

Orbifold family unificationYoshiharu Kawamura,^{1,*} Teppei Kinami,^{1,†} and Kin-ya Oda^{2,‡}¹*Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Matsumoto 390-8621, Japan*²*Theoretical Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan*

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We study the possibility of complete family unification in higher-dimensional space-time. Three families of matters in $SU(5)$ grand unified theory are derived from a single bulk multiplet of the $SU(N)$ gauge group ($N \geq 9$) in the framework of S^1/Z_2 orbifold models. In the case of the direct orbifold breaking down to the standard model gauge group, there are models in which bulk fields from a single multiplet and a few brane fields compose three families of quarks and leptons.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Unification is the paradigm in which physical laws and substances have been successfully organized. In quantum field theory, the unification of substances is realized by the symmetry principle, i.e., elementary particles are classified by irreducible representations of some transformation group. Interactions among elementary constituents are also determined by the symmetry. The *grand unification* offers unification of force and (partial) unification of quarks and leptons in each family [1,2]. Still the origin of the family replication has been a big riddle. The *family unification* based on a larger symmetry group provides a possible solution [3–5]. In particular, we refer to the unification of all three families of quarks and leptons within a single representation as the *complete family unification*.

In the four-dimensional Minkowski space-time, we encounter difficulty in (complete) family unification because of extra fields such as “mirror particles” existing in the higher-dimensional representation. The mirror particles are particles with opposite quantum numbers under the standard model (SM) gauge group. If the idea of (complete) family unification is to be realized in nature, extra particles must disappear from the low-energy spectrum around the weak scale. Several interesting mechanisms have been proposed to get rid of the unwelcome particles. One is to confine extra particles at a high-energy scale by some strong interaction [6]. Another possibility is to reduce symmetries and substances using extra dimensions, as originally discussed in superstring theory [7,8].

Higher-dimensional grand unified theories (GUTs) on an orbifold possess attractive features as a realistic model. The triplet-doublet splitting of Higgs multiplets is elegantly realized in supersymmetric (SUSY) $SU(5)$ GUT in five dimensions [9,10]. In the model, four-dimensional chiral fermions are generated through the dimensional reduction where a part of zero modes can be projected out by orbifolding, i.e., by nontrivial boundary conditions

(BCs) concerning extra dimensions on bulk fields. Therefore we expect that all the extra particles plaguing the family unification models can possibly be eliminated from the spectrum in the framework of orbifold GUTs and that the idea of complete family unification can be realized.¹

In this paper, we pursue this possibility of complete family unification in higher dimensions. For $SU(N)$ gauge theory on the orbifold S^1/Z_2 , we investigate whether or not three families are derived from a single bulk multiplet in two types of orbifold breaking, namely, to $SU(5)$ and to the SM gauge groups. The validity of our analysis is discussed from the viewpoint of equivalence classes of the BCs on S^1/Z_2 .

The contents of this paper are as follows. In Sec. II, we review and provide general arguments on the orbifold breaking on S^1/Z_2 . In Sec. III, we investigate unification of quarks and leptons using $SU(N)$ orbifold GUTs and discuss the validity of our analysis. Section IV is devoted to conclusions and discussions.

II. S^1/Z_2 ORBIFOLD BREAKING**A. Preparations**

First we review the argument in [14]. The reader familiar with the S^1/Z_2 orbifold symmetry breaking mechanism may skip this subsection. Let us focus on $SU(N)$ gauge theory defined in the five-dimensional space-time $M^4 \times (S^1/Z_2)$ where M^4 is the four-dimensional Minkowski space-time and S^1/Z_2 is the one-dimensional orbifold, whose coordinates are denoted by x^μ (or x) and y , respectively. The S^1/Z_2 is obtained by dividing the circle S^1 (with the identification $y \sim y + 2\pi R$) by the Z_2 transformation $y \rightarrow -y$ so that the point y is identified with $-y$. Then the S^1/Z_2 is regarded as an interval with length πR , with R

¹The possibility that one might achieve the complete family unification utilizing an orbifold has also been suggested in an earlier reference [11] in a different context. In Ref. [12], three families have been derived from a combination of a bulk gauge multiplet and a few brane fields. In Ref. [13], they have been realized as composite fields.

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being the S^1 radius. Both end points $y = 0$ and πR are fixed points under the Z_2 transformation. For operations on the fifth coordinate defined by

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2: y &\rightarrow -y, & Z'_2: y &\rightarrow 2\pi R - y, \\ T: y &\rightarrow y + 2\pi R, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

the following relations hold:

$$Z_2^2 = Z_2'^2 = I, \quad T = Z_2' Z_2, \quad (2)$$

where I is the identity operation. The operation Z_2' is the reflection at the end point $y = \pi R$ and the S^1/Z_2 can be defined as $R^1/(Z_2, Z_2')$ by using operations Z_2 and Z_2' .

Although the point y is identified with the points $-y$ and $2\pi R - y$ on S^1/Z_2 , a field does not necessarily take an identical value at these points. We require that the Lagrangian density should be single valued. Then the following BCs of a field $\Phi(x, y)$ are allowed, in general:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, -y) &= T_\Phi[P_0]\Phi(x, y), \\ \Phi(x, 2\pi R - y) &= T_\Phi[P_1]\Phi(x, y), \\ \Phi(x, y + 2\pi R) &= T_\Phi[U]\Phi(x, y), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $T_\Phi[P_0]$, $T_\Phi[P_1]$, and $T_\Phi[U]$ represent appropriate representation matrices including arbitrary sign factors, with the matrices P_0 , P_1 , and U standing for the representation matrices of the fundamental representation for the Z_2 , Z_2' , and T transformations (up to sign factors), respectively. The representation matrices satisfy the counterparts of (2):

$$T_\Phi[P_0]^2 = T_\Phi[P_1]^2 = I, \quad T_\Phi[U] = T_\Phi[P_0]T_\Phi[P_1], \quad (4)$$

where I stands for the unit matrix. The eigenvalues of $T_\Phi[P_0]$ and $T_\Phi[P_1]$ are interpreted as the Z_2 parity for the fifth coordinate flip. As the assignment of Z_2 parity determines BCs of each multiplet on S^1/Z_2 , we use “ Z_2 parity” as a parallel expression of “BCs on S^1/Z_2 ” in the remainder of the paper.

Let $\phi^{(\mathcal{P}_0\mathcal{P}_1)}(x, y)$ be a component in a multiplet $\Phi(x, y)$ and have a definite Z_2 parity ($\mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{P}_1$). The Fourier expansion of $\phi^{(\mathcal{P}_0\mathcal{P}_1)}(x, y)$ is given by

$$\phi^{(++)}(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi R}} \phi_0(x) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_n(x) \cos \frac{ny}{R}, \quad (5)$$

$$\phi^{(+-)}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_n(x) \sin \frac{ny}{R}, \quad (6)$$

$$\phi^{(-+)}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_n(x) \cos \frac{(n - \frac{1}{2})y}{R}, \quad (7)$$

$$\phi^{(--)}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi R}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_n(x) \sin \frac{(n - \frac{1}{2})y}{R}, \quad (8)$$

where \pm indicates the eigenvalues ± 1 of Z_2 parity. In the above Kaluza-Klein (KK) expansions (5)–(8), the coefficients $\phi_m(x)$ ($m = 0, 1, \dots$) are four-dimensional fields which acquire the KK mass m/R when the Z_2 parity is $(+1, +1)$, n/R ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) when $(-1, -1)$, and $(n - \frac{1}{2})/R$ when $(\pm 1, \mp 1)$ upon compactification. *Unless all components of the nonsinglet field have a common Z_2 parity, a symmetry reduction occurs upon compactification because zero modes $\phi_0(x)$ are absent in fields with an odd parity.* This kind of symmetry breaking is called “orbifold breaking.”

Our four-dimensional world is assumed to be a boundary at one of the fixed points, on the basis of the “brane world scenario.” There exist two kinds of four-dimensional fields in our low-energy theory. One is the brane field which lives only at the boundary, and the other is the zero mode stemming from the bulk field. The massive KK modes $\phi_n(x)$ do not appear in our low-energy world because they have heavy masses of $O(1/R)$, with the same magnitude as the unification scale. Chiral anomalies may arise at the boundaries with the advent of chiral fermions. Those anomalies must be canceled in the four-dimensional effective theory by the contribution of brane chiral fermions and/or counterterms such as the Chern-Simons term [15,16].

B. Orbifold breaking of $SU(N)$

Now we prepare the basic building blocks for our argument. For simplicity, we consider the symmetry breaking induced by the following representation matrices of Z_2 parity:

$$P_0 = \text{diag}(\overbrace{+1, \dots, +1, +1, \dots, +1}^N, -1, \dots, -1, -1, \dots, -1), \quad (9)$$

$$P_1 = \text{diag}(\underbrace{+1, \dots, +1}_p, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_q, \underbrace{+1, \dots, +1}_r, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_s), \quad (10)$$

where $s = N - p - q - r$. The BCs (9) and (10) result in the symmetry breaking pattern $SU(N) \rightarrow SU(p) \times SU(q) \times SU(r) \times SU(s) \times U(1)^\nu$. Here and hereafter “ $SU(1)$ ” unconventionally stands for $U(1)$, $SU(0)$ means nothing, and $\nu = 3 - \kappa$ where κ is the number of zero and one in the set $\{p, q, r, s\}$. The Z_2 parity (or BCs) specified by integers p, q , and r is also denoted $[p; q, r; s]$.

After the breakdown of $SU(N)$, the rank k totally anti-symmetric tensor representation $[N, k]$, whose dimension is ${}_N C_k$, is decomposed into a sum of multiplets of the subgroup $SU(p) \times SU(q) \times SU(r) \times SU(s)$ as

$$[N, k] = \sum_{l_1=0}^k \sum_{l_2=0}^{k-l_1} \sum_{l_3=0}^{k-l_1-l_2} ({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4}), \quad (11)$$

where $l_4 = k - l_1 - l_2 - l_3$ and our notation is that ${}_n C_l = 0$ for $l > n$ and $l < 0$. Here and hereafter we use ${}_n C_l$ instead of $[n, l]$ in many cases. (We sometimes use the ordinary notation for representations too, e.g., $\mathbf{5}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{5}}$ in place of ${}_5 C_1$ and ${}_5 C_4$.)

The $[N, k]$ is constructed by the antisymmetrization of the product of k fundamental representations $N = [N, 1]$:

$$[N, k] = (N \times \dots \times N)_a. \quad (12)$$

We define the intrinsic Z_2 and Z_2' parities $\eta_{[N,k]}$ and $\eta'_{[N,k]}$, respectively, such that

$$(N \times \dots \times N)_a \rightarrow \eta_{[N,k]} (P_0 N \times \dots \times P_0 N)_a, \quad (13)$$

$$(N \times \dots \times N)_a \rightarrow \eta'_{[N,k]} (P_1 N \times \dots \times P_1 N)_a. \quad (14)$$

By definition, $\eta_{[N,k]}$ and $\eta'_{[N,k]}$ take a value of $+1$ or -1 . The Z_2 parity of the representation $({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})$ is given by

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = (-1)^{l_3+l_4} \eta_{[N,k]} = (-1)^{l_1+l_2} (-1)^k \eta_{[N,k]}, \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = (-1)^{l_2+l_4} \eta'_{[N,k]} = (-1)^{l_1+l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_{[N,k]}. \quad (16)$$

A fermion with spin $1/2$ in five dimensions is regarded as a Dirac fermion or a pair of Weyl fermions with opposite chiralities in four dimensions. The representations of each Weyl fermion are decomposed as

$$[N, k]_L = \sum_{l_1=0}^k \sum_{l_2=0}^{k-l_1} \sum_{l_3=0}^{k-l_1-l_2} ({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_L, \quad (17)$$

$$[N, k]_R = \sum_{l_1=0}^k \sum_{l_2=0}^{k-l_1} \sum_{l_3=0}^{k-l_1-l_2} ({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_R, \quad (18)$$

where $l_4 = k - l_1 - l_2 - l_3$. Here the subscript L (R) represents the left-handedness (right-handedness) for Weyl fermions. The Z_2 parity of the representation $({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_L$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_0 &= (-1)^{l_1+l_2} (-1)^k \eta_{[N,k]_L}, \\ \mathcal{P}_1 &= (-1)^{l_1+l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_{[N,k]_L}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

In the same way, the Z_2 parity of the representation $({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_R$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_0 &= (-1)^{l_1+l_2} (-1)^k \eta_{[N,k]_R}, \\ \mathcal{P}_1 &= (-1)^{l_1+l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_{[N,k]_R}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_L$ and $({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_R$ should have opposite Z_2 parity to each other, $\eta_{[N,k]_R} = -\eta_{[N,k]_L}$ and $\eta'_{[N,k]_R} = -\eta'_{[N,k]_L}$, from the requirement that the kinetic term is invariant under the Z_2 parity transformation. The Z_2 transformation property for fermions is written as

$$(N \times \dots \times N)_a \rightarrow -\eta_{[N,k]_L} \gamma_5 (P_0 N \times \dots \times P_0 N)_a, \quad (21)$$

$$(N \times \dots \times N)_a \rightarrow -\eta'_{[N,k]_L} \gamma_5 (P_1 N \times \dots \times P_1 N)_a, \quad (22)$$

where $\gamma_5 \psi_L = -\psi_L$ and $\gamma_5 \psi_R = +\psi_R$. Hereafter we denote $\eta_{[N,k]_L}$ and $\eta'_{[N,k]_L}$ as η_k and η'_k , respectively. Not only left-handed Weyl fermions but also right-handed ones, having even Z_2 parities $\mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}_1 = +1$, compose chiral fermions in the SM. At the same time, we want most zero modes of mirror particles to disappear. In the next section, we will see that all zero modes of mirror particles can be eliminated by a good choice of Z_2 parity.

In SUSY models, the hypermultiplet is the fundamental quantity concerning bulk matter fields in five dimensions. The hypermultiplet is equivalent to a pair of chiral multiplets with opposite gauge quantum numbers in four dimensions. The chiral multiplet with the representation $[N, N - k]$, which is a conjugate of $[N, k]$, contains a left-handed Weyl fermion with $[N, N - k]_L$. This Weyl fermion is regarded as a right-handed one with $[N, k]_R$ by the use of the charge conjugation. Hence our analysis works on SUSY models as well as non-SUSY ones.

III. UNIFICATION OF QUARKS AND LEPTONS

Towards the grand unification of flavor, decades ago Georgi investigated whether no-repeated representations in $SU(N)$ models can lead to families based on the “survival hypothesis,” and found that three families are derived from $[11, 4] + [11, 8] + [11, 9] + [11, 10]$ in the $SU(11)$ model in four dimensions [4]. The survival hypothesis is the assumption that *if a symmetry is broken down to a smaller symmetry at a scale M , then any fermion mass terms invariant under the smaller group induce fermion masses of order $O(M)$* [17]. The analysis is quite interesting, but it has a limitation that an anomaly-free set of representations must be chosen as far as the space-time is assumed to be four dimensional. As we move from four

dimensions to five dimensions, we are free from the limitation by assuming that the four-dimensional effective theory be anomaly free due to the presence of appropriate brane fields and/or the Chern-Simons term. It is meaningful to reexamine the idea of flavor unification using orbifold GUTs and it is intriguing to answer the question whether (complete) family unification can be realized or not.

Let us investigate unification of quarks and leptons in two cases. Each orbifold breaking pattern is given by

$$SU(N) \rightarrow SU(5) \times SU(q) \times SU(r) \times SU(s) \times U(1)^\nu, \quad (23)$$

$$P_0 = \text{diag}(+1, +1, +1, +1, +1, +1, \dots, +1, -1, \dots, -1, -1, \dots, -1), \quad (25)$$

$$P_1 = \text{diag}(+1, +1, +1, +1, +1, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_q, \underbrace{+1, \dots, +1}_r, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_s), \quad (26)$$

where $s = N - 5 - q - r$. After the breakdown of $SU(N)$, the totally antisymmetric representation $[N, k]$ is decomposed into a sum of multiplets of the subgroup $SU(5) \times SU(q) \times SU(r) \times SU(s)$,

$$[N, k] = \sum_{l_1=0}^k \sum_{l_2=0}^{k-l_1} \sum_{l_3=0}^{k-l_1-l_2} ({}_5C_{l_1}, {}_qC_{l_2}, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{l_4}), \quad (27)$$

where $l_4 = k - l_1 - l_2 - l_3$. We list the Z_2 parity assignment for representations of Weyl fermions in Table I. In the first column, ‘‘species’’ means the representations of $SU(5)$. As mentioned before, ${}_5C_0, {}_5C_1, {}_5C_2, {}_5C_3, {}_5C_4$, and ${}_5C_5$ stand for representations **1**, **5**, **10**, **10**, **5**, and **1**.²

Utilizing the survival hypothesis and the equivalence of $(\mathbf{5}_R)^c$ and $(\overline{\mathbf{10}}_R)^c$ with $\overline{\mathbf{5}}_L$ and $\mathbf{10}_L$, respectively,³ we write the numbers of $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$ and $\mathbf{10}$ representations for left-handed Weyl fermions as

$$n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} \equiv \#\overline{\mathbf{5}}_L - \#\mathbf{5}_L + \#\mathbf{5}_R - \#\overline{\mathbf{5}}_R, \quad (28)$$

$$n_{\mathbf{10}} \equiv \#\mathbf{10}_L - \#\overline{\mathbf{10}}_L + \#\overline{\mathbf{10}}_R - \#\mathbf{10}_R, \quad (29)$$

where $\#$ represents the number of each multiplet.

When we take $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (+1, +1)$, $n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}}$ and $n_{\mathbf{10}}$ are given by

²We denote the $SU(5)$ singlet relating to ${}_5C_5$ as $\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, for convenience sake, to avoid the confusion over singlets.

³As usual, $(\mathbf{5}_R)^c$ and $(\overline{\mathbf{10}}_R)^c$ represent the charge conjugate of $\mathbf{5}_R$ and $\overline{\mathbf{10}}_R$, respectively. Note that $(\mathbf{5}_R)^c$ and $(\overline{\mathbf{10}}_R)^c$ transform as the left-handed Weyl fermions under the four-dimensional Lorentz transformations.

$$SU(N) \rightarrow G_{\text{SM}} \times SU(r) \times SU(s) \times U(1)^{\nu-1}, \quad (24)$$

where G_{SM} is the SM gauge group, $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$.

A. Family unification in the $SU(N) \rightarrow SU(5)$ orbifold GUT

We study the gauge symmetry breaking pattern $SU(N) \rightarrow SU(5) \times SU(q) \times SU(r) \times SU(s) \times U(1)^\nu$, realized by the following Z_2 parity assignment:

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} &= \sum_{l_1=1,4} \sum_{l_2=0,2,\dots} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \\ &- \sum_{l_1=1,4} \sum_{l_2=1,3,\dots} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \equiv n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}},k}^{(++)}, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\mathbf{10}} &= \sum_{l_1=2,3} \sum_{l_2=0,2,\dots} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \\ &- \sum_{l_1=2,3} \sum_{l_2=1,3,\dots} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \equiv n_{\mathbf{10},k}^{(++)}, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

where $s = N - 5 - q - r$ and $l_4 = k - l_1 - l_2 - l_3$. When we take $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (+1, -1)$, $n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}}$ and $n_{\mathbf{10}}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} &= \sum_{l_1=1,4} \sum_{l_2=0,2,\dots} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \\ &- \sum_{l_1=1,4} \sum_{l_2=1,3,\dots} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \equiv n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}},k}^{(+-)}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\mathbf{10}} &= \sum_{l_1=2,3} \sum_{l_2=0,2,\dots} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \\ &- \sum_{l_1=2,3} \sum_{l_2=1,3,\dots} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} q C_{l_2} \cdot r C_{l_3} \cdot s C_{l_4} \equiv n_{\mathbf{10},k}^{(+-)}, \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where s and l_4 are defined the same as above. In the same way, we can derive $n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} = -n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}},k}^{(+-)}$ and $n_{\mathbf{10}} = -n_{\mathbf{10},k}^{(+-)}$ for $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (-1, +1)$ and $n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} = -n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}},k}^{(++)}$ and $n_{\mathbf{10}} = -n_{\mathbf{10},k}^{(++)}$ for $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (-1, -1)$.

TABLE I. The Z_2 parity assignment for representations of fermions.

| Species | Representation | \mathcal{P}_0 | \mathcal{P}_1 |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\mathbf{1}_L$ | $({}_5C_0, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3})_L$ | $(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\mathbf{1}_R$ | $({}_5C_0, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3})_R$ | $-(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\mathbf{5}_L$ | $({}_5C_1, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-1})_L$ | $-(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\mathbf{5}_R$ | $({}_5C_1, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-1})_R$ | $(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\mathbf{10}_L$ | $({}_5C_2, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-2})_L$ | $(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\mathbf{10}_R$ | $({}_5C_2, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-2})_R$ | $-(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\overline{\mathbf{10}}_L$ | $({}_5C_3, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-3})_L$ | $-(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\overline{\mathbf{10}}_R$ | $({}_5C_3, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-3})_R$ | $(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\overline{\mathbf{5}}_L$ | $({}_5C_4, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-4})_L$ | $(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\overline{\mathbf{5}}_R$ | $({}_5C_4, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3-4})_R$ | $-(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\overline{\mathbf{1}}_L$ | $({}_5C_5, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3})_L$ | $-(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\overline{\mathbf{1}}_R$ | $({}_5C_5, qC_{l_2}, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_2-l_3})_R$ | $(-1)^{l_2}(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3}(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |

First we consider the case with $q = 0$, i.e., $l_2 = 0$. The intrinsic Z_2 parity should satisfy $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (+1, +1)$ or $(+1, -1)$ from the requirement that $n_{\overline{5}}$ and n_{10} are positive. The $\mathbf{5}_L$, $\mathbf{10}_R$, $\overline{\mathbf{10}}_L$, and $\overline{\mathbf{5}}_R$ are regarded as mirror particles and all those zero modes are projected out by the assignment $(-1)^k \eta_k = +1$. Then $n_{\overline{5}}$ and n_{10} are simplified to

$$n_{\overline{5},k}^{(++)}(q=0) = \sum_{l_1=1,4} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} rC_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-l_1-l_3}, \quad (34)$$

$$n_{10,k}^{(++)}(q=0) = \sum_{l_1=2,3} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} rC_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-l_1-l_3} \quad (35)$$

and

$$n_{\overline{5},k}^{(+-)}(q=0) = \sum_{l_1=1,4} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} rC_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-l_1-l_3}, \quad (36)$$

$$n_{10,k}^{(+-)}(q=0) = \sum_{l_1=2,3} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} rC_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-l_1-l_3}. \quad (37)$$

Three families appear from [9, 6] when $r = 3$, using

$$n_{\overline{5},k}^{(++)}(q=0, r=3) = {}_{N-8}C_{k-1} + 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-3} + {}_{N-8}C_{k-4} + 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-6}, \quad (38)$$

$$n_{10,k}^{(++)}(q=0, r=3) = {}_{N-8}C_{k-2} + 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-4} + {}_{N-8}C_{k-3} + 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-5}, \quad (39)$$

and from [9, 3] when $r = 3$, using

$$n_{\overline{5},k}^{(+-)}(q=0, r=3) = 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-2} + {}_{N-8}C_{k-4} + 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-5} + {}_{N-8}C_{k-7}, \quad (40)$$

$$n_{10,k}^{(+-)}(q=0, r=3) = 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-3} + {}_{N-8}C_{k-5} + 3{}_{N-8}C_{k-4} + {}_{N-8}C_{k-6}. \quad (41)$$

We find that there are no other solutions with $q = 0$ in

which three families $n_{\overline{5}} = n_{10} = 3$ are originating from a single representation to achieve the complete family unification.

There are many other possibilities to derive three families when we consider the case with $q \neq 0$. We list representations and BCs to derive three families $n_{\overline{5}} = n_{10} = 3$ up to $SU(15)$ in Table II. Further, three family models exist if we allow several representations and/or brane fields. For example, three families are generated from $[7, 1] + [7, 2] + [7, 3] + [7, 4]$ or $[8, 5] + [8, 6]$ for $q = s = 0$ and $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (+1, +1)$.

The $SU(5)$ singlets are regarded as the so-called right-handed neutrinos which can obtain heavy Majorana masses among themselves as well as the Dirac masses with left-handed neutrinos. Some of them can be involved in the seesaw mechanism [18]. From the definition of the total number of $SU(5)$ singlets (with heavy masses)

$$n_1 \equiv \#_5 C_{0L} + \#_5 C_{5L} + \#_5 C_{5R} + \#_5 C_{0R}, \quad (42)$$

the numbers for our cases are given by

$$n_{1,k}^{(++)} = \sum_{l_1=0,5} \sum_{l_2=0,2,\dots} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} qC_{l_2} \cdot rC_{l_3} \cdot sC_{l_4} + \sum_{l_1=0,5} \sum_{l_2=1,3,\dots} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} qC_{l_2} \cdot rC_{l_3} \cdot sC_{l_4}, \quad (43)$$

$$n_{1,k}^{(+-)} = \sum_{l_1=0,5} \sum_{l_2=0,2,\dots} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} qC_{l_2} \cdot rC_{l_3} \cdot sC_{l_4} + \sum_{l_1=0,5} \sum_{l_2=1,3,\dots} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} qC_{l_2} \cdot rC_{l_3} \cdot sC_{l_4}, \quad (44)$$

where $s = N - 5 - q - r$ and $l_4 = k - l_1 - l_2 - l_3$, for the corresponding intrinsic parity assignments. Using Eqs. (43) and (44), we obtain one $SU(5)$ singlet from [9, 6] when $(\eta_6, \eta'_6) = (+1, +1)$ and from [9, 3] when $(-\eta_3, -\eta'_3) = (+1, -1)$ in the case that $q = 0$ and $r = 3$. Other neutrino singlets might be supplied as brane fields.

We have studied the case with $p = 5$. The other cases with $q = 5$, $r = 5$, or $s = 5$ are equivalent to that with

TABLE II. Representations and BCs deriving three families up to $SU(15)$.

| Representation | $[p; q, r, s]$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| [9, 3] | [5; 0, 3; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [9, 3] | [5; 3, 0; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [9, 6] | [5; 0, 3; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [9, 6] | [5; 3, 0; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [11, 3] | [5; 1, 4; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [11, 3] | [5; 4, 1; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [11, 4] | [5; 1, 4; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [11, 4] | [5; 4, 1; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [11, 7] | [5; 1, 4; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [11, 7] | [5; 4, 1; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [11, 8] | [5; 1, 4; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [11, 8] | [5; 4, 1; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [12, 3] | [5; 1, 4; 2] | +1 | +1 |
| [12, 3] | [5; 4, 1; 2] | +1 | +1 |
| [12, 9] | [5; 1, 4; 2] | -1 | +1 |
| [12, 9] | [5; 4, 1; 2] | +1 | -1 |
| [13, 3] | [5; 2, 5; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [13, 3] | [5; 5, 2; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [13, 10] | [5; 2, 5; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [13, 10] | [5; 5, 2; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [14, 4] | [5; 4, 4; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [14, 10] | [5; 2, 6; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [14, 10] | [5; 4, 4; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [14, 10] | [5; 2, 6; 1] | +1 | +1 |
| [15, 3] | [5; 3, 6; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [15, 3] | [5; 6, 3; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [15, 4] | [5; 4, 5; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [15, 4] | [5; 5, 4; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [15, 5] | [5; 4, 5; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [15, 5] | [5; 5, 4; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [15, 10] | [5; 4, 5; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [15, 10] | [5; 5, 4; 1] | -1 | -1 |
| [15, 11] | [5; 3, 6; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [15, 11] | [5; 4, 5; 1] | -1 | +1 |
| [15, 11] | [5; 5, 4; 1] | +1 | -1 |
| [15, 11] | [5; 6, 3; 1] | -1 | +1 |

$p = 5$. For example, the choice with $q = 5$ is equivalent to that with $p = 5$ by the exchange of variables $p \leftrightarrow q, r \leftrightarrow s$ and the sign change of the intrinsic Z_2 parity $\eta'_k \leftrightarrow -\eta'_k$. In the same way, the choice with $r = 5$ is equivalent to that with $p = 5$ by the exchange of variables $p \leftrightarrow r, q \leftrightarrow s$ and the sign change $\eta_k \leftrightarrow -\eta_k$. The choice with $s = 5$ is equivalent to that with $p = 5$ by the exchange of variables $p \leftrightarrow s, q \leftrightarrow r$ and the sign changes $\eta_k \leftrightarrow -\eta_k$ and $\eta'_k \leftrightarrow -\eta'_k$.

B. Family unification in the $SU(N)$ orbifold GUT directly broken to SM

Next we study the gauge symmetry breaking pattern, $SU(N) \rightarrow SU(3) \times SU(2) \times SU(r) \times SU(s) \times U(1)^\nu$, which is realized by the Z_2 parity assignment

$$P_0 = \text{diag}(+1, +1, +1, +1, +1, -1, \dots, -1, -1, \dots, -1), \quad (45)$$

$$P_1 = \text{diag}(+1, +1, +1, -1, -1, \underbrace{+1, \dots, +1}_r, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_s), \quad (46)$$

where $s = N - 5 - r$ and $N \geq 6$. After the breakdown of $SU(N)$, the totally antisymmetric representation $[N, k]$ is decomposed into a sum of multiplets of the subgroup $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times SU(r) \times SU(s)$,

$$[N, k] = \sum_{l_1=0}^k \sum_{l_2=0}^{k-l_1} \sum_{l_3=0}^{k-l_1-l_2} ({}_3C_{l_1}, {}_2C_{l_2}, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{l_4}), \quad (47)$$

where l_1, l_2 , and l_3 are integers and $l_4 = k - l_1 - l_2 - l_3$. We list $U(1)$ charges for representations in Table III. The $U(1)$ charges are those in the following subgroups,

$$SU(5) \supset SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_1, \quad (48)$$

TABLE III. The $U(1)$ charges for representations of fermions.

| Species | Representation | $U(1)_1$ | $U(1)_2$ | $U(1)_3$ |
|--------------------------|--|----------|---------------------|----------|
| $(\nu_R)^c, \hat{\nu}_R$ | $({}_3C_0, {}_2C_0, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3})$ | 0 | $(N-5)l_3 - rk$ | $-5k$ |
| $(d'_R)^c, d_R$ | $({}_3C_1, {}_2C_0, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-1})$ | -2 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-1)$ | $N-5k$ |
| $l'_L, (l_L)^c$ | $({}_3C_0, {}_2C_1, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-1})$ | 3 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-1)$ | $N-5k$ |
| $(u_R)^c, u'_R$ | $({}_3C_2, {}_2C_0, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-2})$ | -4 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-2)$ | $2N-5k$ |
| $(e_R)^c, e'_R$ | $({}_3C_0, {}_2C_2, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-2})$ | 6 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-2)$ | $2N-5k$ |
| $q_L, (q'_L)^c$ | $({}_3C_1, {}_2C_1, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-2})$ | 1 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-2)$ | $2N-5k$ |
| $(e'_R)^c, e_R$ | $({}_3C_3, {}_2C_0, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-3})$ | -6 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-3)$ | $3N-5k$ |
| $(u'_R)^c, u_R$ | $({}_3C_1, {}_2C_2, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-3})$ | 4 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-3)$ | $3N-5k$ |
| $q'_L, (q_L)^c$ | $({}_3C_2, {}_2C_1, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-3})$ | -1 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-3)$ | $3N-5k$ |
| $l_L, (l'_L)^c$ | $({}_3C_3, {}_2C_1, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-4})$ | -3 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-4)$ | $4N-5k$ |
| $(d_R)^c, d'_R$ | $({}_3C_2, {}_2C_2, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-4})$ | 2 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-4)$ | $4N-5k$ |
| $(\hat{\nu}_R)^c, \nu_R$ | $({}_3C_3, {}_2C_2, {}_rC_{l_3}, {}_sC_{k-l_3-5})$ | 0 | $(N-5)l_3 - r(k-5)$ | $5N-5k$ |

$$\begin{aligned}
 SU(N-5) \supset SU(r) \times SU(N-5-r) \times U(1)_2, \\
 SU(N-5-1) \times U(1)_2,
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (49)$$

$$SU(N) \supset SU(5) \times SU(N-5) \times U(1)_3, \quad (50)$$

up to normalization. We assume that $G_{\text{SM}} = SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_1$ up to normalization of the hypercharge. Particle species are identified with the SM fermions by the gauge quantum numbers. The particles with primes are regarded as mirror particles and expected to have no zero modes. Each fermion has a definite chirality, e.g. $(d_R)^c$ is left handed and d_R is right handed. We list the Z_2 parity assignment for species in Table IV. Note that mirror particles have the Z_2 parity $\mathcal{P}_0 = -(-1)^k \eta_k$.

The flavor numbers of down-type antiquark singlets $(d_R)^c$, lepton doublets l_L , up-type antiquark singlets $(u_R)^c$, positron-type lepton singlets $(e_R)^c$, and quark doublets q_L are denoted as $n_{\bar{d}}$, n_l , $n_{\bar{u}}$, $n_{\bar{e}}$, and n_q . Using the survival hypothesis and the equivalence on charge conjugation, we define the flavor number of each chiral fermion as

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_{\bar{d}} \equiv \#(3C_2, 2C_2)_L - \#(3C_1, 2C_0)_L + \#(3C_1, 2C_0)_R \\
 - \#(3C_2, 2C_2)_R,
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_l \# \equiv (3C_3, 2C_1)_L - \#(3C_0, 2C_1)_L + \#(3C_0, 2C_1)_R \\
 - \#(3C_3, 2C_1)_R,
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (52)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_{\bar{u}} \equiv \#(3C_2, 2C_0)_L - \#(3C_1, 2C_2)_L + \#(3C_1, 2C_2)_R \\
 - \#(3C_2, 2C_0)_R,
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (53)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_{\bar{e}} \equiv \#(3C_0, 2C_2)_L - \#(3C_3, 2C_0)_L + \#(3C_3, 2C_0)_R \\
 - \#(3C_0, 2C_2)_R,
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_q \equiv \#(3C_1, 2C_1)_L - \#(3C_2, 2C_1)_L + \#(3C_2, 2C_1)_R \\
 - \#(3C_1, 2C_1)_R,
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (55)$$

where $\#$ again represents the number of each multiplet. When we take $(-1)^k \eta_k = +1$, all zero modes of mirror particles are projected out. Hereafter we consider such a case. The total number of (heavy) neutrino singlets $(\nu_R)^c$ is denoted $n_{\bar{\nu}}$ and defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_{\bar{\nu}} \equiv \#(3C_0, 2C_0)_L + \#(3C_3, 2C_2)_L + \#(3C_3, 2C_2)_R \\
 + \#(3C_0, 2C_0)_R.
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (56)$$

When we take $(-1)^k \eta'_k = +1$, Eqs. (51)–(56) are simplified to

 TABLE IV. The Z_2 parity assignment for representations of fermions.

| Species | Representation | \mathcal{P}_0 | \mathcal{P}_1 |
|-------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| $(\nu_R)^c$ | $(3C_0, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3})_L$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $\hat{\nu}_R$ | $(3C_0, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3})_R$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(d'_R)^c$ | $(3C_1, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-1})_L$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| l'_L | $(3C_0, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-1})_L$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| d_R | $(3C_1, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-1})_R$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(l_L)^c$ | $(3C_0, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-1})_R$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(u_R)^c$ | $(3C_2, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-2})_L$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(e_R)^c$ | $(3C_0, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-2})_L$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| q_L | $(3C_1, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-2})_L$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| u'_R | $(3C_2, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-2})_R$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| e'_R | $(3C_0, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-2})_R$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(q'_L)^c$ | $(3C_1, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-2})_R$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(e'_R)^c$ | $(3C_3, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-3})_L$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(u'_R)^c$ | $(3C_1, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-3})_L$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| q'_L | $(3C_2, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-3})_L$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| e_R | $(3C_3, 2C_0, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-3})_R$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| u_R | $(3C_1, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-3})_R$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(q_L)^c$ | $(3C_2, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-3})_R$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| l_L | $(3C_3, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-4})_L$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(d_R)^c$ | $(3C_2, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-4})_L$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(l'_L)^c$ | $(3C_3, 2C_1, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-4})_R$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| d'_R | $(3C_2, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-4})_R$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| $(\hat{\nu}_R)^c$ | $(3C_3, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-5})_L$ | $-(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $-(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |
| ν_R | $(3C_3, 2C_2, rC_{l_3}, sC_{k-l_3-5})_R$ | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^{l_3} (-1)^k \eta'_k$ |

$$n_{\bar{d}} = \sum_{i=1,4} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} r C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-i-l_3} \equiv n_{\bar{d},k}^{(++)}, \quad (57)$$

$$n_l = \sum_{i=1,4} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} r C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-i-l_3} \equiv n_{l,k}^{(++)}, \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\bar{u}} = n_{\bar{e}} &= \sum_{i=2,3} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} r C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-i-l_3} \\ &\equiv n_{\bar{e},k}^{(++)}, n_{\bar{u},k}^{(++)}, \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$n_q = \sum_{i=2,3} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} r C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-i-l_3} \equiv n_{q,k}^{(++)}, \quad (60)$$

$$n_{\bar{\nu}} = \sum_{i=0,5} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} r C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-i-l_3} \equiv n_{\bar{\nu},k}^{(++)}. \quad (61)$$

By comparing with the numbers (34)–(37) and (44), we obtain the following relations,

$$n_{\bar{d},k}^{(++)} = n_{\bar{5},k}^{(++)}(q=0), \quad n_{l,k}^{(++)} = n_{\bar{5},k}^{(+-)}(q=0), \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\bar{u},k}^{(++)} &= n_{\bar{e},k}^{(++)} = n_{10,k}^{(++)}(q=0), \\ n_{q,k}^{(++)} &= n_{10,k}^{(+-)}(q=0), \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

$$n_{\bar{\nu},k}^{(++)} = n_{1,k}^{(++)}(q=0). \quad (64)$$

When we take $(-1)^k \eta'_k = -1$, we obtain formulas in which n_l is exchanged by $n_{\bar{d}}$ and n_q by $n_{\bar{u}}$ ($n_{\bar{e}}$) in Eqs. (58)–(60). The total number of (heavy) neutrino singlets is given by $n_{\bar{\nu},k}^{(+-)} = n_{1k}^{(+-)}(q=0) = \sum_{i=0,5} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} r C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N-5-r}C_{k-i-l_3}$. From the result in the previous subsection, we find that *there is no solution satisfying* $n_{\bar{d}} = n_l = n_{\bar{u}} = n_{\bar{e}} = n_q = n_{\bar{\nu}} = 3$. We list the flavor number of each chiral fermion derived from the representation $[8, k]$ and $[9, k]$ for $r = 3$ in Tables V and VI, respectively.

From Tables V and VI, we find that the flavor numbers from $[N, k]$ with the intrinsic Z_2 parity $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (+1, \pm 1)$ are equal to those from $[N, N - k]$ with $((-1)^{N-k} \eta_{N-k}, (-1)^{N-k} \eta'_{N-k}) = (+1, \mp 1)$ for $N = 8, 9$ and $r = 3$. This kind of relation is generalized so that, for arbitrary $N (\geq 6)$ and r , the flavor numbers from $[N, k]$ with $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (a, b)$ equal those from $[N, N - k]$ with $((-1)^{N-k} \eta_{N-k}, (-1)^{N-k} \eta'_{N-k}) = (a, -b)$ if r is odd and the flavor numbers from $[N, k]$ with $((-1)^k \eta_k, (-1)^k \eta'_k) = (a, b)$ equal those from $[N, N - k]$ with $((-1)^{N-k} \eta_{N-k}, (-1)^{N-k} \eta'_{N-k}) = (a, b)$ if r is even. The proof goes as follows. The representation $[N, N - k]$ is decomposed into a sum of multiplets as

$$[N, N - k] = \sum_{3-l_1=0}^{N-k} \sum_{2-l_2=0}^{N-k-3+l_1} \sum_{r-l_3=0}^{N-k-5+l_1+l_2} ({}_p C_{3-l_1}, {}_q C_{2-l_2}, {}_r C_{r-l_3}, {}_s C_{s-l_4}). \quad (65)$$

TABLE V. The flavor number of each chiral fermion from $[8, k]$ for $r = 3$.

| Representation | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^k \eta'_k$ | $n_{\bar{d}}$ | n_l | $n_{\bar{u}}$ | $n_{\bar{e}}$ | n_q | $n_{\bar{\nu}}$ |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| [8, 1] | +1 | +1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | +1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| [8, 2] | +1 | +1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | +1 | -1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| [8, 3] | +1 | +1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | +1 | -1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| [8, 4] | +1 | +1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | +1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| [8, 5] | +1 | +1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | +1 | -1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| [8, 6] | +1 | +1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | +1 | -1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| [8, 7] | +1 | +1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | +1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE VI. The flavor number of each chiral fermion from $[9, k]$ for $r = 3$.

| Representation | $(-1)^k \eta_k$ | $(-1)^k \eta'_k$ | $n_{\bar{d}}$ | n_l | $n_{\bar{u}}$ | $n_{\bar{e}}$ | n_q | $n_{\bar{\nu}}$ |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| [9, 1] | +1 | +1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | +1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| [9, 2] | +1 | +1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | +1 | -1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| [9, 3] | +1 | +1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| | +1 | -1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| [9, 4] | +1 | +1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| | +1 | -1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| [9, 5] | +1 | +1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| | +1 | -1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| [9, 6] | +1 | +1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | +1 | -1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| [9, 7] | +1 | +1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | +1 | -1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| [9, 8] | +1 | +1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | +1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

There is a one-to-one correspondence among each multiplet in $[N, N - k]$ and $[N, k]$, e.g., the right-handed Weyl fermion with $({}_p C_{3-l_1}, {}_q C_{2-l_2}, {}_r C_{r-l_3}, {}_s C_{s-l_4})_R$ corresponds to the left-handed one with $({}_p C_{l_1}, {}_q C_{l_2}, {}_r C_{l_3}, {}_s C_{l_4})_L$ by the charge conjugation. The Z_2 parity assignment of $({}_p C_{3-l_1}, {}_q C_{2-l_2}, {}_r C_{r-l_3}, {}_s C_{s-l_4})_R$ is given by

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = -(-1)^{r-l_3+s-l_4} \eta_{N-k} = (-1)^{l_1+l_2} (-1)^{N-k} \eta_{N-k}, \quad (66)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_1 &= -(-1)^{2-l_2+s-l_4} \eta'_{N-k} \\ &= (-1)^r (-1)^{l_1+l_3} (-1)^{N-k} \eta'_{N-k}. \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

By comparison of (66) and (67) with (19), we arrive at the relation for the flavor numbers stemming from different representations.

There are many possibilities that zero modes from a bulk multiplet and a few brane fields compose three families. For example, we find that a single bulk field [9, 3] and two brane fields with the same gauge quantum number as $(u_R)^c$ and $(e_R)^c$ make up three families.

C. Validity of our analysis

Finally we discuss the validity of our analysis. For our setup, each $SU(2)$ sub-block connecting p and s parts, or q and r parts, can, in principle, develop a Wilson line to further break symmetry by the Hosotani mechanism, which we explain in this subsection.

In gauge theory, physics should not depend on the gauge choice, and we are always free to choose a gauge. The two set of BCs are equivalent if they are related to each other by a large gauge transformation defined in the covering space R^1 . For example, using the $SU(2)$ large gauge transformation with the gauge function $\Omega(y) = \exp\{i(y/2R)\tau_2\}$, we find the following equivalence:

$$(P_0 = \tau_3, P_1 = \tau_3) \sim (P_0 = \tau_3, P_1 = -\tau_3), \quad (68)$$

where τ_i 's are Pauli matrices. From the relation (68), we can derive the following equivalence relations [19]:

$$\begin{aligned} [p; q, r; s] &\sim [p - 1; q + 1, r + 1; s - 1], \quad (\text{for } p, s \geq 1), \\ &\sim [p + 1; q - 1, r - 1; s + 1], \quad (\text{for } q, r \geq 1). \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

The symmetry of the BCs in one theory differs from that in the other, but if the two theories are connected by the BCs-changing gauge transformation, they are equivalent when we neglect the Wilson line. This equivalence is guaranteed by the Hosotani mechanism [14,20]. We explain it briefly.

First consider the system described by BCs P_0 and P_1 . Generally an effective potential for A_y is generated at quantum level so that A_y acquires a vacuum expectation value and the Wilson line

$$W \equiv \mathcal{P} \exp\left(ig \int_{-\pi R}^{\pi R} A_y dy\right) \quad (70)$$

takes a nonzero value at the vacuum, where g is the gauge coupling constant and \mathcal{P} is the path ordering. The physical gauge invariant degrees of freedom are the eigenvalues of the matrix WU , where $U = P_1 P_0$. The symmetry of the system is individualized by $(P_0, P_1; W)$.

Next we perform a large gauge transformation that is continuous and single valued in the covering space R^1 in order to eliminate the Wilson line W . Then the BCs change into different ones $(P_0^{\text{sym}}, P_1^{\text{sym}}; I)$. We note that $(P_0, P_1; W)$ and $(P_0^{\text{sym}}, P_1^{\text{sym}}; I)$ represent the physically equivalent system. In this gauge with a vanishing Wilson line, the physical symmetry is spanned by the generators that commute with P_0^{sym} and P_1^{sym} . These matrices are not necessarily diagonal, but one of them, say P_0^{sym} , can be diagonalized through a global gauge transformation. Then P_1^{sym} is not diagonal in general. After reshuffling rows and columns and performing global unitary transformations, P_0^{sym} and P_1^{sym} take the following standard form:

$$\begin{aligned} P_0^{\text{sym}} &= \text{blockdiag}(I_{p'}, I_{q'}, -I_{r'}, -I_{s'}, \overbrace{\tau_3, \dots, \tau_3}^{n'}), \quad (71) \\ P_1^{\text{sym}} &= \text{blockdiag}(I_{p'}, -I_{q'}, I_{r'}, -I_{s'}, P_1^{(1)}, \dots, P_1^{(n')}), \end{aligned}$$

where ‘‘blockdiag’’ stands for the block diagonal matrix, I_p is the $p \times p$ unit matrix, $N = N' + 2n'$, $N' = p' + q' + r' + s'$, and $P_1^{(a)} = e^{-2\pi i \alpha_a \tau_2 \tau_3}$ ($a = 1, \dots, n'$) with non-integer α_a . (If α_a is an integer, that sub-block can be reshuffled into the diagonal entry.) We refer to the transformation group regarding $P_1^{(a)}$'s as ‘‘twisted $SU(2)$.’’ The physical symmetry is $SU(p') \times SU(q') \times SU(r') \times SU(s') \times U(1)^{n'}$. This is the most general BC in $SU(N)$ gauge theory on the S^1/Z_2 .

Now we show that no zero mode survives for the doublet of twisted $SU(2)$ after compactification with the BCs (71). The mode expansion of a bulk field depends on representations under the twisted $SU(2)$'s. For a field Φ that is a doublet under a twisted $SU(2)$ with the Z_2 parity $(P_0, P_1) = (\tau_3, e^{-2\pi i \alpha \tau_2 \tau_3})$, the orbifold BCs are

$$\Phi(x, -y) = \tau_3 \Phi(x, y), \quad (72)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, y + 2\pi R) &= e^{-2\pi i \alpha \tau_2} \Phi(x, y) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi \alpha & -\sin 2\pi \alpha \\ \sin 2\pi \alpha & \cos 2\pi \alpha \end{pmatrix} \Phi(x, y), \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

and the Fourier expansion is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi^1(x, y) \\ \phi^2(x, y) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi R}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n(x) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{(n+\alpha)y}{R}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{(n+\alpha)y}{R}\right) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (74)$$

From the expansion (74), we can see that the $SU(2)$ doublet have no zero mode for noninteger α .

The decomposition of $[N, k]$ contains singlets and doublets of twisted $SU(2)$'s. When we start with a representation $[N, k]$, zero modes must be necessarily singlets under all the twisted $SU(2)$'s. Because there are two kinds of twisted $SU(2)$ singlets ${}_2C_0$ and ${}_2C_2$ for each $SU(2)$, the representation $[N, k]$ is reduced to the sum of representa-

tions $\sum_{l=0}^{n'} n'_l C_l[N', k - 2l]$ in the presence of twisted $SU(2)$'s, where l is the number of ${}_2C_2$ in each term. In this case, our analysis has to be repeated with $\sum_{l=0}^{n'} n'_l C_l[N', k - 2l]$, where the Z_2 parity assignment for each term is given by

$$P_0^{\text{sym}} = \text{diag}(\overbrace{+1, \dots, +1, +1, \dots, +1, -1, \dots, -1, -1, \dots, -1}^{N'}), \quad (75)$$

$$P_1^{\text{sym}} = \text{diag}(\underbrace{+1, \dots, +1}_{p'}, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_{q'}, \underbrace{+1, \dots, +1}_{r'}, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_{s'}). \quad (76)$$

Finally we list the flavor number of SM fermions in the case $p' = 3$, $q' = 2$ and $(-1)^k \eta_k = (-1)^k \eta'_k = +1$,

$$n_{\bar{d}, k}^{(++)} = \sum_{l=0}^{n'} \sum_{i=1,4} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} n'_l C_l \cdot {}_{r'} C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N'-5-r'} C_{k-2l-i-l_3}, \quad (77)$$

$$n_{l, k}^{(++)} = \sum_{l=0}^{n'} \sum_{i=1,4} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} n'_l C_l \cdot {}_{r'} C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N'-5-r'} C_{k-2l-i-l_3}, \quad (78)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\bar{e}, k}^{(++)} &= n_{\bar{u}, k}^{(++)} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{n'} \sum_{i=2,3} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} n'_l C_l \cdot {}_{r'} C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N'-5-r'} C_{k-2l-i-l_3}, \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

$$n_{q, k}^{(++)} = \sum_{l=0}^{n'} \sum_{i=2,3} \sum_{l_3=1,3,\dots} n'_l C_l \cdot {}_{r'} C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N'-5-r'} C_{k-2l-i-l_3}, \quad (80)$$

$$n_{\bar{\nu}, k}^{(++)} = \sum_{l=0}^{n'} \sum_{i=0,5} \sum_{l_3=0,2,\dots} n'_l C_l \cdot {}_{r'} C_{l_3} \cdot {}_{N'-5-r'} C_{k-2l-i-l_3}. \quad (81)$$

Using Eqs. (77)–(81), we can obtain the flavor numbers, e.g., $n_{\bar{d}} = n_{\bar{u}} = n_{\bar{e}} = n_q = 3$, $n_l = n_{\bar{\nu}} = 1$ from $[N, k] = [12, 5]$ in the case that $N' = 6$, $n' = 3$, and $\eta_5 = \eta'_5 = -1$.

We note that it is still necessary to check if the wanted symmetry breaking pattern occurs dynamically via the Hosotani mechanism for a given matter content, which we leave for future study.

IV. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

We have presented the idea of the complete family unification in higher-dimensional space-time and found that three families in $SU(5)$ grand unified theory can be

derived from a single bulk multiplet of $SU(N)$ ($N \geq 9$) in the framework of gauge theory on the orbifold S^1/Z_2 . In the case of the direct orbifold breaking down to the standard model gauge group, there are models in which bulk fields from a single multiplet and a few brane fields compose three families, e.g. a single bulk field [9, 3] and two brane fields make up three families. The flavor numbers of the SM fermions have also been written down in the case that a totally antisymmetric representation $[N, k]$ of $SU(N)$ has the most general BCs of S^1/Z_2 including twisted $SU(2)$'s. It would also be interesting to study the case that bulk fields form an irreducible representation with mixed symmetry.

There are several open questions towards more realistic model building which are left for future work.

In our setup, all the unwanted matter degrees of freedom are successfully made massive thanks to the orbifolding. However, all the $SU(r') \times SU(s')$ gauge fields remain massless even after the symmetry breaking due to the Hosotani mechanism. In most cases, this kind of non-Abelian subgroup of $SU(N)$ plays the role of family symmetry. These massless degrees of freedom must be made massive by further breaking of the family symmetry. Here we point out that the brane fields can be key to the solutions. Most models have chiral anomalies at the four-dimensional boundaries and we have a choice to introduce appropriate brane fields to cancel these anomalies. Further, some brane fields can play the role of Higgs fields for the breakdown of extra gauge symmetries including the non-Abelian gauge symmetries. As a result, extra massless fields including the family gauge bosons can be made massive.

Can the gauge coupling unification be successfully achieved? If the particle contents in the minimal supersymmetric standard model only remain in the low-energy spectrum around and below the TeV scale and a big desert exists after the breakdown of extra gauge symmetries, an ordinary grand unification scenario can be realized up to the threshold corrections from the Kaluza-Klein modes and from the brane contributions from nonunified gauge kinetic terms.

Another problem is whether or not the realistic fermion mass spectrum and the generation mixings are successfully achieved. Fermion mass hierarchy and generation mixings can also occur through the Froggatt-Nielsen mechanism on the breakdown of extra gauge symmetries and the suppression of brane-localized Yukawa coupling constants among brane weak Higgs doublets and bulk matters with the volume suppression factor.

In general, there appear D -term contributions to scalar masses in SUSY models after the breakdown of such extra gauge symmetries [21–23]. The D -term contribution concerning family symmetry spoils the degeneracy of fermion masses and can induce large flavor changing neutral current (FCNC) processes that are incompatible with experimental data. This would give a tight constraint on model building and it would be an interesting challenge to construct a realistic model from the orbifold GUT with a single bulk matter multiplet.

The orbifold GUT is more naturally realized in warped space; see e.g. [24] for a review. It has been shown that the argument for the Hosotani mechanism presented in Sec. III C can be followed in a parallel manner in warped

space too [25]. Therefore, it would be interesting to look for a more realistic version of our model in warped space. In such a scenario, one of the scales concerning the orbifold breaking with P_0 and P_1 , as well as the dynamical symmetry breaking scale of the Hosotani mechanism, would be exponentially suppressed from the GUT breaking energy scale.

It would be interesting to study cosmological implications of the class of models presented in this paper; see e.g. [26] and references therein for useful articles toward this direction.

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Note added.—After completion of this work, there appeared a paper treating the related subject [27].

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