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A New Left-Right Antisymmetric Theory of Force Unification RASULKHOZHA S. SHARAFIDDINOV, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, 100214 Ulugbek, Uzbekistan — Any of neutrinos similarly to a kind of charged lepton has a non-zero mass responsible as well as for its Coulomb behavior. Such a neutrino can possess both electric charge and vector dipole moment. Their form factors appear, for example, at the polarized neutrino scattering in the field of a spinless nucleus. We derive an equation which relates the masses to a ratio of Dirac and Pauli form factors of each lepton and its neutrino. A new left-right antisymmetric theory of force unification based on a gauge group $SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R \otimes U(1)$ is suggested. In this theory, the leptons and their neutrinos are united in families not only of the left-handed $SU(2)_L$ -doublets, but also of the right-handed $SU(2)_B$ -doublets. Thereby, it predicts the existence in nature of the left (right) dileptons and paradileptons. A formation of any of them is responsible for the legality of conservation of charge, lepton flavors and full lepton number. Therefore, in a given theory the mass, charge and vector dipole moment of the neutrino are proportional, respectively, to the mass, charge and vector dipole moment of a lepton of the same family.

> Rasulkhozha S. Sharafiddinov Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, 100214 Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

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