

Leptogenesis and fermion mass fit in a renormalizable SO(10) model

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ABSTRACT: A non-supersymmetric renormalizable SO(10) model is investigated for its viability in explaining the observed fermion masses and mixing parameters along with the baryon asymmetry produced via thermal leptogenesis. The Yukawa sector of the model consists of complex 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ scalars with a Peccei-Quinn like symmetry and it leads to strong correlations among the Yukawa couplings of all the standard model fermions including the couplings and masses of the right-handed (RH) neutrinos. The latter implies the necessity to include the second lightest RH neutrino and flavor effects for the precision computation of leptogenesis. We use the most general density matrix equations to calculate the temperature evolution of flavoured leptonic asymmetry. A simplified analytical solution of these equations, applicable to the RH neutrino spectrum predicted in the model, is also obtained which allows one to fit the observed baryon to photon ratio along with the other fermion mass observables in a numerically efficient way. The analytical and numerical solutions are found to be in agreement within a factor of $\mathcal{O}(1)$. We find that the successful leptogenesis in this model does not prefer any particular value for leptonic Dirac and Majorana CP phases and the entire range of values of these observables is found to be consistent. The model specifically predicts (a) the lightest neutrino mass m_{ν_1} between 2–8 meV, (b) the effective mass of neutrinoless double beta decay $m_{\beta\beta}$ between 4–10 meV, and (c) a particular correlation between the Dirac and one of the Majorana CP phases.

KEYWORDS: GUT, Neutrino Physics, Quark Masses and SM Parameters, Cosmology of Theories beyond the SM

ARXIV EPRINT: [2109.04050](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.04050)

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1 Introduction

Augmentation of the Standard Model (SM) with gauge singlet fermions — the so-called Right-Handed (RH) neutrinos — provides a natural explanation for the observed small masses of weakly interacting neutrinos through the seesaw mechanism [1–4]. Generating matter-antimatter asymmetry through leptogenesis [5] (see also [6–8] for the recent reviews) is a direct cosmological application of the RH neutrinos. The existence of these new fermions is naturally predicted by a class of Grand Unified Theories (GUT) based on SO(10) gauge symmetry [9, 10]. Along with the unification of strong and electroweak interactions, it also provides a complete unification of the SM quarks and leptons of a given generation in a single irreducible spinorial representation of the underlying gauge group which also includes an RH neutrino. Therefore, the masses and couplings of the RH neutrinos are related with those of the SM fermions. The exact nature of relations depend on the specific scalar sector one considers for a given version of SO(10) GUT.

The Yukawa sector of renormalizable non-supersymmetric SO(10) GUTs has been extensively investigated for its viability in reproducing the low-energy data of fermion masses and mixing parameters [11–21]. All the fermions residing in three generations of 16-plet can interact with Lorentz scalar 10_H , 120_H and $\overline{126}_H$ dimensional representations of SO(10). The first two of these can be chosen as real or complex. Minimum two scalar fields are necessary to reproduce a realistic spectrum of quarks and leptons [11]. Additional restrictions

like a Peccei-Quinn symmetry [12, 13] and/or condition of spontaneous CP violation [13] are also often used to reduce the number of Yukawa couplings in order to construct more predictive models. These restrictions allow one to write down the charged fermions and neutrino mass matrices in terms of very few fundamental Yukawa couplings and Vacuum Expectation Values (VEV) of scalars and give rise to correlations between the quark and lepton spectrum. These correlations are then used to first check the viability of the underlying model, and if found to be consistent with the known data, to derive predictions for observables that are not yet determined in the experiments. These predictions can be used to establish further the validity of the underlying model or otherwise. For example, based on this procedure a specific range for the reactor neutrino mixing angle was predicted in a model with complex 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ scalars in [13] which was found in excellent agreement with its value independently measured by Daya Bay [22] and RENO [23] experiments a year later.

Since RH neutrinos are naturally accommodated with the other SM quarks and leptons in SO(10) GUTs, possibility of leptogenesis in these frameworks has also been explored in several works [24–36]. In these studies, SO(10)-inspired relationship between the Dirac neutrino and up-type quark mass matrices is assumed. This allows complete or partial determination of the RH neutrino mass spectrum from the light neutrino masses and mixing leading to a predictive setup to study the thermal leptogenesis. As one of the important results, it has been pointed out that in most of the cases the lepton asymmetry is dominantly generated by the decays of the second lightest RH neutrino [37–42]. This is referred as N_2 dominated leptogenesis and the dependence of the lepton flavors on CP asymmetries and washout processes play crucial role in this scenario. Subsequently, the conditions for successful leptogenesis in SO(10)-inspired models have been extensively studied both analytically and numerically and low energy predictions for the light neutrino observables have been derived in [35, 36, 43, 44].

While leptogenesis has been studied using certain SO(10)-inspired conditions, its comprehensive analysis in concrete and realistic SO(10) models has not been carried out in the necessary details. As it will be described later in this paper, the constrained Yukawa sector of realistic and predictive SO(10) models do not relate only the Dirac neutrino Yukawa couplings with those of the up-type quarks but also relate the RH neutrino mass matrix with the mass matrices of other SM fermions. Therefore, the robust evaluation of baryon asymmetry needs to be carried out in the region of parameter space allowed by the viable fermion mass spectrum. To the best of our knowledge, most of the fermion mass fits performed earlier in realistic SO(10) models do not include leptogenesis except [14]. In ref. [14], the final lepton asymmetry is evaluated using an approximate analytical solution of Boltzmann equations governing the evolution of $B - L$ asymmetry produced mainly from the decay of the lightest RH neutrino. It is then fitted with the other fermion masses and mixing angles. As we show in this paper, the RH neutrino mass spectrum and Dirac neutrino Yukawa couplings allowed by realistic fermion mass spectrum are such that the lepton asymmetry is dominantly generated by the decays of the second lightest RH neutrino. It also requires careful incorporation of lepton flavor effects beyond the simplified approach adopted in [14]. Therefore, investigation of viable leptogenesis requires more

precise computation of evolution of flavor specific lepton asymmetries produced from the decays of all the three RH neutrinos and subsequent washouts effects. This is the main aim of the present work.

The recent advances in computing kinetic evolutions of flavor specific lepton asymmetries using Density Matrix Equations (DME) instead of the usual Boltzmann Equations (BE) allow more accurate evaluation of the final lepton asymmetry for arbitrary RH neutrino mass spectrum [45]. We use these equations to first derive an approximate analytical solution applicable for the RH neutrino mass spectrum and Yukawa couplings predicted by an SO(10) model with 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ Higgs. This solution has a simple form and it is quite useful for fitting the baryon to photon ratio η_B to its observed value along with all the fermion masses and mixing parameters in a numerically very efficient way. Once the values of fundamental Yukawa couplings and VEVs are determined in this way, we also compute η_B by numerically solving the full DME. We look for several solutions which are statistically allowed and derive comprehensive predictions for many observables in the lepton sector.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we discuss the Yukawa sector of an SO(10) model with two scalar representations and derive the correlations between the quark and lepton sector including the mass spectrum of RH neutrinos. The detailed treatment of leptogenesis is presented in section 3 where we discuss the general DME formalism and its simplification for the obtained mass spectrum of the RH neutrinos. Numerical analysis, results and predictions of the model are discussed in section 4. Finally, the study is summarized in section 5 and some relevant supplementary material is given in two sections in appendix.

2 Yukawa sector of minimal SO(10) and Right-Handed neutrino mass spectrum

In the renormalizable versions of SO(10) models, the masses of all the fermions residing in three generations of 16_F can arise from their Yukawa interactions with three scalar representations: 10_H , 120_H and $\overline{126}_H$. For realistic fermion masses and mixing angles, Yukawa interactions with at least two of these scalar multiplets are necessary [11]. For the present study, we choose a 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ as minimal¹ Yukawa sector which is known to provide realistic fermion masses [13, 15]. The $\overline{126}_H$ can break U(1)_{B-L} subgroup of SO(10) and generate Majorana masses for the SM singlet and the active neutrinos. The most general Yukawa interactions with a complex 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ can be written as

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = 16_F^T \left(Y_{10} 10_H + \tilde{Y}_{10} 10_H^* + Y_{126} \overline{126}_H \right) 16_F + \text{h.c.} \quad (2.1)$$

Here, Y_{10} , \tilde{Y}_{10} and Y_{126} are symmetric matrices in generation space.

¹Here, the minimality is defined in the sense of number of Higgs representations used in the Yukawa sector. We have chosen a complex 10_H . Alternatively, a case for real 10_H and 120_H along with $\overline{126}_H$ without any additional symmetry has also been put forward as minimal Yukawa sector in [18].

Different SM fields residing in the above representation can be identified as

$$\begin{aligned}
16_F &= Q_L(3, 2, 1/6) + u_L^c(\bar{3}, 1, -2/3) + d_L^c(\bar{3}, 1, 1/3) \\
&\quad + L_L(1, 2, -1/2) + e_L^c(1, 1, 1) + \nu_L^c(1, 1, 0), \\
10_H &= h_{10,u}(1, 2, -1/2) + h_{10,d}(1, 2, 1/2) + \dots, \\
\overline{126}_H &= h_{126,u}(1, 2, -1/2) + h_{126,d}(1, 2, 1/2) + S(1, 1, 0) + \dots,
\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

where, the numbers in parentheses denote the $SU(3)_C$, $SU(2)_L$ and $U(1)_Y$ charges, respectively. As it can be seen, each 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ contains a pair of Higgs doublet with opposite hypercharge. Additional doublets may also arise from the fields like 210_H which do not contribute to the Yukawa interactions but may be needed to break the unified gauge group [46, 47]. Once $SO(10)$ is broken into the SM, the different doublets of the same hypercharge get mixed with each other and it is typically assumed that only a pair of them remains light and it breaks electroweak symmetry at the scales much below the GUT scale. We denote this light pair by $h_{u,d}$ and parametrize the different doublets of 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{10,d} &= \alpha_1 h_d, \quad h_{126,d} = \alpha_2 h_d, \\
h_{10,u} &= \beta_1 h_u, \quad h_{126,u} = \beta_2 h_u.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

The parameters α_i and β_i can be computed in terms of the parameters of the Lagrangian once the full scalar spectrum of the theory is specified. In general, $|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2 \leq 1$ and $|\beta_1|^2 + |\beta_2|^2 \leq 1$. The equality holds when the Higgs doublets in the theory arise from only 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$.

After the $SO(10)$ is broken into the SM gauge symmetry, the effective Yukawa interactions as obtained from eq. (2.1) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
-\mathcal{L}_Y &= \overline{Q}_L \left((\alpha_1 H + \alpha_2 F) h_d + \beta_1^* \tilde{H} \tilde{h}_u \right) d_R + \overline{Q}_L \left((\beta_1 H + \beta_2 F) h_u + \alpha_1^* \tilde{H} \tilde{h}_d \right) u_R \\
&\quad + \overline{L}_L \left((\alpha_1 H - 3\alpha_2 F) h_d + \beta_1^* \tilde{H} \tilde{h}_u \right) e_R + \overline{L}_L \left((\beta_1 H - 3\beta_2 F) h_u + \alpha_1^* \tilde{H} \tilde{h}_d \right) \nu_R \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \nu_R^T C^{-1} F \nu_R S + \text{h.c.},
\end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

where $\tilde{h}_{u,d} = i\sigma_2 h_{u,d}^*$ and

$$H = 2\sqrt{2} Y_{10}, \quad \tilde{H} = 2\sqrt{2} \tilde{Y}_{10}, \quad F = -i4\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} Y_{126}. \tag{2.5}$$

It is seen from eq. (2.4) that in the sub-GUT scale theory — three charged fermion Yukawa coupling matrices $Y_{u,d,e}$, the Dirac neutrino Yukawa coupling matrix Y_ν and the singlet neutrino mass matrix M_R — all originate from only three fundamental Yukawa coupling matrices. In this way, the quark-lepton unification offered by $SO(10)$ GUTs is known to lead to a constrained and predictive framework for fermion masses and mixing parameters.

Additional assumptions can lead to even more predictive scenarios within the above framework [12, 13]. An interesting and viable example is based on a Peccei-Quinn [48] like $U(1)$ symmetry under which $16_F \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} 16_F$ and $(10_H, \overline{126}_H) \rightarrow e^{-2i\alpha} (10_H, \overline{126}_H)$. This

leads to $\tilde{Y}_{10} = 0$ in eq. (2.1). A similar result can also be obtained if the model is embedded into a supersymmetric framework and the supersymmetry is broken at or above the GUT scale, see [49] for example. The holomorphy of superpotential forbids Yukawa interactions with 10_H^* in this case. The effective Yukawa couplings in this class of frameworks can be parametrized using eq. (2.4) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_d &= H' + F', \\
 Y_u &= r(H' + sF'), \\
 Y_e &= H' - 3F', \\
 Y_\nu &= r(H' - 3sF'), \\
 M_R &= v'_S F',
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.6}$$

where we have defined

$$H' = \alpha_1 H, \quad F' = \alpha_2 F, \quad r = \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1}, \quad s = \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_2}{\alpha_2 \beta_1}, \quad v'_S = \frac{v_S}{\alpha_2}.
 \tag{2.7}$$

Here, v_S is VEV of the SM singlet field S . The SM fermion mass spectrum including that of RH neutrinos can be obtained from just two Yukawa coupling matrices in this case. Both h_u and h_d are required to be light through additional fine-tuning. The Yukawa sum rules obtained in eq. (2.6) are identical to the one obtained in the minimal supersymmetric SO(10) model [11, 50–52] with an important difference that the effective theory below the GUT scale is two-Higgs-doublet model (2HDM) of type II in the present case.

Alternatively, if only h_d is assumed light instead of two Higgs doublets, the effective theory below the GUT scale is described by eq. (2.4) with $\beta_{1,2} = 0$. The sub-GUT scale theory is the SM with Y_u , Y_d and Y_e as uncorrelated coupling matrices. The Dirac and Majorana neutrino couplings are obtained as $Y_\nu = Y_u$ and $M_R \propto Y_d - Y_e$. In comparison, this scenario is less predictive than the one discussed earlier in terms of the number of Yukawa couplings and we shall not consider here in subsequent discussion.

The complete unification of quarks and leptons of a given generation and choice of minimal Higgs sector allows one to determine the masses of RH neutrinos in the given framework. Assuming that the light neutrino masses are generated dominantly through type I seesaw mechanism,² the SM neutrino mass matrix is given by

$$M_\nu = -v_u^2 Y_\nu M_R^{-1} Y_\nu^T,
 \tag{2.8}$$

where $v_{u,d} = \langle h_{u,d} \rangle$, $v_u^2 + v_d^2 \equiv v^2 = (174 \text{ GeV})^2$ and $v_u/v_d \equiv \tan \beta$. If no finely tuned cancellations are assumed between the Y_{10} and Y_{126} contributions in eq. (2.6), one finds

$$(Y_\nu)_{ij} = c_{ij} (Y_u)_{ij},
 \tag{2.9}$$

where c_{ij} are numerical factors of $\mathcal{O}(1)$. The RH neutrino masses can be approximated by inverting eq. (2.8) and substituting eq. (2.9). Simplification assuming only the third

²The $\overline{126}_H$ also contains a weak triplet sub-multiplet whose VEV can induce masses for the light neutrinos through type II seesaw mechanism. We assume that this contribution is sub-dominant compared to type I as it is known to lead to inconsistent neutrino mass spectrum in the minimal model considered here [13].

generation gives an approximate magnitude of the heaviest RH neutrino mass as

$$M_{N_3} \simeq 8 \times 10^{13} \text{ GeV} \times c_{33}^2 \times \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{0.83}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{y_t}{0.44}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{0.05 \text{ eV}}{m_{\nu_3}}\right). \quad (2.10)$$

Here, y_t is the value of top quark Yukawa coupling at the GUT scale. Further, eq. (2.4) also gives

$$M_R = \frac{v'_S}{4} (Y_d - Y_e), \quad (2.11)$$

which implies that the hierarchy among the masses of RH neutrinos is similar to that of the down-type quarks or charged leptons.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{N_2}}{M_{N_3}} &\simeq \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m_s}{m_b}, \frac{m_\mu}{m_\tau}\right) \simeq (2-6) \times 10^{-2}, \\ \frac{M_{N_1}}{M_{N_2}} &\simeq \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m_d}{m_s}, \frac{m_e}{m_\mu}\right) \simeq (0.5-5) \times 10^{-2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Typically, eqs. (2.10), (2.12) imply the following approximate ranges for the masses of RH neutrinos in the model.

$$M_{N_1} \simeq 10^{9-11} \text{ GeV}, \quad M_{N_2} \simeq 10^{10-12} \text{ GeV}, \quad M_{N_3} \simeq 10^{12-14} \text{ GeV}. \quad (2.13)$$

The spectrum of RH neutrinos is hierarchical although the inter generational hierarchy is not as strong as that in the up-type quark sector.

3 Leptogenesis

We now discuss the generation of lepton asymmetry through decays of heavy RH neutrinos within this model. Starting from the most general DME, we obtain a relatively simple analytical expression applicable for the kind of mass spectrum of RH neutrinos given by eq. (2.13) and for the hierarchical Dirac neutrino Yukawa coupling matrix Y_ν given by eq. (2.9).

3.1 Density matrix equations

In thermal leptogenesis, the lepton asymmetry gets generated by CP violating out-of-equilibrium decays of the RH neutrinos. CP asymmetry arises through the interference between the tree and 1-loop diagrams involving heavy neutrinos decaying into leptons and Higgs. For $M_{N_i} \gg 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$, the combination of lepton and anti-lepton flavor states which couple to N_i can be treated as states which maintain the coherence between their production and inverse decays. For example, one can define these states as

$$|L_i\rangle = \sum_\alpha C_{i\alpha} |L_\alpha\rangle, \quad |\bar{L}_i\rangle = \sum_\alpha \bar{C}_{i\alpha} |\bar{L}_\alpha\rangle, \quad (3.1)$$

with $C_{i\alpha} = \langle L_i | L_\alpha \rangle$ and $\bar{C}_{i\alpha} = \langle \bar{L}_i | \bar{L}_\alpha \rangle$ and they can be explicitly determined from the vertex between N_i , L_α and Higgs. In general $C_{i\alpha} \neq \bar{C}_{i\alpha}$. However, if only tree level contribution is considered then

$$C_{i\alpha} = \bar{C}_{i\alpha} = \frac{Y_{i\alpha}}{\sqrt{(Y^\dagger Y)_{ii}}}. \quad (3.2)$$

Here, Y is the Yukawa coupling matrix Y_ν but in the basis of diagonal Y_e and M_R . Explicitly,

$$Y = U_e^\dagger Y_\nu U_{\nu_R}, \quad (3.3)$$

where U_e and U_{ν_R} are obtained from the diagonalization of Y_e and M_R , respectively. In this unflavored regime, the lepton asymmetry can be computed using the classical BE and final asymmetry is dominantly produced by the processes involving lightest RH neutrino [6].

The coherent evolution of the states $|L_i\rangle$ and $|\bar{L}_i\rangle$ breaks down for $M_{N_1} < 10^{12}$ GeV because the charged leptons Yukawa interactions come into thermal equilibrium and the inverse decay processes start differentiating between the different flavors of leptons [37–42]. To account for these effects, the simple BE need to be replaced by the more general DME. These equations have been systematically derived in [45] and they can be used to evaluate asymmetry for the general mass spectrum of RH neutrinos. We list them below for the convenience of readers as well as for setting up the notations to be used in the subsequent discussion and analysis.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_{N_j}}{dz} &= -D_j (N_{N_j} - N_{N_j}^{\text{eq}}), \\ \frac{dN_{\alpha\beta}}{dz} &= \sum_j \left[\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)} D_j (N_{N_j} - N_{N_j}^{\text{eq}}) - \frac{1}{2} W_j \{P^{(j)}, N\}_{\alpha\beta} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{\text{Im}(\Lambda_\tau)}{H z} (\delta_{\alpha 1} N_{1\beta} + \delta_{\beta 1} N_{\alpha 1} - 2\delta_{\alpha 1} \delta_{\beta 1} N_{11}) \\ &\quad - \frac{\text{Im}(\Lambda_\mu)}{H z} (\delta_{\alpha 2} N_{2\beta} + \delta_{\beta 2} N_{\alpha 2} - 2\delta_{\alpha 2} \delta_{\beta 2} N_{22}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

where $z = M_{N_1}/T$, N_{N_j} (N) is a product of number density of N_j^{th} neutrino ($B - L$ asymmetry) and the comoving volume occupied by a heavy neutrino in ultra-relativistic thermal equilibrium. $N_{N_i}^{\text{eq}}$ is the corresponding equilibrium value

$$N_{N_i}^{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{2} x_i z^2 \mathcal{K}_2(z_i), \quad (3.5)$$

such that $N_{N_i}^{\text{eq}}(z_i \simeq 0) = 1$. Here,

$$x_j = \frac{M_j^2}{M_1^2}, \quad z_j = \sqrt{x_j} z, \quad (3.6)$$

and $\mathcal{K}_i(z)$ are modified Bessel functions of the second kind. D_j is rescaled decay rate given by

$$D_j \equiv D_j(z) = K_j x_j z \frac{\mathcal{K}_1(z_j)}{\mathcal{K}_2(z_j)}, \quad (3.7)$$

with

$$K_{j\alpha} = \frac{M_j |Y_{\alpha j}|^2}{8\pi H(M_j)}, \quad K_j = \sum_\alpha K_{j\alpha} = \frac{M_j (Y^\dagger Y)_{jj}}{8\pi H(M_j)}, \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$H(z) = 1.66 \sqrt{g_*} \frac{M_1^2}{M_P} \frac{1}{z^2}, \quad (3.9)$$

is Hubble expansion rate.

The CP asymmetry in the decay of j^{th} RH neutrino in full three flavor regime is described by the matrix $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)}$ in eq. (3.4) and its explicit expression in terms of the Yukawa couplings and RH neutrino masses is given by [45, 53]

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)} = \frac{3i}{32\pi (Y^\dagger Y)_{jj}} \sum_{i \neq j} \left[\frac{\xi(x_i/x_j)}{\sqrt{x_i/x_j}} \left(Y_{\alpha j} Y_{\beta i}^* (Y^\dagger Y)_{ij} - Y_{\beta j}^* Y_{\alpha i} (Y^\dagger Y)_{ji} \right) + \frac{2}{3(x_i/x_j - 1)} \left(Y_{\alpha j} Y_{\beta i}^* (Y^\dagger Y)_{ji} - Y_{\beta j}^* Y_{\alpha i} (Y^\dagger Y)_{ij} \right) \right], \quad (3.10)$$

where

$$\xi(x) = \frac{2}{3}x \left[(1+x) \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right) - \frac{2-x}{1-x} \right]. \quad (3.11)$$

W_j represents an appropriately rescaled rate of the washout of $B - L$ symmetry and it is given by

$$W_j \equiv W_j(z) = \frac{1}{4} K_j \sqrt{x_j} z_j^3 \mathcal{K}_1(z_j). \quad (3.12)$$

Further,

$$P_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)} = C_{j\alpha} C_{j\beta}^* = \frac{Y_{\alpha j} Y_{\beta j}^*}{(Y^\dagger Y)_{jj}}, \quad (3.13)$$

denotes the projection matrix describing how a particular combination of flavored asymmetry gets washed out. Finally, the last two terms in eq. (3.4) account for damping in the off-diagonal terms of the $B - L$ asymmetry matrix N . They are determined as

$$\frac{\text{Im}(\Lambda_\mu)}{H z} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-3} y_\mu^2 T}{H z} = 1.7 \times 10^{-10} \frac{M_P}{M_1},$$

$$\frac{\text{Im}(\Lambda_\tau)}{H z} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-3} y_\tau^2 T}{H z} = 4.7 \times 10^{-8} \frac{M_P}{M_1}. \quad (3.14)$$

When the temperature goes below 10^{12} GeV, the y_τ dependent interactions come into thermal equilibrium and leads to decoherence of τ -lepton states. Subsequently, when the temperature drops below 10^9 GeV the similar effects arise from the y_μ dependent interactions. Similarly, the electron Yukawa dependent damping term needs to be added if one considers $M_{N_1} < 10^6$ GeV.

The DME can be solved numerically to obtain the value of matrix N at $z \gg 1$. The trace of the elements of the obtained matrix gives the final $B - L$ asymmetry

$$N_{B-L}^f = \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha\alpha}. \quad (3.15)$$

Finally, the baryon to photon ratio can be determined using

$$\eta_B = 0.96 \times 10^{-2} N_{B-L}^f, \quad (3.16)$$

where the numerical factor accounts for $B - L$ asymmetry converted to baryon asymmetry through sphaleron interactions and dilution due to an increase in the number of photons in a comoving volume [54].

3.2 From DME to BE to an analytical solution

The DME in eq. (3.4) describe kinetic evolution of $B - L$ asymmetry for general spectrum of RH neutrino masses with $M_{N_1} > 10^6$ GeV. For the hierarchical Dirac neutrino Yukawa couplings and RH neutrino mass spectrum, such as eqs. (2.9), (2.13) predicted in the present framework, it is possible to simplify the DME in terms of the Boltzmann equations to get an approximate analytical solution for $B - L$ asymmetry.

Since Y_ν is proportional to Y_u in this model, the Dirac neutrino coupling matrix in the diagonal basis of the charged leptons and RH neutrinos is generically as hierarchical as the up-type quark mass matrix. The hierarchical structure of Y implies

$$\varepsilon_{\tau\tau}^{(j)} \gg \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{(j)}, \quad \alpha \text{ or } \beta \neq \tau, \quad (3.17)$$

from eq. (3.10). Therefore, the $B - L$ asymmetry is largely determined by the (3, 3) element of the matrix N . Moreover, for hierarchical Y_ν ,

$$P_{\tau\tau}^{(3)} = |C_{33}|^2 = \frac{|Y_{33}|^2}{(Y^\dagger Y)_{33}} \simeq 1, \quad (3.18)$$

from eq. (3.13).

The first round of asymmetry gets generated from the production of N_3 and its subsequent decays in a narrow interval of T around $T_{B3} \sim M_{N_3}$. Since $M_{N_3} \gtrsim 10^{12}$ GeV in the present framework, the flavor effects can be ignored. With this, only N_3 dependent terms in eq. (3.4) contribute. This along with eqs. (3.17), (3.18) leads to the following BE for asymmetry evolution:

$$\frac{dN_{\tau\tau}}{dz} = \varepsilon_{3\tau} D_3 \left(N_{N_3} - N_{N_3}^{\text{eq}} \right) - W_3 N_{\tau\tau}, \quad (3.19)$$

where

$$\varepsilon_{j\alpha} \equiv \varepsilon_{\alpha\alpha}^{(j)}. \quad (3.20)$$

The solution of the above equation can be expressed analytically as [55]

$$N_{\tau\tau}(T \simeq T_{B3}) = \varepsilon_{3\tau} \kappa(K_{3\tau}) \quad (3.21)$$

where $\kappa(K_{3\tau})$ is efficiency factor. In the case of initial thermal abundance of RH neutrinos, it is given by

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{2}{xz_B(x)} \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}xz_B(x)\right) \right), \quad (3.22)$$

with

$$z_B(x) = 2 + 4x^{0.13} \exp\left(-\frac{2.5}{x}\right). \quad (3.23)$$

Note that more explicit expression of T_{B3} is given by $T_{B3} = M_{N_3}/z_B(K_3)$ [45]. The asymmetry produced at this stage is to be used as the initial condition while solving for kinetic equations involving N_2 production and decay and evolution of corresponding $B - L$ asymmetry.

Next, N_2 production at $T \sim T_{B2} = M_2/z_B(K_2)$ can be captured by N_2 dependent terms in eq. (3.4). Since $M_{N_2} < 10^{12}$ GeV the flavor dependent effects become important as asymmetry in τ -lepton flavor evolves differently than the other ones. The matrix N can be decomposed in two components: one for asymmetry in the flavor state $|L_\tau\rangle \equiv |\tau\rangle$ and the other in its orthogonal combination which we denote by $|\tau^\perp\rangle$. The relevant BE can be deduced from eq. (3.4) as

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dN_{\tau\tau}}{dz} &= \varepsilon_{2\tau} D_2 \left(N_{N_2} - N_{N_2}^{\text{eq}} \right) - P_{2\tau} W_2 N_{\tau\tau}, \\ \frac{dN_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp}}{dz} &= \varepsilon_{2\tau^\perp} D_2 \left(N_{N_2} - N_{N_2}^{\text{eq}} \right) - P_{2\tau^\perp} W_2 N_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp},\end{aligned}\quad (3.24)$$

where $\varepsilon_{2\tau^\perp} = \varepsilon_{2\mu} + \varepsilon_{2e}$, $P_{2\tau^\perp} = P_{2\mu} + P_{2e}$ and $P_{j\alpha} \equiv P_{\alpha\alpha}^{(j)}$. The above two equations are decoupled and their solutions are given by

$$\begin{aligned}N_{\tau\tau}(T \simeq T_{B2}) &= \varepsilon_{2\tau} \kappa(K_{2\tau}) + \varepsilon_{3\tau} \kappa(K_{3\tau}) e^{-\frac{3\pi}{8}K_{2\tau}}, \\ N_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp}(T \simeq T_{B2}) &= \varepsilon_{2\tau^\perp} \kappa(K_{2\tau^\perp}),\end{aligned}\quad (3.25)$$

where $K_{2\tau^\perp} = K_{2\mu} + K_{2e}$. The first terms in the above equations are analogous to analytical solution used earlier as eq. (3.21). The second term in $N_{\tau\tau}$ is an initial asymmetry produced at $T \simeq T_{B3}$ along with the exponential factors which quantify the washout by processes involving N_2 when temperature comes down to $T \simeq T_{B2}$.

Finally, at T around $T_{B1} = M_1/z_B(K_1)$, the production of N_1 is considered. Since $M_{N_1} > 10^9$ GeV in the present model, μ -lepton Yukawa interactions are still out-of-equilibrium at this temperature and one can proceed with two flavor case as before. The kinetic evolution is governed by equations similar to eq. (3.24) with N_2 replaced by N_1 . Explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dN_{\tau\tau}}{dz} &= \varepsilon_{1\tau} D_1 \left(N_{N_1} - N_{N_1}^{\text{eq}} \right) - P_{1\tau} W_1 N_{\tau\tau}, \\ \frac{dN_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp}}{dz} &= \varepsilon_{1\tau^\perp} D_1 \left(N_{N_1} - N_{N_1}^{\text{eq}} \right) - P_{1\tau^\perp} W_1 N_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp},\end{aligned}\quad (3.26)$$

where $\varepsilon_{1\tau^\perp} = \varepsilon_{1\mu} + \varepsilon_{1e}$ and $P_{1\tau^\perp} = P_{1\mu} + P_{1e}$. The above equations can be solved taking into account the asymmetry produced from N_2 decays given by eqs. (3.25) as initial conditions. For this purpose, the $N_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp}(T \simeq T_{B2})$ needs to be decomposed into a parallel and an orthogonal to vector $|\tau_1^\perp\rangle$. Here, the subscript ‘‘1’’ is used to denote that $|\tau_1^\perp\rangle$ is normalized component, orthogonal to $|L_\tau\rangle$, of the state $|L_1\rangle$ which couples to N_1 . It is different from $|\tau^\perp\rangle$ which is a component of the state $|L_2\rangle$ which couples to N_2 . Using eq. (3.1), their explicit expressions are given by

$$\begin{aligned}|\tau_1^\perp\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|C_{1e}|^2 + |C_{1\mu}|^2}} (C_{1e} |L_e\rangle + C_{1\mu} |L_\mu\rangle), \\ |\tau^\perp\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|C_{2e}|^2 + |C_{2\mu}|^2}} (C_{2e} |L_e\rangle + C_{2\mu} |L_\mu\rangle).\end{aligned}\quad (3.27)$$

The projection of $|\tau^\perp\rangle$ on the $|\tau_1^\perp\rangle$ is then obtained as

$$p_{12} \equiv |\langle \tau_1^\perp | \tau^\perp \rangle|^2 = \frac{|C_{2\mu}^* C_{1\mu} + C_{2e}^* C_{1e}|^2}{(|C_{2\mu}|^2 + |C_{2e}|^2)(|C_{1\mu}|^2 + |C_{1e}|^2)} \quad (3.28)$$

A component, parallel to $|\tau_1^\perp\rangle$, of the asymmetry $N_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp}(T \simeq T_{B2})$ produced at the N_2 stage is washed out by subsequent processes involving N_1 as it can be seen from the second in eq. (3.26). Therefore, the approximate analytical solution of eq. (3.26) together with initial conditions provided by eq. (3.25) are given by

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\tau\tau}(T \simeq T_{B1}) &= \varepsilon_{1\tau}\kappa(K_{1\tau}) + \varepsilon_{2\tau}\kappa(K_{2\tau}) e^{-\frac{3\pi}{8}K_{1\tau}} + \varepsilon_{3\tau}\kappa(K_{3\tau}) e^{-\frac{3\pi}{8}(K_{2\tau}+K_{1\tau})}, \\ N_{\tau^\perp\tau^\perp}(T \simeq T_{B1}) &= \varepsilon_{1\tau^\perp}\kappa(K_{1\tau^\perp}) + p_{12}\varepsilon_{2\tau^\perp}\kappa(K_{2\tau^\perp}) e^{-\frac{3\pi}{8}K_{1\tau^\perp}} + (1-p_{12})\varepsilon_{2\tau^\perp}\kappa(K_{2\tau^\perp}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

The first term in both the equations above is the usual solution of eq. (3.26) while the subsequent terms are asymmetries produced from earlier stages with appropriate wash-out factors. The last term in the second equation is the N_2 produced asymmetry which escapes wash-out effects from N_1 interactions due to non-trivial flavor effects. At $T < T_{B1}$, N_1 production gets suppressed, washout interactions go out of equilibrium and the asymmetry given by eq. (3.29) gets frozen. The final $B-L$ asymmetry is then given by

$$N_{B-L}^f \simeq N_{\tau\tau}(T \simeq T_{B1}) + N_{\tau_1^\perp\tau_1^\perp}(T \simeq T_{B1}). \quad (3.30)$$

Eqs. (3.30), (3.29) represent an approximate analytical solution of the DME for RH neutrino masses and neutrino Yukawa couplings as predicted in the model. Further simplification is possible to achieve by inspecting the magnitudes of various terms in eq. (3.29). From the seesaw relation between the light neutrino masses, Y and M_{N_i} and from eq. (3.8), we find that typically

$$\begin{aligned} K_{2\tau} &= \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{|Y_{32}|^2}{M_{N_2}} \simeq \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{v_u^2} > 67.8, \\ K_{1\tau} &= \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{|Y_{31}|^2}{M_{N_1}} > \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{v_u^2} > 11.7, \\ K_{2\mu} &= \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{|Y_{22}|^2}{M_{N_2}} \simeq \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{v_u^2} > 11.7, \\ K_{1\mu} &= \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{|Y_{21}|^2}{M_{N_1}} > \frac{M_P}{8\pi \times 1.66 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{v_u^2} > 2.7. \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

The second equality in the above equations follows from $m_{\nu_i} \approx \mathcal{O}\left(v_u^2 |Y_{ij}|^2 / M_{N_j}\right)$ which is obtained from the seesaw formula neglecting the neutrino mixing. We also make use of the hierarchical structure of Y , i.e. $|Y_{31}| > |Y_{21}|$ and $|Y_{21}| > |Y_{11}|$. Subsequently, $m_{\nu_3} \geq \sqrt{\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2}$, $m_{\nu_2} \geq \sqrt{\Delta m_{\text{sol}}^2}$ and $m_{\nu_1} \geq 2 \text{ meV}$ are used to derive the respective lower bounds. These values of neutrino masses are in accordance with the spectrum predicted by the model as will be shown in the next section. Consequently, all the terms in eq. (3.29) containing exponentials are generically negligible since all the relevant $K_{i\alpha} \gg 1$. Further,

we find $\varepsilon_{1\alpha} \ll \varepsilon_{2\alpha}$ for hierarchical Y_ν . The final asymmetry is then dominantly given by a rather simple formula

$$N_{B-L}^f \simeq (1 - p_{12}) \varepsilon_{2\tau_2^\perp} \kappa(K_{2\tau_2^\perp}). \quad (3.32)$$

It is seen the final $B - L$ asymmetry is a fraction of the one generated during N_2 production which does not get erased by flavor dependent N_1 interactions due to $p_{12} \neq 1$. This clearly implies the N_2 dominated leptogenesis as already advocated by [29–36] in SO(10)-inspired models. The expression of final asymmetry, eq. (3.32), is very similar to the one derived earlier in [56] for minimal type I seesaw model with two RH neutrinos. In the case of the latter, the total asymmetry turns out to be almost independent of M_{N_2} . The presence of N_3 in this SO(10) framework does not have significant direct implication on the $B - L$ asymmetry due to the strong wash-out effects at the subsequent stages as discussed before. However, N_3 allows the N_2 CP asymmetry to remain proportional to M_{N_2} unlike in [56]. With already negligibly small N_1 induced contribution, this makes the final asymmetry more or less independent of M_{N_1} .

Note that various analytical solutions used to derive eq. (3.32) are known to match with the exact numerical solutions of the respective BE within a difference of a factor of $\mathcal{O}(1)$. The N_{B-L}^f in eq. (3.32), therefore, does not give a very accurate number for the baryon asymmetry. Nevertheless, its extremely simple form allows us to fit the baryon to photon ratio together with the other observables of fermion masses and mixing parameters through χ^2 minimization method in a computationally very efficient way. We also note that while deriving the above result, we did not take into account the effects of the so-called phantom terms [45, 57] which could be of importance particularly in the flavored leptogenesis case. Nevertheless, these effects are included in full DME which we solve numerically for viable solutions as described in detail in the next section.

4 Numerical analysis and results

We carry out a numerical investigation for the viability of the model in explaining fermion masses and mixing parameters along with the observed baryon to photon ratio. This is done using the χ^2 optimization method also followed earlier in [13, 49] for a similar analysis. The function is defined as

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \left(\frac{O_i^{\text{th}} - O_i^{\text{exp}}}{\sigma_i} \right)^2, \quad (4.1)$$

where O_i^{th} is the theoretically computed value of i^{th} observable in the model, O_i^{exp} is the corresponding experimental value extrapolated at the GUT scale M_{GUT} and σ_i is the uncertainty in O_i^{exp} . The list of observables includes a total of 19 quantities: 9 charged fermion masses (or diagonal Yukawa couplings), 2 neutrino squared mass differences, 4 parameters of quark mixing matrix, 3 mixing angles in the neutrino sector and a baryon to photon ratio, η_B . The last observable is computed using eq. (3.16) and an analytical expression of N_{B-L}^f , eq. (3.32).

The values O_i^{exp} for the charged fermion Yukawa couplings and CKM parameters are obtained by evolving their low energy values to M_{GUT} using renormalization group

equations. The detail of this procedure is given in appendix A. As the effective theory below M_{GUT} contains a pair of Higgs doublet, the extrapolation is carried out assuming 2HDM between M_t and M_{GUT} . We also choose $\tan\beta = 1.5$ which is a favorable value if the underlying non-supersymmetric sub-GUT scale theory arises from supersymmetric theory [58–60]. Small $\tan\beta$ is preferred by the stability of electroweak vacuum and Higgs mass constraint in this class of models. For the light neutrino masses, we assume normal ordering. It is known that for normal hierarchy in neutrino masses and for low $\tan\beta$ the renormalization group induced correction to neutrino masses and leptonic mixing parameters are small. We, therefore, use the low energy values for these observables from [61] as O_i^{exp} . For baryon to photon ratio η_B , we use the value from [62]. Values of various O_i^{exp} obtained in the aforementioned ways are listed in the third column of table 1. For σ_i , we follow the same convention used in [49] and consider a 30% standard deviation in the values of light quark Yukawa couplings (y_u, y_d and y_s) and η_B and 10% standard deviation in all the remaining observables. These conservative standard deviations are taken in order to account for next-to-leading order RGE effects and threshold corrections.

O_i^{th} for Yukawa couplings and mixing parameters are computed from eqs. (2.6), (2.8) following the usual diagonalization procedure and the standard parametrization of mixing matrices as given in [63]. For η_B , we use eq. (3.16) along with the analytical result obtained in eq. (3.32). All these quantities are non-linear functions of a small set of parameters. One can perform an overall rotation on three flavors of 16_F to make H' in eq. (2.6) real and diagonal. F' remains symmetric in the new basis and both these matrices can be parametrized in terms of 15 real parameters. Further, r and v'_S can be chosen real without loss of generality while s is complex in general. Altogether, these 19 parameters are used to reproduce the 19 observables as discussed earlier using the χ^2 function minimization. Note that even if the number of parameters and observables are the same here, it is not guaranteed that all the observables can be reproduced as the latter are complex non-linear functions of the original parameters and there exist several correlations between the observables.

At the minimum of χ^2 , we evaluate predicted values of various observables which are not yet measured. This includes the Dirac and Majorana CP phases in the lepton sector, the mass of the lightest neutrino m_{ν_1} , the effective mass of ordinary β -decay, $m_\beta = \sqrt{\sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_{\nu_i}^2}$, and neutrinoless double β -decay, $m_{\beta\beta} = |\sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_{\nu_i}|$, and the mass spectrum of the RH neutrinos. For the definition of CP phases, we use the PDG convention [63]. There already exists indirect constraint on the values of leptonic Dirac phase from global fits of neutrino oscillation data [61]. However, we do not include it in the χ^2 function as the allowed range at 3σ is still considerably wide. We rather compute this phase at the minimum of χ^2 for a large number of points to derive its comprehensive prediction in the considered SO(10) model.

4.1 Best fit solution

We obtain the best fit solution corresponding to $\chi^2 = 1.7$ at the minimum. The corresponding results and predictions are listed in table 1. All the 19 observables are fitted within 1σ of the desired ranges as it can be seen from the table. The largest deviation is

Observable	O_i^{th}	O_i^{exp}	$P_i = (O_i^{\text{th}} - O_i^{\text{exp}})/\sigma_i$
y_u	2.91×10^{-6}	2.91×10^{-6}	0.0
y_c	1.49×10^{-3}	1.47×10^{-3}	0.1
y_t	0.437	0.443	-0.1
y_d	3.46×10^{-6}	5.04×10^{-6}	-1.0
y_s	0.87×10^{-4}	1.01×10^{-4}	-0.4
y_b	5.30×10^{-3}	5.40×10^{-3}	-0.2
y_e	2.18×10^{-6}	2.16×10^{-6}	0.1
y_μ	4.68×10^{-4}	4.51×10^{-4}	0.4
y_τ	7.75×10^{-3}	7.63×10^{-3}	0.2
$\Delta m_{\text{sol}}^2 [\text{eV}^2]$	7.48×10^{-5}	7.42×10^{-5}	0.1
$\Delta m_{\text{atm}}^2 [\text{eV}^2]$	2.517×10^{-3}	2.517×10^{-3}	0.0
$ V_{us} $	0.2352	0.2321	0.1
$ V_{cb} $	0.0393	0.0399	-0.2
$ V_{ub} $	0.0036	0.0036	0.0
$\sin \delta_{\text{CKM}}$	0.924	0.931	-0.1
$\sin^2 \theta_{12} (\theta_{12})$	0.311 (33.90°)	0.304 (33.44°)	0.2
$\sin^2 \theta_{23} (\theta_{23})$	0.554 (48.1°)	0.573 (49.2°)	-0.3
$\sin^2 \theta_{13} (\theta_{13})$	0.02229 (8.59°)	0.02219 (8.57°)	0.0
η_B	6.10×10^{-10}	6.12×10^{-10}	-0.1
Predictions			
$\delta_{\text{PMNS}} [^\circ]$	354.6	$M_{N_1} [\text{GeV}]$	4.36×10^9
$\alpha_{21} [^\circ]$	181.8	$M_{N_2} [\text{GeV}]$	1.97×10^{11}
$\alpha_{31} [^\circ]$	123.7	$M_{N_3} [\text{GeV}]$	8.86×10^{11}
$m_{\nu_1} [\text{eV}]$	0.0060		
$m_\beta [\text{eV}]$	0.0108		
$m_{\beta\beta} [\text{eV}]$	0.0082		

Table 1. Results and predictions obtained for the best fit solution corresponding to $\chi^2 = 1.7$ at the minimum.

found in y_d which deviates from the GUT scale extrapolated experimental value by 30%. This is in agreement with the results of older fit [13] in which deviation in y_d is also found to be largest. The best fit solution predicts RH neutrino masses more or less in the ranges already anticipated from the simplified analytical arguments in section 2.

As mentioned earlier the value of η_B in table 1 is computed using the analytical expression of $B - L$ asymmetry, eq. (3.32). Since we now have all the relevant Yukawa couplings and masses of the RH neutrinos determined for the best fit, we can solve the DME numerically to obtain the exact value of $B - L$ asymmetry. The solutions for the number densities of RH neutrinos and diagonal and off-diagonal components of $B - L$ asymmetry

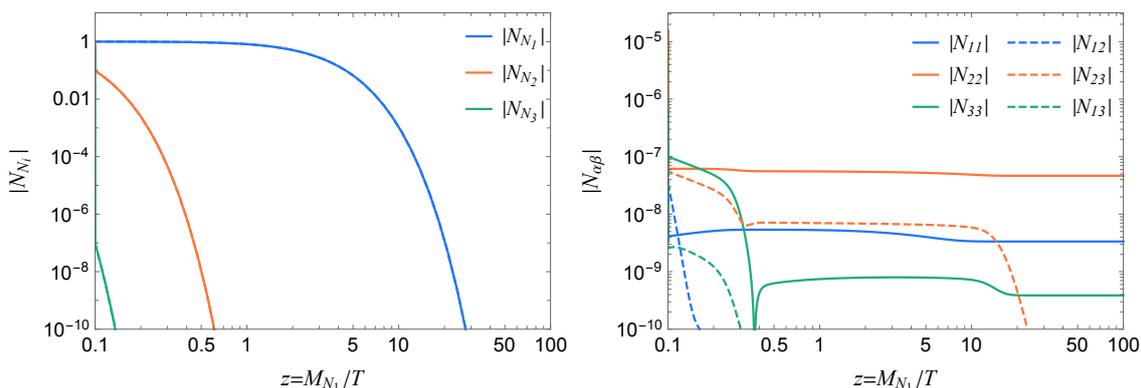


Figure 1. Solutions obtained by solving density matrix equations, eq. (3.4), for number densities of the RH neutrinos (left panel) and flavored $B - L$ asymmetry (right panel) for the best fit point given in table 1.

are given as a function of z in figure 1. We have assumed thermal initial abundance for RH neutrino number densities.³ For the off-diagonal components, the temperature evolution of the $|N_{\alpha\beta}|$ is identical to that of $|N_{\beta\alpha}|$ as the CP asymmetry matrices $\varepsilon^{(j)}$ in eq. (3.4) are hermitian. All the off-diagonal components of $B - L$ asymmetry get damped rapidly as it can be seen from the right panel in figure 1. This happens due to the hierarchical structure of Y as discussed earlier in the section 3.2.

It can be seen from figure 1 that the N_{22} component of asymmetry dominates over all the others at $z \gg 1$. This component is dominantly generated from decays of N_2 and remains more or less constant as the temperature decreases. Only a small part of this asymmetry gets washed out by the subsequent processes involving N_1 if no specific flavor alignment is assumed. The asymmetry generated by N_3 decay goes through the strong wash-out while that induced by N_1 decays remains small. Therefore, the final asymmetry is dominantly given by number density $|N_{22}|$ which favors the N_2 dominated scenario. The value of baryon to photon ratio evaluated from this exact numerical solution is obtained as

$$\eta_B^{\text{num}} = 0.96 \times 10^{-2} \sum_{\alpha} N_{\alpha} = 4.2 \times 10^{-10}. \quad (4.2)$$

The above value differs from the analytical value given in table 1 by 30%. This is expected as various analytical approximations taken to derive simplified expression of N_{B-L}^f in eq. (3.32) are known to give rise to a difference of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ factor. Nevertheless, given 10% to 30% deviations in various observables used to determine the Yukawa couplings and RH neutrino masses we also allow 30% standard deviation in η_B from its experimentally measured value $\eta_B^{\text{exp}} = (6.12 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-10}$ [62] and the obtained numerical value in eq. (4.2) is still well within this conservative range.

4.2 Predictions for leptonic observables

To derive the detailed predictions of the model for the various observables in the lepton sector, we go beyond the best fit solution and carry out a comprehensive search for other

³Since $K_2 \gg 1$ (see, eqs. (3.8), (3.31)), the final asymmetry will be the same even if vanishing initial abundance for the RH neutrinos is assumed.

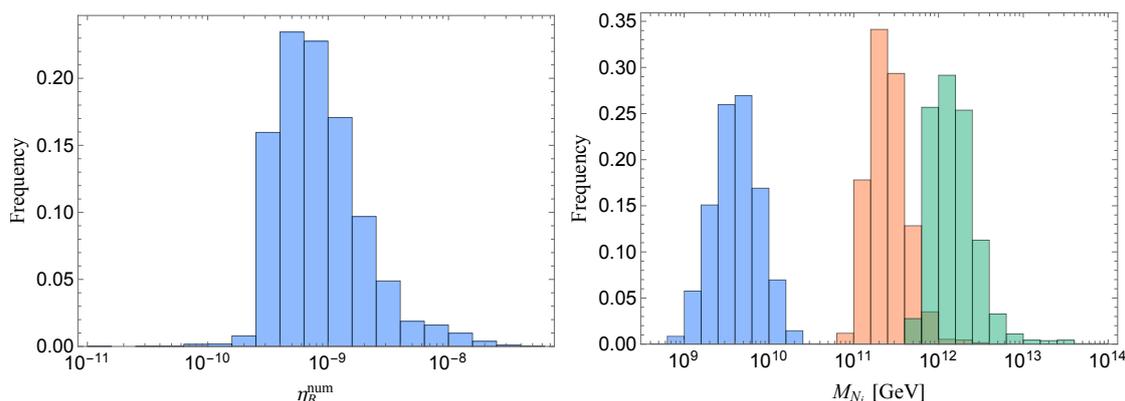


Figure 2. Probability distributions for η_B^{num} (left panel) and the masses of RH neutrinos (right panel) obtained for the solutions with $\chi^2/n \leq 1$ and $\delta\eta_B \leq 1$.

minima of χ^2 . Since the χ^2 function includes $n = 19$ observables, we consider all the solutions with $\chi^2/n \leq 1$ at their local minimum as acceptable solutions. Once these solutions are obtained, we compute the corresponding η_B^{num} by numerically solving the full DME and define

$$\delta\eta_B \equiv \left| \frac{\eta_B - \eta_B^{\text{num}}}{\eta_B^{\text{num}}} \right|. \tag{4.3}$$

Recall that η_B is evaluated using the simple analytical expression, eq. (3.32), of N_{B-L}^f and it is already included in the χ^2 function. We then consider solutions with $\chi^2/n \leq 1$ and $\delta\eta_B \leq 1$ as valid solutions and compute various relevant observables. The results are displayed in figures 2 and 3.

The numerically computed value of the baryon to photon ratio is found between 10^{-10} and 10^{-8} for more than 98% of the total valid points. The masses of the RH neutrinos are predicted in a narrow range as seen from the right panel in figure 2 and they are in agreement with the typical values given in eq. (2.13) which are predicted from the SO(10) Yukawa relations. The inter-generational hierarchy between their masses is of the similar order of the charged lepton or down type quark masses. The predictions for the leptonic sector observables which can be verified in the ongoing and future experiments are given in figure 3. The model does not prefer any particular value of the leptonic Dirac CP phase and almost all the values of δ_{PMNS} between 0 and 2π are equally favoured. Interestingly, viable leptogenesis can be achieved even with vanishing δ_{PMNS} in which case the Majorana CP phases and CP violation in the RH neutrino sector can reproduce the observed baryon asymmetry. The mass of the lightest neutrino lies between 2-8 meV, m_β is predicted between 9-11 meV while the effective mass of neutrinoless double beta decay is found between 4-9 meV. Moreover, we also find very specific correlations between the Dirac CP phase and one of the Majorana phases as well as between m_{ν_1} and $m_{\beta\beta}$. These are displayed in figure 4. The noteworthy feature of the underlying model is that it predicts values of m_{ν_1} and $m_{\beta\beta}$ which are not vanishingly small. All these predictions and correlations make the model falsifiable.

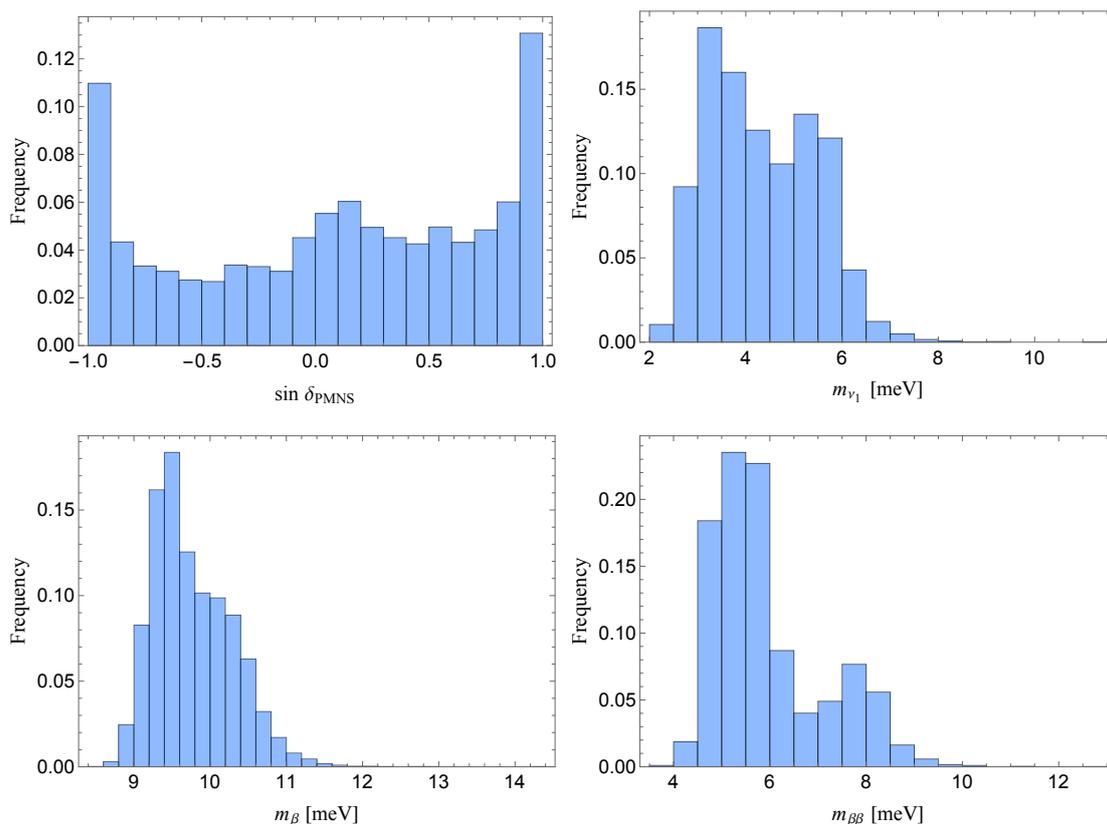


Figure 3. Probability distributions for the leptonic observables: $\sin \delta_{\text{PMNS}}$ (top-left), mass of the lightest neutrino (top-right), the effective mass of beta decay (bottom-left), and of neutrinoless double beta decay (bottom-right) obtained from solutions with $\chi^2/n \leq 1$ and $\delta\eta_B \leq 1$.

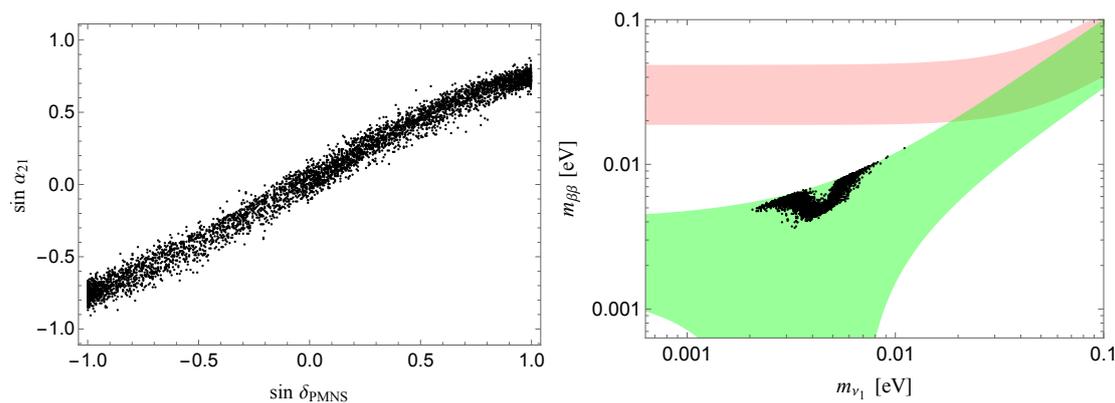


Figure 4. The black points show correlations between δ_{PMNS} and α_{21} (left panel) and between m_{ν_1} and $m_{\beta\beta}$ (right panel) as predicted in the model. In the right panel, the green and red bands indicate the generic regions allowed by normal and inverted ordering of the light neutrino masses, respectively.

5 Summary and discussion

The SO(10) GUTs offer an ideal platform to study leptogenesis as the RH neutrinos, whose out-of-equilibrium decays generate the lepton asymmetry, are unified along with the other standard model matter fields in this class of theories. In the concrete SO(10) models with minimal scalars in the Yukawa sector, it is possible to use this quark-lepton unification to determine completely or partially the RH neutrino mass spectrum as well as the Dirac neutrino Yukawa couplings from the observed fermion mass spectrum. We have carried out this investigation in an SO(10) model with complex 10_H and $\overline{126}_H$ in the Yukawa sector. Additional symmetry is used to determine all the quark and lepton masses in terms of only two Yukawa coupling matrices. Using these correlations, we first estimate the expected range of RH neutrino masses. Starting from the most general DME that describe the kinetic evolution of number densities of RH neutrinos and flavor specific lepton asymmetries, a simplified analytical solution is approximated for the obtained ranges of RH neutrino masses. This expression of asymmetry is then used to fit the observed value of the baryon to photon ratio together with all the fermion masses and mixing parameters in the underlying model.

Several solutions with statistically acceptable fits are obtained and their predictions for leptonic observables, such as the Dirac and Majorana CP phases, absolute neutrino mass scale, the effective mass for ordinary beta and neutrinoless double beta decay amplitudes and RH neutrino masses, are derived. For all these solutions, we also numerically solve the full DME to ensure that the analytical solution for lepton asymmetry used in the fit is not significantly different from the exact solution. It is seen that the analytical solution is in agreement with the latter within $\mathcal{O}(1)$ factor. It is seen that the successful leptogenesis in this model does not prefer any particular value of Dirac or Majorana CP phases. However, a specific correlation has been predicted between one of the Majorana and Dirac CP phases. The mass of the lightest neutrino is predicted to be in the range 2-8 meV and $m_{\beta\beta}$ in 4-10 meV. Some of these predictions evaluated in this concrete SO(10) model differ significantly from the same obtained considering the generic SO(10)-inspired leptogenesis scenario [36]. The differences in the results indicate the need for analysis of specific SO(10) frameworks for the precise determination of corresponding predictions.

For the analysis of fermion mass spectrum and leptogenesis, our focus has been on the Yukawa sector of non-supersymmetric SO(10) frameworks as it is the most relevant. The complete model also requires analysis of the GUT symmetry breaking and gauge coupling unification. These aspects have been explored in [46, 47, 64]. The precision unification of gauge couplings consistent with the proton decay limit in non-supersymmetric frameworks requires presence of intermediate scale symmetry [47, 65–67] or large GUT scale threshold corrections [68] or light matter fields which are incomplete representations of SO(10) [69, 70]. These effects can modify the running of Yukawa couplings directly or indirectly through modification in the running of the gauge couplings. If the correction to the GUT scale Yukawa couplings due to these effects are smaller than 10-30% standard deviations considered in the fits then the quantitative results and predictions derived in this work are expected to remain unchanged.

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
g_1	0.4632	m_u	1.21 MeV	m_d	2.58 MeV	m_e	0.499 MeV
g_2	0.6540	m_c	0.61 GeV	m_s	52.74 MeV	m_μ	0.104 GeV
g_3	1.1630	m_t	163.35 GeV	m_b	2.72 GeV	m_τ	1.759 GeV

Table 2. Obtained values of the gauge couplings and fermion masses at renormalization scale $M_t = 173.1$ GeV in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. See appendix C of [58] for details.

Acknowledgments

The work of KMP is partially supported by a research grant under INSPIRE Faculty Award (DST/INSPIRE/04/2015/000508) from the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The computational work reported in this paper was performed on the High Performance Computing (HPC) resources (Vikram-100 HPC cluster) at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

A Renormalization group evolution of Yukawa couplings

In this appendix, we discuss our method of extrapolation of Yukawa couplings from the weak to the GUT scale. We first obtain values of the gauge couplings and fermion masses at the top quark pole mass $M_t = 173.1$ GeV by a procedure described in [58]. For the convenience of the readers, these values are provided here in table 2. From the masses of the charged fermions, respective Yukawa couplings are extracted as given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_u(M_t) &= \frac{1}{v_u} \begin{pmatrix} m_u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_t \end{pmatrix}, \\
 Y_d(M_t) &= \frac{1}{v_d} V_{\text{CKM}} \begin{pmatrix} m_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_b \end{pmatrix}, \\
 Y_e(M_t) &= \frac{1}{v_d} \begin{pmatrix} m_e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_\mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_\tau \end{pmatrix}, \tag{A.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $v_d = v \cos \beta$, $v_u = v \sin \beta$ with $v = 174$ GeV and $\tan \beta = 1.5$. This value of $\tan \beta$ is preferred in the models in which the sub-GUT scale non-supersymmetric two-Higgs doublet model arise from supersymmetric theory [58, 59]. V_{CKM} is the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix given in terms of three mixing angles and a CP phase in the standard parametrization. We use the following values for these parameters

$$\sin \theta_{12} = 0.2265, \quad \sin \theta_{23} = 0.0405, \quad \sin \theta_{13} = 0.0036, \quad \delta_{\text{CKM}} = 1.196, \tag{A.2}$$

at low scale and they are obtained from [63].

The above gauge and Yukawa couplings are evolved from M_t to the GUT scale, $M_{\text{GUT}} = 2 \times 10^{16}$ GeV, using one-loop renormalization group equations (RGE) of type-II THDM which are given in appendix A of [58] and reproduced below for the convenience of readers. The β -functions for gauge and Yukawa couplings are defined as

$$\mu \frac{dC}{d\mu} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \beta_C^{(1)}, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where C stands for couplings and μ is the renormalization scale. Explicit expressions of β -functions are

$$\beta_{g_1}^{(1)} = \frac{21}{5} g_1^3, \quad \beta_{g_2}^{(1)} = -3 g_2^3, \quad \beta_{g_3}^{(1)} = -7 g_3^3, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{Y_u}^{(1)} &= Y_u \left(-8 g_3^2 - \frac{17}{20} g_1^2 - \frac{9}{4} g_2^2 + 3 \text{Tr}(Y_u^\dagger Y_u) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(3 Y_u Y_u^\dagger Y_u + Y_d Y_d^\dagger Y_u \right), \\ \beta_{Y_d}^{(1)} &= Y_d \left(-8 g_3^2 - \frac{1}{4} g_1^2 - \frac{9}{4} g_2^2 + 3 \text{Tr}(Y_d Y_d^\dagger) + \text{Tr}(Y_e Y_e^\dagger) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(3 Y_d Y_d^\dagger Y_d + Y_u Y_u^\dagger Y_d \right), \\ \beta_{Y_e}^{(1)} &= Y_e \left(3 \text{Tr}(Y_d Y_d^\dagger) + \text{Tr}(Y_e Y_e^\dagger) - \frac{9}{4} (g_1^2 + g_2^2) \right) + \frac{3}{2} Y_e Y_e^\dagger Y_e. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

At M_{GUT} , the diagonal Yukawa couplings corresponding to charged fermions are obtained by diagonalizing the complex Yukawa matrices such that $Y_f^{\text{diag.}} = U_f^\dagger Y_f V_f$ for $f = u, d, e$. The CKM matrix is obtained as $V_{\text{CKM}} = U_u^\dagger U_d$. The extrapolated values of diagonal Yukawa couplings and CKM parameters are given in the third column in table 1 and used as O_i^{exp} in χ^2 function, eq. (4.1).

B Parameters corresponding to the best fit solution

In this appendix, we give the values of 19 real parameters appearing in eq. (2.6) obtained for the best fit solution. They are:

$$\begin{aligned} H' &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.00023 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.04811 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5.79504 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-3}, \\ F' &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.0088 + 0.0178i & 0.0475 - 0.0889i & 0.4635 + 0.6797i \\ 0.0475 - 0.0889i & 1.1279 + 0.5108i & -1.2218 - 2.5921i \\ 0.4635 + 0.6797i & -1.2218 - 2.5921i & 5.4683 - 5.9856i \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-4}, \\ r &= 77.4189, \quad s = 0.3140 - 0.0282i \quad v'_S = 9.84 \times 10^{14} \text{ GeV}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Typically, one finds from eq. (2.6):

$$\frac{y_t}{y_b} \simeq r \tan \beta. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Therefore, relatively large value of r is required to fit y_t/y_b ratio for small $\tan \beta$. The above values of r and s indicate that the light Higgs doublet h_u (h_d) dominantly comes from 10_H ($\overline{126}_H$).

The Yukawa coupling matrices Y_f ($f = d, u, e, \nu$) evaluated using eq. (2.6) and the above values of parameters are obtained as

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_d &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.00065 + 0.00178i & 0.00475 - 0.00889i & 0.04635 + 0.06797i \\ 0.00475 - 0.00889i & 0.06468 + 0.05108i & -0.12218 - 0.25921i \\ 0.04635 + 0.06797i & -0.12218 - 0.25921i & -5.2482 - 0.59856i \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-3}, \\
 Y_u &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.00045i & 0.00096 - 0.00227i & 0.01275 + 0.01551i \\ 0.00096 - 0.00227i & -0.00872 + 0.00996i & -0.03535 - 0.06034i \\ 0.01275 + 0.01551i & -0.03535 - 0.06034i & -4.3666 - 0.15741i \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-1}, \\
 Y_e &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.00286 - 0.00534i & -0.01426 + 0.02668i & -0.13906 - 0.20392i \\ -0.01426 + 0.02668i & -0.38648 - 0.15325i & 0.36655 + 0.77764i \\ -0.13906 - 0.20392i & 0.36655 + 0.77764i & -7.43553 + 1.79568i \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-3}, \\
 Y_\nu &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.0007 - 0.00135i & -0.00288 + 0.0068i & -0.03825 - 0.04653i \\ -0.00288 + 0.0068i & -0.12283 - 0.02987i & 0.10606 + 0.18102i \\ -0.03825 - 0.04653i & 0.10606 + 0.18102i & -4.84601 + 0.47224i \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-1}. \quad (\text{B.3})
 \end{aligned}$$

The resulting Y_ν and Y_u are in agreement with the expectation asserted in eq. (2.9). The eigenvalues of Y_ν , obtained by following the same biunitary diagonalization procedure used for $Y_{u,d,e}$, are:

$$y_{\nu_1} = 8.11 \times 10^{-5}, \quad y_{\nu_2} = 1.30 \times 10^{-2}, \quad y_{\nu_3} = 0.486. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

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