, we explore the dynamics of cosmic strings with finite sizes, addressing a critical gap in previous estimates. This approach yields a more reliable lower limit on the tunneling rate, challenging earlier assumptions. The significance of these findings is underscored by their potential connection to gravitational wave signals detected in pulsar timing experiments, offering new perspectives in the study of cosmic strings within the framework of grand unified theories.

**Primary author:** Dr SHIRAI, Satoshi (Kavli IPMU)**Presenter:** Dr SHIRAI, Satoshi (Kavli IPMU)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 15

Type: **not specified**

## Yukawa coupling unification in SO(10) GUTs and the origin of Yukawa hierarchy of third-generation fermions

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 14:50 (20 minutes)*

In the SO(10) GUTs with or without supersymmetry, the Yukawa couplings of the third-generation fermions can be unified by employing renormalization group (RG) analysis, similar to the gauge couplings. In the considered models, Yukawa unification implies that different Yukawa couplings are generated from a single coupling in the UV through the decomposition of scalar and fermion representations of the GUT group. Thus, the Yukawa hierarchy emerges from the CG coefficient of decomposition of the GUT group and vacuum expectation values (vevs) of different scalars. As earlier research has already examined the possibility of realizing Yukawa unification in the supersymmetric context, in this talk, we will focus on a non-supersymmetric SO(10) model with an intermediate Pati-Salam symmetry, where both gauge and Yukawa unification can be achieved simultaneously. As an explicit example, we will justify Yukawa unification in SO(10) originate from a single Yukawa coupling between fermion bidoublet  $27 \times 27$  with a scalar multiplet  $351'$  decomposed as  $10 + \overline{126} + \dots$  in an  $E_6$  model. Taking into account some phenomenological features such as the proton decay and the absence of flavor-changing neutral currents (FCNCs) at tree-level, we derive constraints on the parameters of the low energy model, in particular on the ratio of the two Higgs doublets vevs  $\tan \beta$ .

**Primary author:** OUYANG, Ruiwen (HIAS, UCAS)

**Presenter:** OUYANG, Ruiwen (HIAS, UCAS)

**Session Classification:** Plenary



Contribution ID: 16

Type: **not specified**

## Gravitational Waves from Early Universe Symmetry Breakings

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 11:00 (30 minutes)*

I will talk about the gravitational waves that can be produced from early universe symmetry breakings such as phase transitions and cosmic strings, which can help reveal more information GUT and others. The focus is partially on theory development and partially on experimental status.

**Primary author:** GUO, Huaike (UCAS (ICTP-AP))

**Presenter:** GUO, Huaike (UCAS (ICTP-AP))

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 17

Type: **not specified**

## A phenomenological study of SU(5) with Type-I+III seesaw

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 17:20 (20 minutes)*

We build a SU(5) model with type-I+III seesaw by introducing a fermion field  $\mathbf{24}_F$ . Under the condition of gauge coupling unification at two-loop level, we scan the parameter space of new particles. We find  $M_\Sigma$  should be light to increase the scale of  $M_{\text{GUT}}$ . Three new particles satisfy the following mass hierarchy  $M_\Sigma < M_{Q_8} < M_Q$ . Taking into account current limits and future targets of proton decay experiments, we give a parameter space analysis by parameterizing the flavor mixing part in proton decay formula. In conclusion, there is hope to test this model in future proton decay experiments.

**Primary authors:** FANG, Gaoxiang (HIAS, UCAS); ZHOU, Yeling

**Presenter:** FANG, Gaoxiang (HIAS, UCAS)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 18

Type: **not specified**

## Journey Towards Asymptotically Safe GUT

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 11:00 (30 minutes)*

Solving QFT is key to a more profound understanding of present and next generation of theories of Nature. The large number-of-flavour  $1/N_f$  expansion has been a useful tool to go beyond Feynman diagrammatic computations. In this talk, I will discuss not only the theoretical perspectives of this method but, in particular, also its important applications in particle physics phenomenology. I will show that by using the large number-of-flavour  $1/N_f$  summation techniques, the Standard Model can achieve an interacting ultraviolet fixed point to be asymptotically safe, addressing the famous UV Landau Pole problem. We have also applied this method to Grand Unified Theory to explore the safety of Pati-Salam model and Trinification model.

**Presenter:** Prof. WANG, Zhi-Wei (UESTC)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 19

Type: **not specified**

## The Three-Family N=1 Supersymmetric Pati-Salam Models from Type IIA String Theory on $T^6/(Z_2 \times Z_2)$ Orientifold with Intersecting D6-Branes

Wednesday, 10 April 2024 16:00 (30 minutes)

We provide a systematic construction of three-family N=1 supersymmetric Pati-Salam models from Type IIA orientifolds on  $T^6/(Z_2 \times Z_2)$  with intersecting D6-branes. All the gauge symmetries  $SU(4)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$  arise from the stacks of D6-branes with  $U(n)$  gauge symmetries, while the hidden sector is specified by  $USp(n)$  D6-branes. The Pati-Salam gauge symmetry can be broken down to the  $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_{B-L} \times U(1)_{I_{3R}}$  via D6-brane splittings, and further down to the Standard Model (SM) via the D- and F-flatness preserving Higgs mechanism from massless open string states in a N=2 subsector. In addition, we propose a systematic method to construct all the possible three-family N=1 supersymmetric Pati-Salam models by solving all the common solutions for the RR tadpole cancellation conditions, N=1 supersymmetry conditions, and three generation conditions with deterministic algorithm. We show that there are only 33 independent models with different gauge coupling relations at string scale after modding out equivalent relations. In particular, there is one and only one independent model which has gauge coupling unification. Moreover, we can decouple the exotic particles in these models, realize the gauge coupling relation at string scale, and explain the SM fermion masses and mixings, etc.

**Presenter:** Prof. LI, Tianjun (ITP)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 20

Type: **not specified**

## F-Theory GUTs: Prospects and Challenges

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 09:30 (30 minutes)*

This talk focuses on the construction of F-theory GUTs and their low energy implications. Alternative mechanisms of symmetry breaking will be described in prototype examples. Some phenomenological issues, including the computation of Yukawa couplings and the origin of discrete symmetries in this framework will be discussed.

**Presenter:** Prof. LEONTARIS, George (Ioannina U)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 21

Type: **not specified**

## From first order phase transitions to Gravitational waves

*Thursday, 11 April 2024 10:30 (30 minutes)*

Gravitational waves can be produced from first order cosmological phase transitions that occur early in the Universe. I will show exciting recent results showing that i) some scenarios with grand unification may already be constrained by LIGO data because they imply a first order phase transition that is too strong and ii) a possible signal of a stochastic gravitational wave background from pulsar timing array experiments. These results mean that we have now entered an era where robust predictions of the gravitational wave spectra from first order phase transitions are vital. Based on a recent invited review, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 135 (2024) 104094, and several related works, I will discuss various subtle issues in the prediction of gravitational wave spectra from first order phase transitions that can significantly impact the predictions and review the current status of predictions for gravitational waves from first order phase transitions. In particular I will discuss criteria for determining if a phase transition completes, and the dependence of gravitational wave predictions on the transition temperature and a variety of standard approximations.

**Presenter:** Prof. ATHRON, Peter (NJNU)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 22

Type: **not specified**

## Dark matter from sterile-sterile neutrino mixing

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 16:00 (30 minutes)*

I will discuss the possibility that a heavy, metastable, dark right-handed neutrino with mass in the TeV-PeV range can play the role of (cold) dark matter particle. The right abundance would be produced by the Higgs induced mixing with a seesaw right-handed neutrino (RHINO model), i.e., by sterile-sterile neutrino mixing. Such a mixing would necessarily require a further extension of the minimal seesaw mechanism and can be described, effectively, by a dimension-five operator. The same mixing would also necessarily induce dark neutrino instability with lifetimes that can be much longer than the age of the universe and can escape current constraints from neutrino telescopes. Alternatively, a contribution to very high energy neutrino flux produced by dark neutrino decays could explain an anomalous excess at 100 TeV energies recently confirmed by the IceCube collaboration. Finally, I will discuss a simple UV complete model where the mediator is given by a massive fermion. Intriguingly, it comes out that the favoured scale of new physics for RHINO to satisfy the dark matter requirements coincides with the grand-unified scale: an intriguing grand-unified RHINO miracle.

**Presenter:** Prof. DI BARI , Pasquale (Southampton U)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 24

Type: **not specified**

## Proton Decay and SU(5) Grand Unification

*Tuesday, 9 April 2024 14:00 (30 minutes)*

This talk will be an overview of the status of proton decay in SU(5) grand unification. After a brief history/review of grand unification and proton decay experiments, I will focus on the phenomenological impact of these coming proton decay experiments on a broad range of models. I will focus initially on several supersymmetric models such as minimal SU(5) (with various SUSY breaking scenarios), Missing Pattern Models, and Flipped SU(5) models. I will comment on how their proton decay signatures differ. Then, I will spend some time discussing what types of non-supersymmetric models are viable. I will finish by discussing a motivated grand unified theory which can explain the W-boson anomaly.

**Presenter:** Prof. EVANS, Jason (TDLI)**Session Classification:** Plenary



Contribution ID: 26

Type: **not specified**

## **Cosmic superstrings vs gauge strings: gravitational wave signals**

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 10:00 (30 minutes)*

**Presenter:** Prof. MARFATIA, Danny (Hawaii U)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 27

Type: **not specified**

## Theory and phenomenology of Flavoured Trinification

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 16:30 (30 minutes)*

Given the tremendous phenomenological success of the Standard Model (SM) framework, it becomes increasingly important to understand to what extent its specific structure dynamically emerges from unification principles. In this talk, I will discuss an anomaly-free supersymmetric (SUSY) Grand Unification model based upon gauge trinification  $SU(3)^3$  symmetry and a local  $SU(2) \times U(1)$  family symmetry, with particle spectra and gauge symmetries inspired by a possible reduction pattern  $E_8 \rightarrow E_6 \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ , with subsequent  $E_6 \rightarrow SU(3)^3$  symmetry breaking step. In this framework, higher-dimensional operators of  $E_6$  induce the threshold corrections in the gauge and Yukawa interactions leading, in particular, to only two distinct Yukawa couplings in the fundamental sector of the resulting  $SU(3)^3 \times SU(2) \times U(1)$  Lagrangian. Among the appealing features emergent in this framework are the Higgs-matter unification and a unique minimal three Higgs doublet scalar sector at the electroweak scale as well as tree-level hierarchies in the light fermion spectra consistent with those observed in nature. In addition, I will overview interesting phenomenological prospects for New Physics searches at particle colliders and for neutrino physics.

**Presenter:** Prof. PASECHNIK, Roman (Lund U)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 28

Type: **not specified**

## Proton Decay and Gravitational Waves as Complementary Tests of Grand Unification

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 09:30 (30 minutes)*

I will discuss how proton decay, combined with gravitational waves, can be used to test Grand Unified Theories (GUTs). In particular, proton decay searches by large multipurpose neutrino experiments such as DUNE, Hyper-Kamiokande, and JUNO will either discover proton decay or further push the symmetry-breaking scale above  $10^{16}$  GeV. Another possible observational consequence of GUTs is the formation of a cosmic string network produced during the breaking of the GUT to the Standard Model gauge group, which can produce a stochastic background of gravitational waves. Several gravitational wave detectors will be sensitive to this over a wide frequency range. I will demonstrate the non-trivial complementarity between the observation of proton decay and gravitational waves produced from cosmic strings in determining SO(10) GUT breaking chains and their compatibility with leptogenesis as a means of producing the observed matter-antimatter asymmetry.

**Presenter:** Prof. TURNER, Jessica (IPPP Durham)**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 29

Type: **not specified**

# Hyperunified Theory

*Thursday, 11 April 2024 09:30 (40 minutes)*

**Presenter:** Prof. WU, Yue-Liang (UCAS)

**Session Classification:** Plenary

Contribution ID: 30

Type: **not specified**

## Phenomenological tests of supersymmetric SO(10) grand unified theories

*Wednesday, 10 April 2024 14:30 (20 minutes)*

I will extend the discussion about SO(10) GUT phenomenology to the supersymmetric (SUSY) version. As the RG running is different in SUSY SO(10), the intermediate scale can be close to the GUT scale, providing a natural framework for metastable strings, which produce gravitational wave signal that is consistent with the new results from Pulsar Timing Arrays (PTAs). Moreover, the kaonic proton decay predicted by SUSY GUTs can be tested by the upcoming JUNO experiment. I will present how proton decay and gravitational wave can be used to constrain the parameters in a realistic SUSY SO(10), where the fermion mass and mixing are all considered.

**Presenter:** FU, Bowen (TDLI)**Session Classification:** Plenary