

Relaxions & the Little Hierarchy Problem

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Gupta, Komargodski, GP & Ubaldi (15)

Gearing up for LHC13 -- Conference



The scope of this talk & its perspective

- ◆ SM: Higgs being a scalar leads to the fine tuning problem.
- ◆ Fine tuning problem, sensitivity to high scales \Leftrightarrow UV problem.
- ◆ Most concrete (exciting) solutions are in form of IR naturalness \Leftrightarrow field theory solution, understood from IR perspective. Giudice (13)
- ◆ Relaxion: switch attention from one scalar (H) to another scalar, the relaxion (ϕ).
- ◆ Talk's scope: applying similar consideration: IR natural $V(\phi)$; String theory/non-QFT \Rightarrow beyond the scope ...

Outline

- ◆ The challenge, a toy model $U(1)$ example (induction, going reverse order from a working model).
- ◆ Possible ways out.
- ◆ Some pheno': familon-relaxion model & its miracle.
- ◆ Conclusions.

Ex.: pNGB-relaxion model

Constructing a toy U(1) relaxion model

Consider a theory with a spontaneously broken global $G=U(1)$ symmetry.

For simplicity: realise it linearly via a scalar Φ that carries a unit charge.

L is invariant under a global transformation: $\Phi \rightarrow \Phi \exp(i\theta)$.

Φ develop VEV $\langle \Phi \rangle = f$.

Below the scale f : a single light (massless) DOF ϕ .

Obtained via the identification $\Phi \equiv \rho \exp\left(i\frac{\phi}{f}\right)$.

A toy U(1) relaxation model

Several points are in order:

(i) $\phi = \frac{1}{f} \arctan\left(\frac{\Im\Phi}{\Re\Phi}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \dots \frac{\pi}{2}$ is compact;

(ii) $\phi \rightarrow \phi + 2\pi n f$ maps Φ onto itself.

(iii) Breaking $G \Rightarrow V(\phi) \neq 0$:

(iii)_a Planck suppressed $\frac{\Phi^5}{M_{\text{Pl}}} + h.c \Rightarrow V(\phi) \propto \frac{f^5}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \cos\left(\frac{5\phi}{f}\right)$;

(iii)_b $\mathcal{L}_{\text{FN}}^{\text{soft}} = \left(\frac{\Phi}{\Lambda}\right)^n LHN + y_c L^c \tilde{H} N + m_L L^c L + m_N N N$
 $\Rightarrow V_{\text{FN}}(\phi) \propto m_L m_N y y_c H^\dagger H \cos\left(\frac{n\phi}{f}\right)$.

(note: a sector w charge n)

A toy U(1) relaxion model

Structure seems compatible with the relaxion framework:

Graham, Kaplan & Rajendran (15)

$$V_{\text{FN}}(\phi, \langle H \rangle) \propto m_L m_N y y_c v^2 \cos\left(\frac{n\phi}{f}\right) \Leftrightarrow \text{generates backreaction.}$$

Additional breaking is required to provide Higgs-mass scan:

$$\mu_H^2(\phi) H^\dagger H \sim \left[\Lambda^2 + M_x^2 \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f}\right) \right] H^\dagger H \Leftrightarrow$$

generated via a (unit charge) sector with $M_x \gg m_{L,N}$.



Sufficient to write a complete & consistent model.

A consistent U(1) relaxion model

$$\mu_H^2(\phi) H^\dagger H \sim \left[\Lambda^2 + M_x^2 \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f}\right) \right] H^\dagger H \text{ with } M_x \gtrsim \Lambda \gg v \equiv 174 \text{ GeV};$$

$$V(\phi, v) \sim r^2 \Lambda^2 M_x^2 \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f}\right) + yy_c v^2 m_L m_N \cos\left(\frac{n\phi}{f}\right). \quad (r \gtrsim \frac{1}{4\pi})$$

$$\phi_{\text{rel}} \text{ is found via } V'(\phi, v) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 \Lambda^4 \sim nyy_c m_L m_N v^2$$

$$\text{(for } \phi \sim f \text{ \& } M_x \sim \Lambda \text{).}$$

$$\text{Dominant backreaction} \Rightarrow m_{L,N} \lesssim 4\pi v.$$

Espinosa, Grojean, Panico, Pomarol, Pujolàs & Servant (15)



$$\Lambda \lesssim 10 \text{ TeV} \times \frac{(yy_c v^2 m_L m_N)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{4\pi v} \times \left(\frac{1}{4\pi r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{n}{10}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

Intermediate summary

- ◆ Can raise cutoff but only up to $O(10 \text{ TeV})$. (pheno' discussed below)
- ◆ Relation is independent of sym' breaking scale, f .
- ◆ n raises cutoff, but only weakly, every decade $\Rightarrow 10^4$ charges.
- ◆ Large $n \Rightarrow$ irrelevant operators \Rightarrow tiny back reaction or fine tuning:
 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{FN}}^{\text{soft}} = \left(\frac{\Phi}{\Lambda}\right)^n LHN + y_c L^c \tilde{H}N + m_L L^c L + m_N NN . (n \rightarrow 10^{12}?)$
- ◆ Is this artefact of above simple model? can it be circumvented?

Back to Original Relaxion Proposal

Graham, Kaplan & Rajendran (15)

$$(\Lambda^2 - g^2 \phi^2) H^\dagger H \Rightarrow \phi_{\text{relaxed}} \sim \frac{\Lambda}{g}; \quad (\text{assume : } \Lambda \gg v)$$

$$V(\phi) = r^2 g^2 \Lambda^2 \phi^2 - v^n M_X^{4-n} \cos(\phi/f) \quad (\text{expect : } M_X < 4\pi v; 4 \geq n > 0)$$

$$V'(\phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\phi_{\text{relaxed}}}{f} \gtrsim \left(\frac{\Lambda}{4\pi v}\right)^4 \times r^2 \quad \left[g \lesssim \left(\frac{4\pi v}{\Lambda}\right)^4 \times \frac{\Lambda}{fr^2} \right]$$

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$\Lambda \gg \text{TeV} \Rightarrow \langle \phi \rangle \gg f$ required to be physical.

The (compact) Relaxion Proposal

Gupta, Komargodski, GP & Ubaldi (15)

$\Lambda \gg \text{TeV} \Rightarrow \langle \phi \rangle \gg f$ required to be physical.

However, local-global-finite EFT: pNGB \Rightarrow compact manifold.

Again: $\phi \rightarrow \phi + 2n\pi f$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$) lead to same physics.

This is a redundant description of the theory \Leftrightarrow discrete gauge sym' (no example \w w local operator that breaks it)

As long as relaxion potential is controlled by global internal sym' EFT locality seems to implies compactness of pNGB manifold:

$$\langle \phi \rangle \lesssim f .$$

Brief: Comments on the Relaxion Proposal

Gupta, Komargodski, GP & Ubaldi (15)

Hence upon the identification:

axion $\leftrightarrow \phi$, $U(1) \leftrightarrow PQ$, and

$y_u H f_\pi^3$ or $y_u^2 H^\dagger H f_\pi^2 \leftrightarrow m_L m_N y_c H^\dagger H$,

we expect a similar bound to hold:

$$\Lambda \lesssim 10 \text{ TeV} \times \frac{[(y v)^{1,2} f_\pi^{3,2}]^{\frac{1}{4}}}{4\pi v} \times \left(\frac{1}{4\pi r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{n}{10}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

Note: axion realisations also suffer from inflated $n \Rightarrow$ irrelevant operators \Rightarrow tiny backreaction/fine tuning/monstrous beta function.

Potential interesting ways out

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- ◆ Combination \w incommensurate coefficients, still $\langle \phi \rangle \lesssim O(f)$.
- ◆ Non-compact internal sym' \w consistent finite QFT ?
- ◆ Non-compact relaxions from space time sym':
 - i. SUSY - pseudo moduli, however, tend to pick up mass at SUSY breaking scale;
 - ii. CFT => dilaton, large N & very special structure.

... Coradeschi, Lodone, Pappadopulo, Rattazzi & Vitale; Bellazzini, Csaki, Hubisz, Serra & Terning (13) ...

Or: raise cutoff but only up to $O(\text{few TeV})$.

Brief pheno' of the little familon-relaxion model

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A little-“miraculous”-familyon-relaxion model

Gupta, Komargodski, GP & Ubaldi (15)

$$\mathcal{L} = -y_1 e^{i\frac{2n\phi}{f_{UV}}} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} h_\alpha L_\beta N - y_2 h^{\dagger\alpha} L_\alpha^c N - m_L \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} L_\alpha L_\beta^c - \frac{m_N}{2} NN + \text{h.c.}.$$

$$V_{\text{CW}}(\phi) \simeq -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} m_L m_N y_1 y_2 |h^0|^2 \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f}\right) \log\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}^2}\right),$$

$$V(h) = \left[\Lambda^2 - M^2 \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f_{UV}}\right) \right] h^\dagger h + \lambda (h^\dagger h)^2,$$

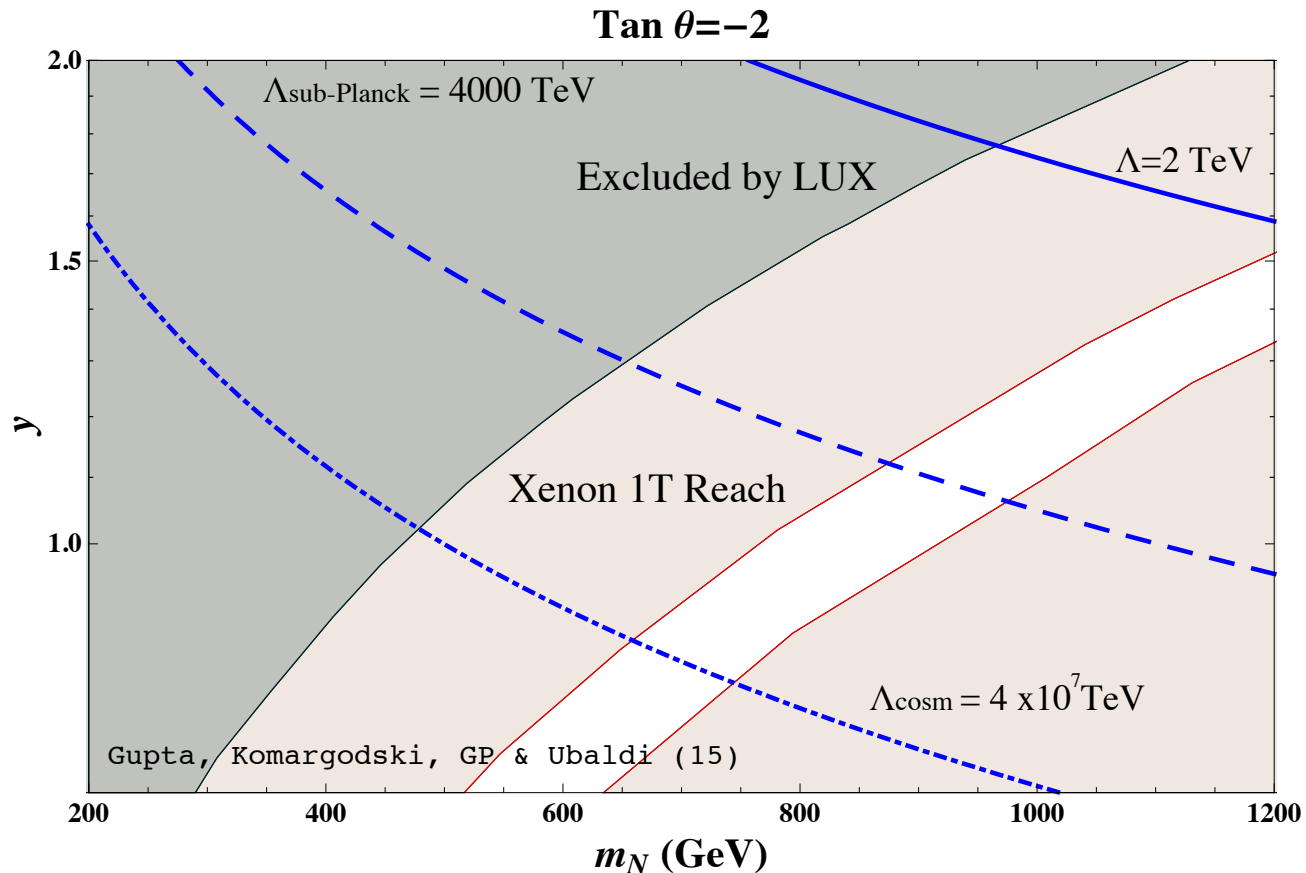
$$V(\phi) = \frac{\Lambda^2 M^2}{16\pi^2} \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f_{UV}}\right),$$

	$U(1)_{NL}$
N	-n
L	-n
L^c	n
h	0
$e^{i\phi/f_{UV}}$	1
SM	0

$$\Lambda \lesssim 3,5 \text{ TeV} \left(\frac{m_L}{900 \text{ GeV}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{m_N}{900 \text{ GeV}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{y_1}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{y_2}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{n}{1, 10}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

Doublet-singlet dark matter

Cohen, Kearney, Pierce & Tucker-Smith (11); Cheung & Sanford (13); Abe, Kitano & Sato (14); Calibbi, Mariotti & Tziveloglou (15)



Constraints from dark matter phenomenology on our parameter space: $y_1 = y \cos \theta$, $y_2 = y \sin \theta$, and m_L is adjusted according to the observed relic density. The blue contours correspond to the following upper bounds on the cut-off: the cosmological constraints (dot-dashed), the requirement that $f_{UV} < M_{Pl}$ (dashed), and by requiring a consistent theory that does not break the discrete gauge symmetry using (3.15) with $n = 10$ (solid). The region shaded in grey is excluded by LUX, while the brown region will be probed in the near future by the XENON 1 Ton experiment.

Conclusions

- ◆ Relaxion models: new paradigm to generate hierarchies.
- ◆ Existing proposals: large hierarchies use (compact) pNGBs => going beyond local-internal-EFTs.
- ◆ Relaxion models can address the little hierarchy problem:
 - (i) constructed a simple (perturb.) familon model \w extra vector-like “leptons”; no new coloured state (t'/W' ...), $\Lambda \gtrsim \text{few TeV}$;
 - (ii) accidentally, simplest model contains a viable dark matter candidate, discoverable at XENON1T.

Backups