

Proceedings

The system of equations describing 4 generations with the symmetry group $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)$

Michael A. Ivanov

Belarus State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics, ivanovma@tut.by

Abstract: The system of 16-component equations including two equations of the Bethe-Salpeter kind (without an interaction) and two additional conditions are considered. It is shown that the group of the initial symmetry is $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)$. The symmetry group is established as the consequence of the field equations; $SU(2)_L$ should be chiral, the color space has the signature $(++)$. The structure of permissible multiplets of the group coincides with the one postulated in the $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L$ -model of strong and electroweak interactions excluding the possible existence of the additional $SU(2)_R$ \mathbb{Z} -singlet in a generation. It is shown here that at least three puzzling features of the standard model: the existence of a few generations, the specific symmetry group, and the necessity to use its interwoven representations may originate from the composite nature of the fundamental fermions. ^{footnote}{This paper (in Russian) was deposited in VINITI 19.12.1988 as VINITI No 8842-B88; it was an important stage in the development of my model of the composite fundamental fermions (see hep-th/0207210). Now I have translated it in English (small corrections are made) to do more available.}

Keywords: composite fundamental fermions

Citation: Michael A., I. The system of equations describing 4 generations with the symmetry group $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)$. *Symmetry* 2021

Published: 7 August 2021

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