RADIATIVE SYMMETRY BREAKING WITH MULTIPLE SCALAR FIELDS

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WORK IN PROGRESS IN COLLABORATION WITH T. PROKOPEC AND L. CHATAIGNIER MOREIRA DA ROCHA

PLANCK 2017, WARSAW, 25.05.2017

We consider classically conformal theory. All mass scales generated dynamically.

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We consider classically conformal theory. All mass scales generated dynamically.

MOTIVATION

Hierarchy problem

Baryogenesis

Vacuum stability

See also the talk of M. Lindner

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RADIATIVE SYMMETRY BREAKING pure scalar theory

 φ

 $V(\varphi)$

[S. Coleman, E. J. Weinberg, PRD 7 (1973) 1888, cited 3863 times]

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Radiative symmetry breaking induced by a Higgs portal

 $V_0(\varphi) = \frac{\lambda}{4}\varphi^4$





If the coupling is small, the minimum is spurious – generated by big logs

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The minimum is real – scale generated radiatively through dimensional transmutation

Radiative symmetry breaking induced by a Higgs portal

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IS CW MECHANISM REALISED?

Mass of the Higgs

$$M_h^2 = 8B/v^2 \quad B = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \sum N_i M_i^4$$

In SM B dominated by top quark (#dof = -12)

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Extended scalar sector

Extended gauge group

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HIGGS PORTAL MODEL

 $V_0 = \lambda_1 \left(\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 \left(\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi \right) \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_3 \varphi^4$

The singlet couples to the SM only through the Higgs

SM + scalar singlet

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$$V_{\rm CW} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \sum_{i} f_i M_i^4 \left(\log \frac{M_i^2}{\mu^2} - C_i \right)$$

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QUESTIONS

Pattern of symmetry breaking?

- What the physics is like at the minimum? Can we obtain correct masses and small couplings up to the Planck scale?
- Gauge dependence of the result?
- If not a singlet than what?

[K. Meissner, H. Nicolai, PLB 648 (2007) 312, R. Foot, A. Kobakhidze, R.R. Volkas, PLB 655 (2007) 156, J.R. Espinosa,
 M. Quiros, PRD 76 (2007) 076004, J.R. Espinosa, T. Konstandin, J.M. No, M. Quiros, PRD 78 (2008) 123528]

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$$\lambda \sim \mathcal{O}(e^4) \longrightarrow \lambda_i \sim ?(\mathcal{O}(g^2), \mathcal{O}(g^4))$$



[E. Gildener, S. Weinberg, PRD 13 (1976) 3333, A. Andreassen, W. Frost, M. D. Schwartz, PRD 91 (2015), 016009

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$$\lambda \sim \mathcal{O}(e^4) \longrightarrow \lambda_i \sim ? (\mathcal{O}(g^2), \mathcal{O}(g^4))$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial h}\Big|_{h=v,\varphi=w} = \lambda_1 v^3 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} v w^2 + \frac{\partial V_{\rm CW}}{\partial h} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi}\Big|_{h=v,\varphi=w} = \frac{\lambda_2}{2} v^2 w + \lambda_3 w^3 + \frac{\partial V_{\rm CW}}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$
$$\lambda_1 \sim \mathcal{O}(q^4)$$

13

GW: $\lambda_i \sim \mathcal{O}(g^2)$

[E. Gildener, S. Weinberg, PRD 13 (1976) 3333, A. Andreassen, W. Frost, M. D. Schwartz, PRD 91 (2015), 016009

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$$\lambda \sim \mathcal{O}(e^4) \longrightarrow \lambda_i \sim ? (\mathcal{O}(g^2), \mathcal{O}(g^4))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial h}\Big|_{h=v,\varphi=w} &= \lambda_1 v^3 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} v w^2 + \frac{\partial V_{CW}}{\partial h} = 0\\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi}\Big|_{h=v,\varphi=w} &= \frac{\lambda_2}{2} v^2 w + \lambda_3 w^3 + \frac{\partial V_{CW}}{\partial \varphi} = 0\\ w = 0\\ \text{SM-like} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{W:}\\ \mathcal{O}(g^2) & \lambda_i \sim \mathcal{O}(g^4) & w \neq 0\\ \det M^2 \sim B_{SM} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial h}\Big|_{h=v,\varphi=w} = \lambda_1 v^3 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} v w^2 + \frac{\partial V_{\rm CW}}{\partial h} = 0$$
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$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{GW:}\\ \lambda_i \sim \mathcal{O}(g^4) \end{array} \qquad \qquad \lambda_i \sim \mathcal{O}(g^4) \\ w = 0 \end{array}$$

[E. Gildener, S. Weinberg, PRD 13 (1976) 3333, A. Andreassen, W. Frost, M. D. Schwartz, PRD 91 (2015), 016009

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"FLAT" DIRECTION ALONG H

Singlet acquires a tree-level mass

$$M_{\varphi}^2 = \frac{\lambda_2}{2}v^2$$

 Mass for the Higgs generated radiatively. Apart from the SM part, contribution from the singlet.

The mass correct only if portal coupling is big.

Running of the scalar couplings destabilised.

Even more scalars needed?

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Radiative symmetry breaking induced by a Higgs portal

 $\lambda_1 \sim \mathcal{O}(g^4), \ w = 0$

GW SCENARIO



Flat direction at tree level (at a certain scale)

One scalar massive at tree level, the other mass generated by loop corrections

 $M \sim B$

If the mass of the singlet is radiative – it is negative
 If the mass of the Higgs is radiative – too big coupling required

More gauge bosons needed?

Extra gauge bosons can increase the value of B and help to account for radiative symmetry breaking

[R. Hempfling, PLB 379 (1996) 153, W.F. Chang, J.N. Ng, J.M.S. Wu, PRD 75 (2007) 115016, V.V. Khoze, C. McCabe, G. Ro, JHEP 1408 (2014) 026]

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Radiative symmetry breaking induced by a Higgs portal

 $SU(2) \times U(1)$

Φ

 $SU(2)_{\rm CW}$

 λ_2

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GW method
Stable minimum
Correct Higgs mass
All couplings small up to the Planck scale



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GAUGE DEPENDENCE

Fermi gauge – Goldstone mixed with longitudinal W

$$M_{G^{\pm}}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(M^{2} \pm \sqrt{M^{2} \left(M^{2} - \xi g_{2}^{2} h^{2} \right)} \right)$$

Mass of the Goldstone in Landau gauge vanishes at the tree-level minimum

V explicitly gauge dependent

• In our case terms ~ λ_i^2 can be neglected so the result is gauge independent.

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CONCLUSIONS

Rich pattern of symmetry breaking in Higgs portal model.

 Cannot account for RSB in Higgs portal model with single scalar.

Hidden gauge group facilitates RSB.

• Work in progress...

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"SEQUENTIAL" SSB





If the portal coupling sufficiently small the two sectors are decoupled

 λ_2

- 1. CW symmetry breaking in the dark sector
- 2. The dark VEV generates a "mass term" for the Higgs

[V.V. Khoze, C. McCabe, G. Ro, JHEP 1408 (2014) 026, W. Altmannshofer, W.A. Bardeen, M. Bauer, M. Carena, J.D. Lykken, JHEP 1501 (2015) 032]

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RGE IMPROVEMENT

RGE-improvement needed when logs get large – e.g. for stability considerations.

$$\left(\mu\partial\mu + \beta_i\partial\lambda_i - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_j\partial\phi_j\right)V(\mu,\lambda_i,\phi_j) = 0$$

Potential constant along characteristic curves

$$V(\mu_0, \lambda_{i0}, \phi_{j0}) = V(\mu(t), \lambda_i(t), \phi_j(t))$$

Tree-level surface

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RGE WITH TWO FIELDS

We look for a surface where quantum corrections vanish

 Implicit relation for t that takes us from arbitrary point to the tree-level surface – depends on fields and couplings evaluated at t

Take the first approximation to t

With t₀ we manage to reproduce the GW minimum.

Tree-level surface

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