

Cosmological relaxation of the EW scale

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based on **J.R. Espinosa, C. Grojean, G. P., A. Pomarol,
O. Pujolàs, G. Servant** [arXiv:1506.09217](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.09217)

Introduction

Introduction

The origin of the **Hierarchy problem** can be equivalently understood as the requirement that Higgs potential satisfies two conditions near the same point

- (i) a zero of the first derivative
(local minimum)

- (ii) a zero of the second derivative
(Higgs mass and EW scale much smaller than the overall scale,
 $m_h, v \ll \Lambda$)

In a generic potential a **fine-tuning** is required to obtain the two conditions simultaneously.

Introduction

“Classical” mechanisms to solve the Hierarchy problem

- ▶ **New physics at the TeV scale** stabilizes the EW scale (eg. low-scale Supersymmetry, Composite Higgs, ...)
 - Avoid condition (ii) by assuming that $\Lambda \sim v \sim m_h$
- ▶ Large **Landscape** with huge number of minima
 - Ensemble of realized vacua spans all possible EW scales
 - Anthropic selection of correct vacuum

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New solution

- ▶ **“Relaxation”** of the EW scale [Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran, 1504.07551]
(see also earlier work by Abbott 85; Dvali, Vilenkin 04; Dvali 06)
 - condition (i) avoided by a potential with **vacua “everywhere”** (eg. oscillating function can have infinite set of minima)
 - “correct” **minimum selected dynamically** through a backreaction of EWSB

The “minimal” realization

Higgs mass parameter \longrightarrow **Field-dependent Higgs mass**

$$m^2|H|^2$$

$$m^2(\phi)|H|^2$$

e.g. $m^2(\phi) = \Lambda^2 \left(1 - \frac{g\phi}{\Lambda}\right)$

- Higgs mass determined by the evolution of ϕ
- ϕ must be stabilized where $|m^2(\phi)| \ll \Lambda^2$
- this structure can arise from a “clever” dynamical interplay between H and ϕ

The “Relaxation” mechanism

The potential generate an interplay between the Higgs h and an axion-like field ϕ

$$V(\phi, h) = \Lambda^3 g \phi - \frac{1}{2} \Lambda^2 \left(1 - \frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} \right) h^2 + \epsilon \Lambda_c^4 \left(\frac{h}{\Lambda_c} \right)^n \cos(\phi/f)$$

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“Kicking” term

makes ϕ slide forward

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ϕ “scans” the Higgs mass

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$n = 1, 2, \dots$

“self-regulating” term

stops ϕ when h turns on
(periodic function of ϕ
as for axion-like states)

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Λ cut off of the theory

Λ_c scale at which the periodic term originates

Spurions:

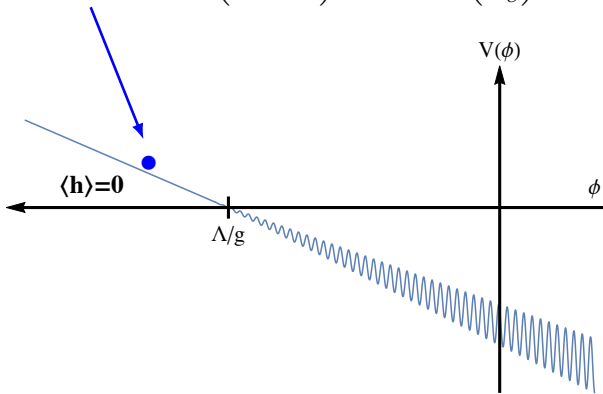
$g \ll 1$ breaking of the shift symmetry $\phi \rightarrow \phi + c$

$\varepsilon \ll 1$ further breaking of the shift symmetry,
respecting $\phi \rightarrow 2\pi f, \phi \rightarrow -\phi$

The “Relaxation” mechanism

Cosmological evolution

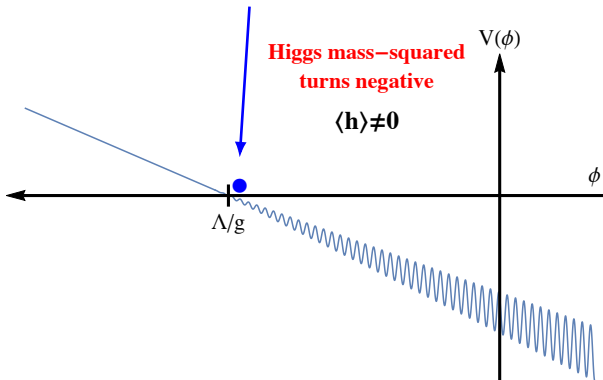
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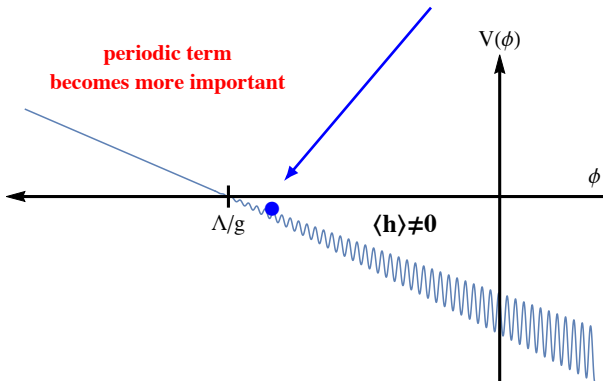
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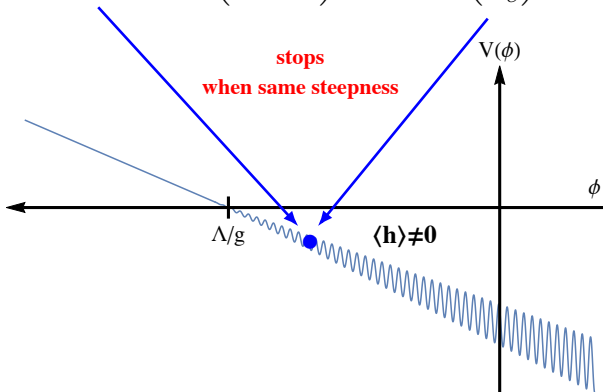
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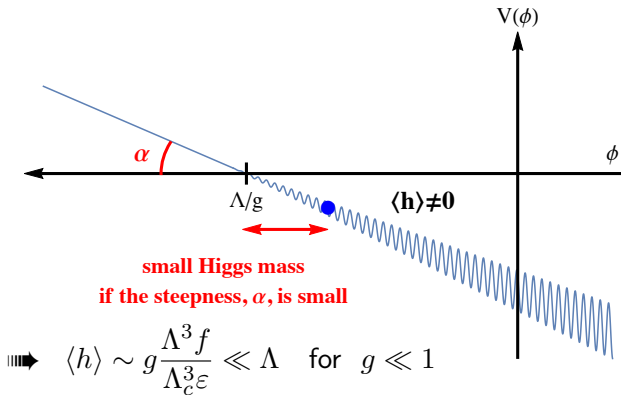
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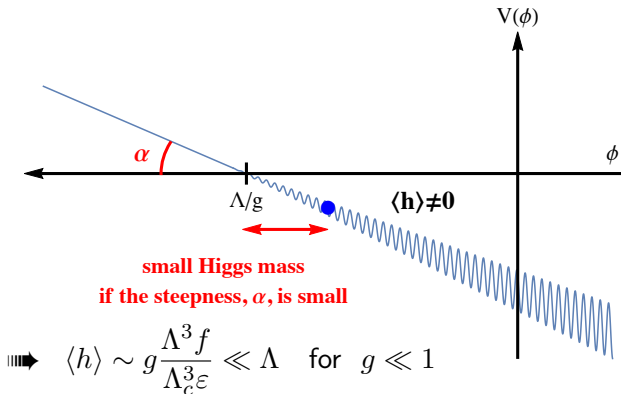
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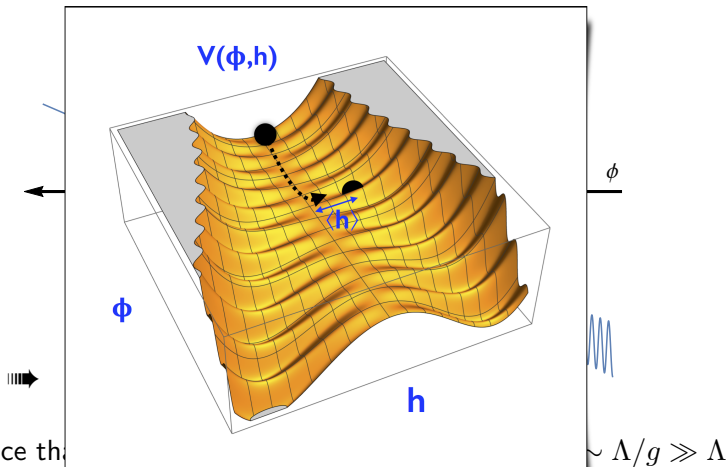


- Notice that **large field excursions** for ϕ needed: $\phi \sim \Lambda/g \gg \Lambda$

The “Relaxation” mechanism

Cosmological evolution

$$V(\phi, h) = \Lambda^3 g \phi - \frac{1}{2} \Lambda^2 \left(1 - \frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} \right) h^2 + \epsilon \Lambda_c^4 \left(\frac{h}{\Lambda_c} \right)^n \cos(\phi/f)$$



• Notice that

The “Relaxation” mechanism

How do we stop in the correct minimum? Should we **tune the initial conditions**?

The “Relaxation” mechanism

How do we stop in the correct minimum? Should we **tune the initial conditions**?

No, if ϕ slow-rolls!

- possible if a friction is present
(eg. during the **inflationary epoch**, through Hubble friction)
- ϕ must “scan” large ranges of the Higgs mass, a long period of inflation is needed

e-folds needed:
$$N_e \gtrsim \frac{H_I^2}{g^2 \Lambda^2} \sim 10^{40}$$

The “Relaxation” mechanism

Important constraint:

ϕ must slow-roll **classically** so that quantum effects do not generate a large spreading

$$\Delta\phi_{class} \sim g \frac{\Lambda^3}{H_I^2} \gtrsim \Delta\phi_{quant} \sim H_I$$



$$g \gtrsim (H_I/\Lambda)^3$$

Which is the origin of $\varepsilon \Lambda_c^4 \left(\frac{h}{\Lambda_c} \right)^n \cos(\phi/f)$?

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$n = 1$

axion term from **QCD condensate**: $\Lambda_c = \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

$$m_u(h) \langle q\bar{q} \rangle \cos(\phi/f)$$

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$$m_u(h) \langle q\bar{q} \rangle \cos(\phi/f)$$

problem: too large $\theta_{\text{QCD}} \sim 1$ due to linear tilt!



can be solved if the tilt disappears after inflation



Low cut-off: $\Lambda \lesssim 30 \text{ TeV}$

Which is the origin of $\varepsilon \Lambda_c^4 \left(\frac{h}{\Lambda_c} \right)^n \cos(\phi/f)$?

$n = 2$

gauge invariant, generated by new-physics at scale Λ_c
(no need to rely on QCD)

$$\varepsilon \Lambda_c^2 |H|^2 \cos(\phi/f)$$

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(no need to rely on QCD)

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problem: quantum corrections from Higgs loop

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon \Lambda_c^4 \cos(\phi/f)$$

➤ “Relaxation” only works if Higgs barrier dominates

$$\Lambda_c \lesssim v$$

New-dynamics must be around the EW scale!

Which is the origin of $\varepsilon \Lambda_c^4 \left(\frac{h}{\Lambda_c}\right)^n \cos(\phi/f)$?

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$$\varepsilon \Lambda_c^2 |H|^2 \cos(\phi/f)$$

New-physics at the LHC is still required
though it arises from an “unusual” motivation
(needed to generate the periodic potential)

Extra drawback: “coincidence problem” why $\Lambda_c \sim v$?

Can we make the new-physics scale larger?

Raising the cut-off

Add an additional field σ “modulates” the periodic potential

Field-dependent amplitude

$$A \cos(\phi/f) \quad \longrightarrow \quad A(\phi, \sigma, H) = \varepsilon \Lambda^4 \left(\beta + c_\phi \frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} - c_\sigma \frac{g_\sigma \sigma}{\Lambda} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)$$

Two “scanners” potential

$$V(\phi, \sigma, H) = \Lambda^4 \left(\frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} + \frac{g_\sigma \sigma}{\Lambda} \right) + m^2(\phi) |H|^2 + A(\phi, \sigma, H) \cos(\phi/f)$$

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spurious

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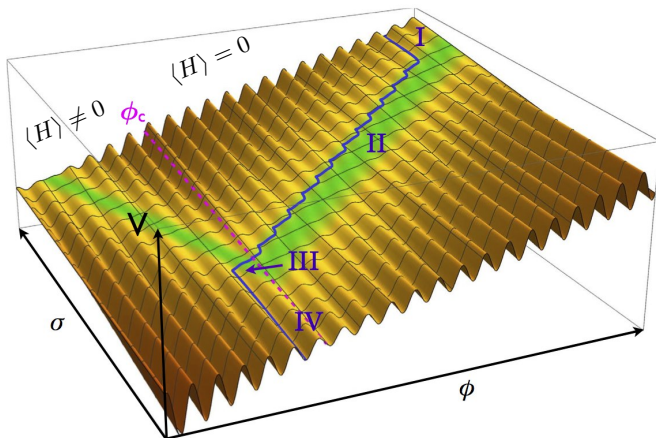
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- We take $\Lambda \sim \Lambda_c$ and see how much we can push it up

The cosmological evolution

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The cosmological evolution

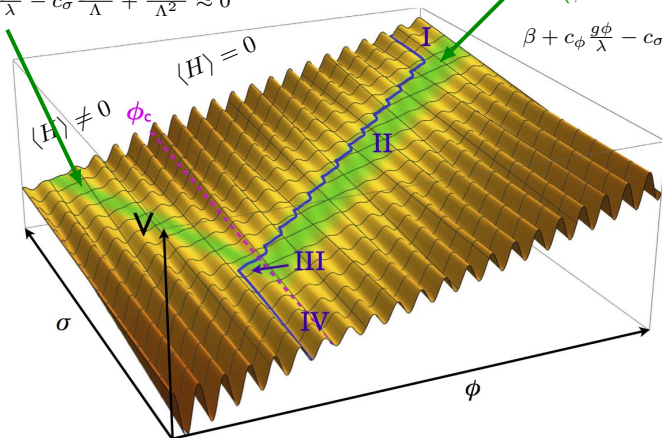
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area where $A \approx 0$

$$\beta + c_\phi \frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} - c_\sigma \frac{g_\sigma\sigma}{\Lambda} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} \approx 0$$

area where $A \approx 0$
(ϕ can slow-roll)

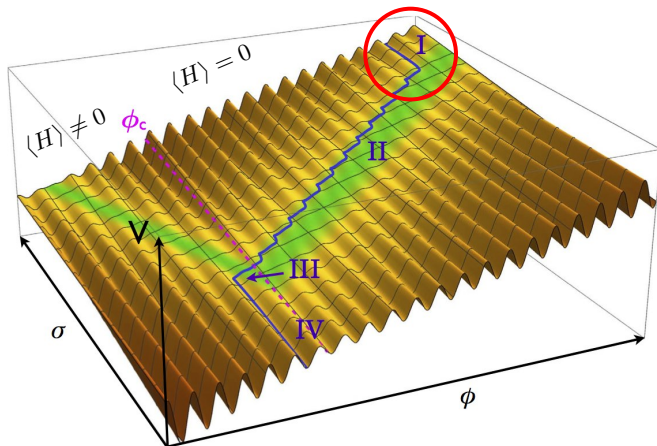
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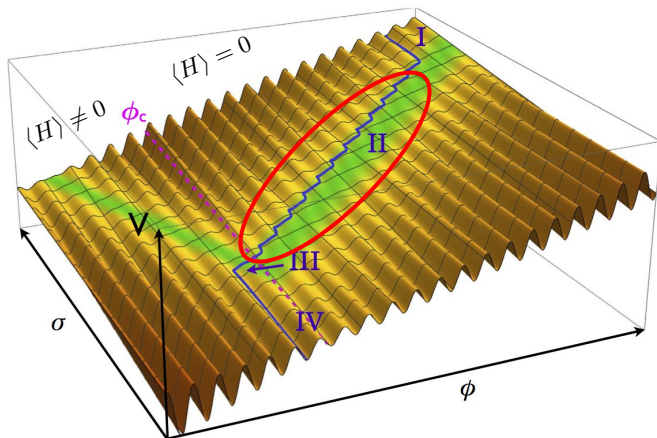


Stage I: ϕ "frozen"

The cosmological evolution

$$V(\phi, \sigma, H) = \Lambda^4 \left(\frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} + \frac{g_\sigma\sigma}{\Lambda} \right) + m^2(\phi)|H|^2 + A(\phi, \sigma, H) \cos(\phi/f)$$

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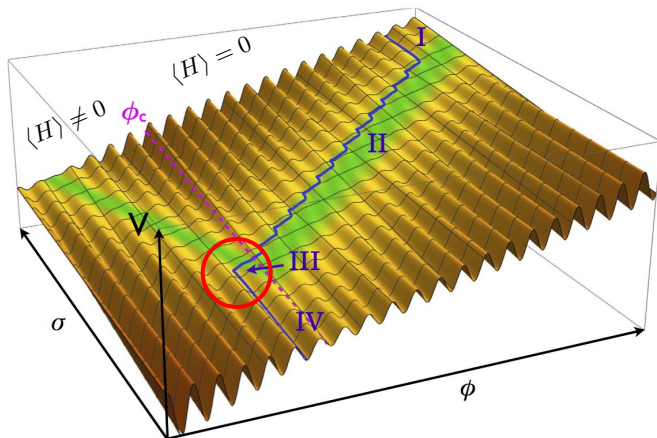


Stage II: ϕ "tracks" σ

The cosmological evolution

$$V(\phi, \sigma, H) = \Lambda^4 \left(\frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} + \frac{g_\sigma\sigma}{\Lambda} \right) + m^2(\phi)|H|^2 + A(\phi, \sigma, H) \cos(\phi/f)$$

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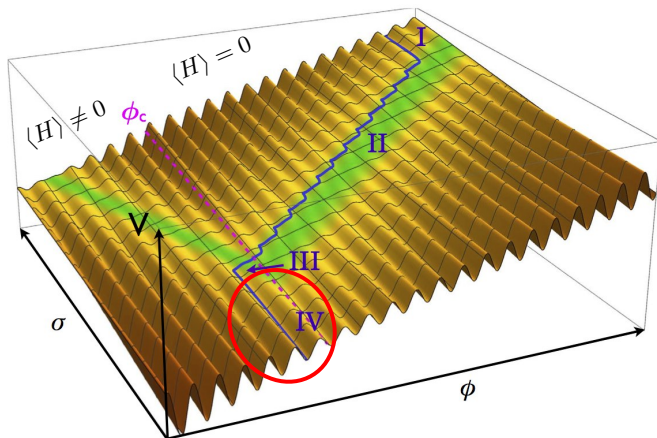


Stage III: ϕ enters the minimum

The cosmological evolution

$$V(\phi, \sigma, H) = \Lambda^4 \left(\frac{g\phi}{\Lambda} + \frac{g_\sigma\sigma}{\Lambda} \right) + m^2(\phi)|H|^2 + A(\phi, \sigma, H) \cos(\phi/f)$$

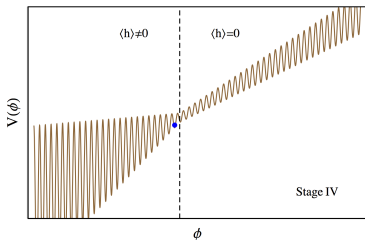
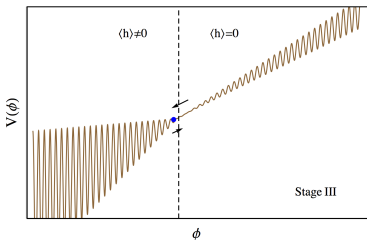
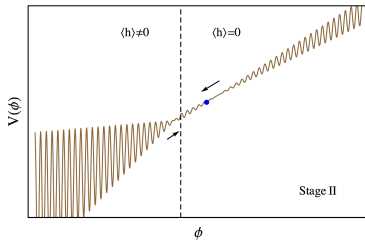
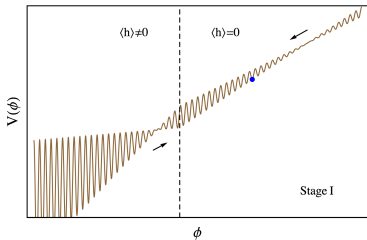
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Stage IV: ϕ stabilized

The cosmological evolution

Potential for ϕ in the four stages:



Constraints

- $\varepsilon \lesssim v^2/\Lambda^2$ keep under control quantum corrections
- $H_I^3 \lesssim g_\sigma \Lambda^3$ avoid quantum effects spoiling classical rolling
- $g_\sigma \lesssim g$ allow ϕ tracking σ
- $\Lambda^2/M_{Pl} \lesssim H_I$ avoid backreaction of ϕ and σ on inflation

Stabilization of the EW scale: $v^2 \simeq \frac{g\Lambda f}{\varepsilon}$


upper bound on the cut-off

$$\Lambda \lesssim (v^4 M_{Pl}^3)^{1/7} \simeq 2 \times 10^9 \text{ GeV}$$

UV origin of the periodic term

Strong sector
a la QCD
(with light fermion, N)

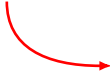
+ **Axion-like ϕ**


$$\frac{\phi}{f} G'_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}'^{\mu\nu}$$

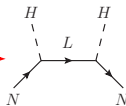
Axion potential: $V \simeq \Lambda^3 m_N \cos(\phi/f)$

Gives the needed potential if the mass of N is given by

$$m_N \simeq \varepsilon \left(\Lambda + g_\sigma \sigma + g\phi - \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda} \right)$$



from integrating
a fermion doublet L



Phenomenological implications

- No state detectable at the LHC
- ϕ and σ are the only BSM states below Λ
light scalars weakly-coupled to the SM

$$m_\phi \sim 10^{-20} - 10^2 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_\sigma \sim 10^{-45} - 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}$$

mixing to the SM through the Higgs:

$$|H|^2 \cos \phi / f, \quad g\phi |H|^2$$

- Benchmark values for $\Lambda \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$

$$m_\phi \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\theta_{\phi h} \sim 10^{-21}$$

$$\phi\phi hh \text{ coupling} \sim 10^{-14}$$

$$m_\sigma \sim 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}$$

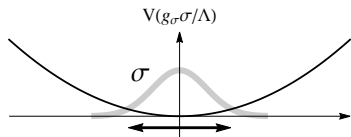
$$\theta_{\sigma h} \sim 10^{-50}$$

Cosmological consequences

➤ Many **constraints from cosmology**

dark matter overabundance, late decays, BBN bounds,
 γ -rays, CMB, pulsar timing observations, ...

➤ Oscillations of σ can provide a **Dark Matter candidate**



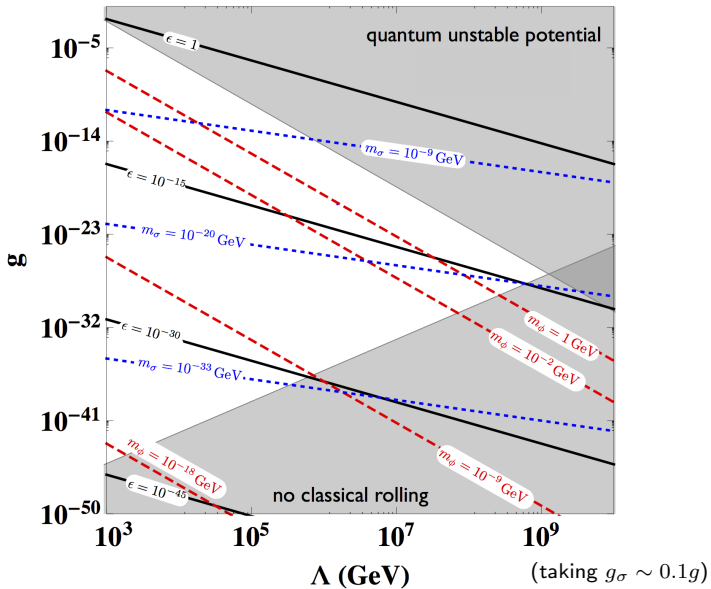
quantum spreading

$$\sim \sqrt{N_e} H_I$$

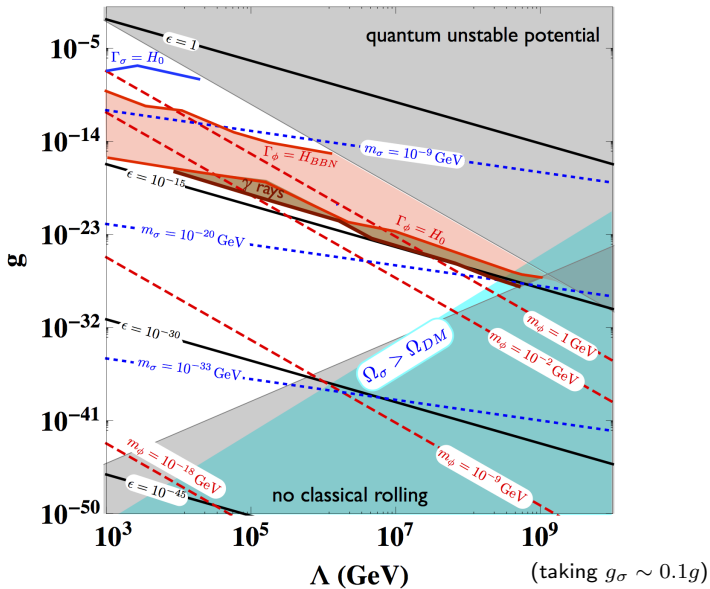
$$\Rightarrow \rho_{ini}^\sigma \sim H_I^4$$

$$\rho_\sigma(T) \sim \rho_{ini}^\sigma (T/T_{osc})^3 \Rightarrow \Omega_\sigma \gtrsim \left(\frac{10^{-27}}{g_\sigma} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{10^8 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{13/2}$$

Parameter space



Constraints on the parameter space



Conclusions

Conclusions

The “**Relaxation**” **models** provide an “existence proof” of **natural theories** with a high cut-off scale ($\Lambda \sim 10^9$ GeV)

Good features:

Change of paradigm

- new physics is given by weakly-coupled light states
- not detectable at high-energy collider experiments

Other type of experiments needed

- astrophysics (γ -rays, pulsar timing, ...), CMB, fifth-force searches, ...

Ugly features:

Huge number of inflation e-folds $N_e > 10^{38}$

Super-Planckian field excursions

Future directions:

- ▶ Are there ways to avoid the limit on the cut-off $\Lambda \lesssim 10^9$ GeV?
- ▶ UV completion? How to get the double breaking of the shift symmetry in the “axion” potential?
[see Gupta, Komargodski, Perez and Ubaldi, arXiv:1509.00047, Batell, Giudice, McCullough, arXiv:1509.00834]
- ▶ Find suitable inflationary models with huge N_e
- ▶ Alternative sources of friction, disentangling the “relaxation” mechanism from inflation
 - proposal to do this at finite temperature, see talk by Hardy