

Sliding Naturalness

By Raffaele Tito D'Agnolo and Daniele Teresi
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DESY Theory Group
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Alejo N. Rossia

HELMHOLTZ RESEARCH FOR
GRAND CHALLENGES



Motivation and summary

- m_h^2 , θ_{QCD} and Λ_{CC} are much smaller than their expected value.
- Novel framework to simultaneously explain the small values of m_h^2 and θ_{QCD} via dynamical selection in the early Universe.
- It gives two ALPs in the low-energy spectrum, one of them might be DM.
- Compatible with any inflation mechanism and with swampland conjectures.

Basic Idea

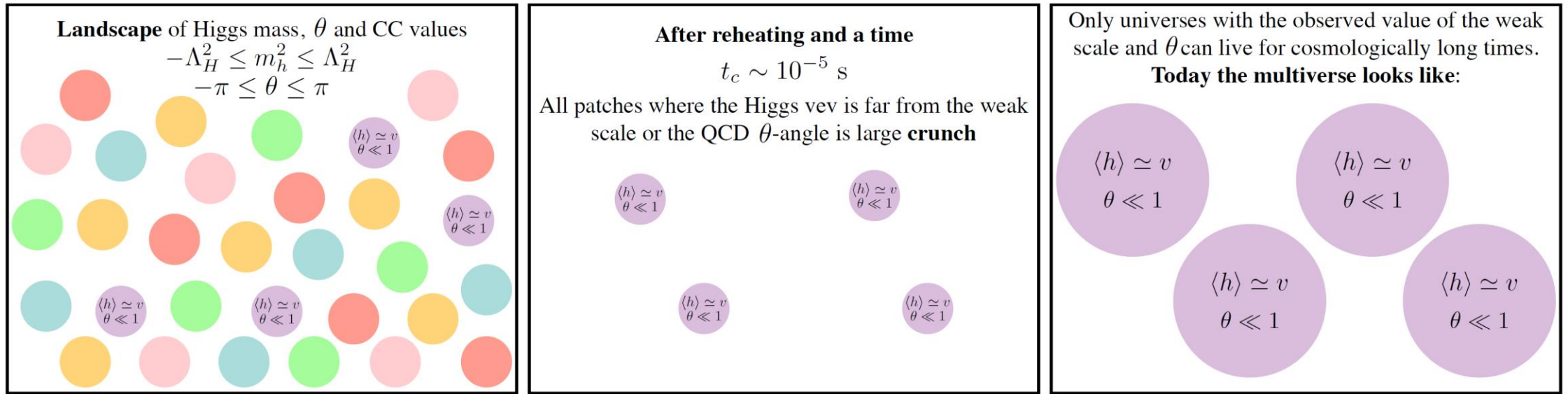


FIG. 1. Cartoon of the basic mechanism: a landscape of Higgs masses and QCD θ -angles is populated early in the history of the Universe. All patches with Higgs vev and θ far from the observed ones crunch after the QCD phase transition. The only universes that survive until today and grow to cosmological sizes are those with $\langle h \rangle \simeq v$ and $\theta \lesssim 10^{-10}$.

$$-\Lambda_{max}^4 \leq \Lambda_{CC}^4 \leq \Lambda_{max}^4 \quad \Lambda_{max}^4 \sim \Lambda_H^4 \sim M_{Pl}^4$$

Assumptions

$$\mu_S \leq \langle h \rangle \leq \mu_B, \quad \theta \leq \theta_{max} \ll 1$$

Dynamically generated bounds

Basic Idea

- Consider 2 scalars ϕ_{\pm}
- Their potential has a deep global min. with energy density $\lesssim -\Lambda_{max}^4 \sim \mathcal{O}(M_{Pl}^4)$
- When ϕ_{\pm} roll to the global min., the Universe crunches quickly.
- The surviving Universes are in a metastable minimum

Weak scale and θ selection

> 0

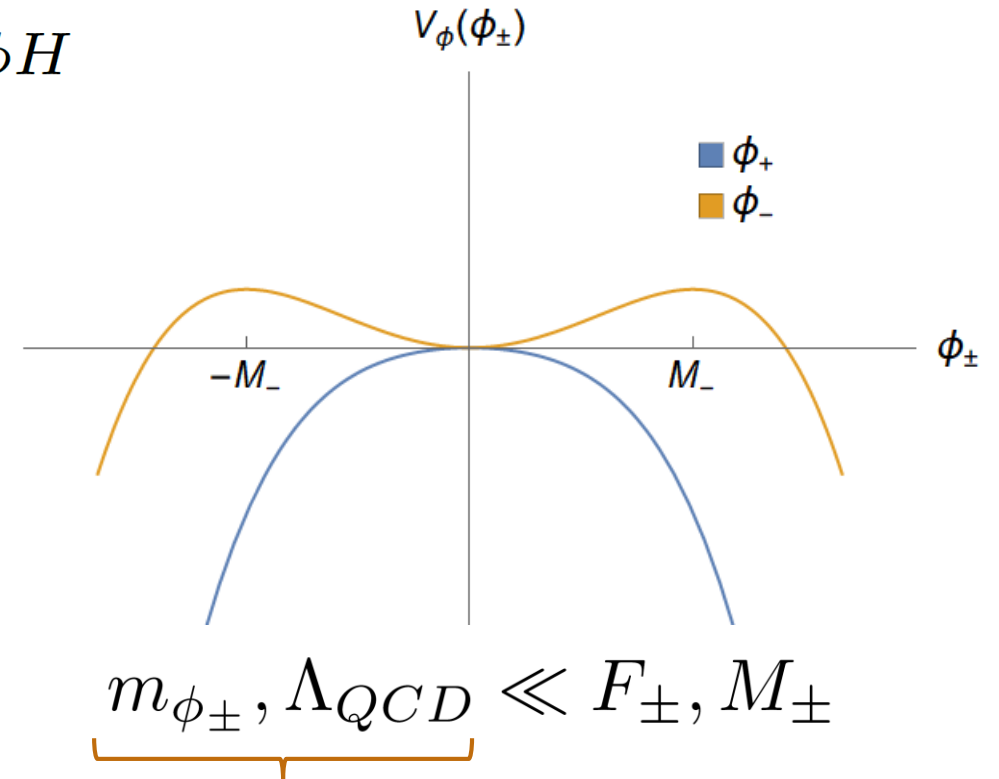
$$V = V_\phi + V_{\phi H}$$

$$V_\phi = \mp \frac{m_{\phi_\pm}^2}{2} \phi_\pm^2 - \frac{m_{\phi_\pm}^2}{4M_\pm^2} \phi_\pm^4$$

$$V_{\phi H} = -\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left(\frac{\phi_+}{F_+} + \frac{\phi_-}{F_-} + \theta \right) \tilde{G}G$$

Higgs-vev sensitive

Achieves selection



Shift-sym. breaking

EFT validity region: $|\phi_\pm| \lesssim M_\pm$

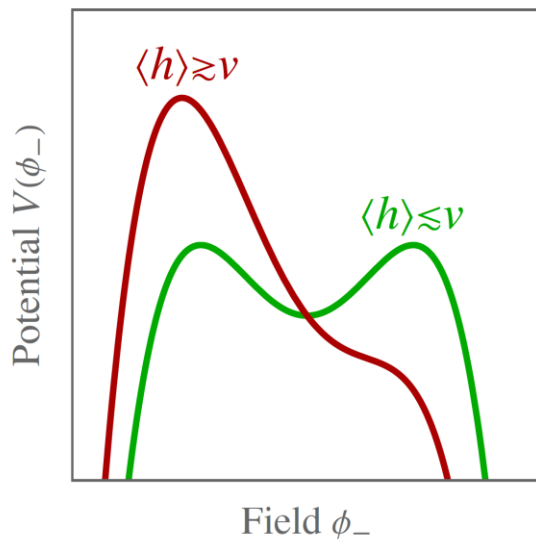
Weak scale and θ selection

At low energies, below QCD condensation scale, match to χ Lag.

$$V \simeq V_\phi + \frac{\Lambda^4 (\langle h \rangle)}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{\phi_-}{F_-} + \frac{\phi_+}{F_+} \right)^2$$

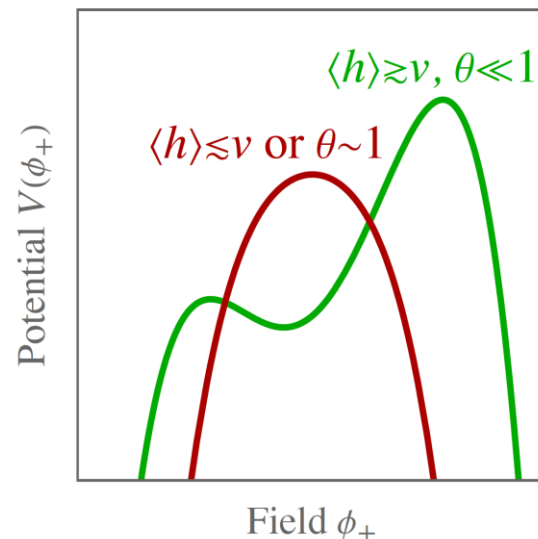
$$m_{u,d} \lesssim 4\pi f_\pi$$

$$\Lambda^4(\langle h \rangle) = m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 \frac{m_u m_d}{(m_u + m_d)^2}$$



Minimum for ϕ_-

$$\Lambda^4(\langle h \rangle) \lesssim \frac{m_{\phi_-}^2 M_- F_-}{(\theta + M_+/F_+)}$$



Minimum for ϕ_+

$$\frac{M_+}{F_+} \gtrsim \theta + \frac{\langle \phi_- \rangle}{F_-} \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda^4(\langle h \rangle) \gtrsim m_{\phi_+}^2 F_+^2$$

$$M_\pm \ll F_\pm$$

$$m_{\phi_+} \ll m_{\phi_-}$$

$$\theta \ll 1$$

$$M_-/F_- \lesssim \theta + M_+/F_+$$

Weak scale and θ selection

Additional results from the minimization

$$M_-/F_- \lesssim M_+/F_+ \simeq \theta_0 \lesssim \theta_{\text{exp}} \simeq 10^{-10}$$

$$m_{\phi_+}^2 \simeq \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4}{F_+^2}, \quad m_{\phi_-}^2 \simeq \left(\theta + \frac{M_+}{F_+} \right) \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4}{F_- M_-} \gtrsim \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4}{F_-^2}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4 \equiv \Lambda^4(v) \simeq (80 \text{ MeV})^4$$

Physical masses of ϕ_{\pm} in the limit $\mu_S \simeq \mu_B \simeq v$

The mass of ϕ_- could be higher for $v < \mu_B$

- ϕ_+ : “axion”, QCD axion-like relation between mass and coupling. Solves strong CP problem.
- ϕ_- : ALP, heavier than QCD axion with same couplings.

Cosmology: Inflation and crunching

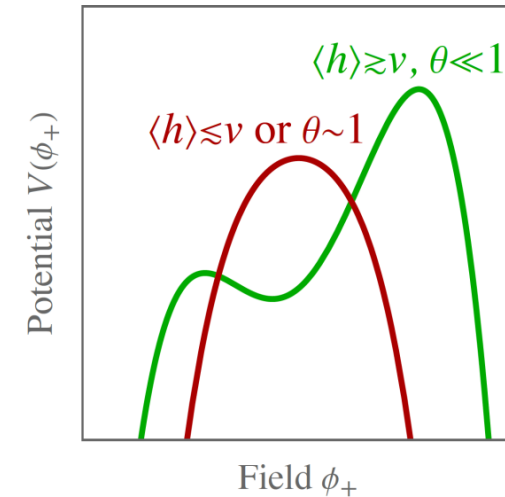
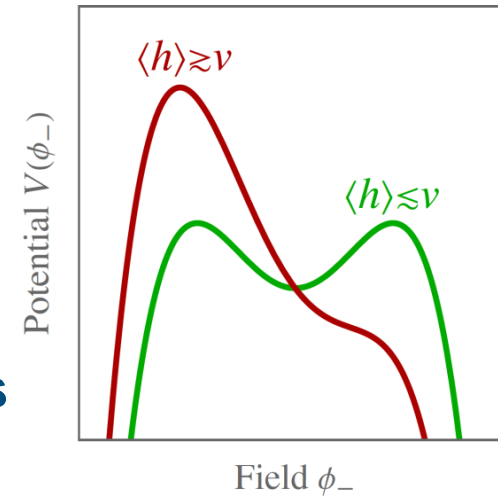
- No assumption on Univ. before reheating nor on reheating temperature.
- ϕ_{\pm} couple to the reheating sector only via QCD anomaly.
- Three cases for the crunching time:

1. $\langle h \rangle$ or θ outside the stability range: No ϕ_{\pm} inflation, radiation domination, reheating temperature compatible with BBN bounds.

2. $\langle h \rangle \cong \mu_S$ or $\langle h \rangle \cong \mu_B$: Longest crunching time dominated by the region $|\phi_{\pm}| \lesssim M_{\pm}$

$$t_c \simeq \max[1/m_{\phi_+}, 1/m_{\phi_-}] \simeq 1/m_{\phi_+}$$

3. If $|\phi_{\pm}| \gtrsim M_{\pm}$, the Univ. always crunches in a short time.



- **A subtlety:**

1. If $v \cong \mu_S$, then we need $m_{\phi_+} \lesssim H (\Lambda_{QCD}) \simeq 10^{-11} \text{ eV} \simeq (0.1 \text{ ms})^{-1}$

This constraint is lifted for $\mu_S \ll v$

Cosmology: Dark Matter

- The additional scalars are stable for cosmo scales $\tau_{\phi_{\pm}} \simeq 10^{24} \text{ s } (eV/m_{\phi_{\pm}})^5$
- They could constitute all the DM
- ϕ_- is subdominant for the case

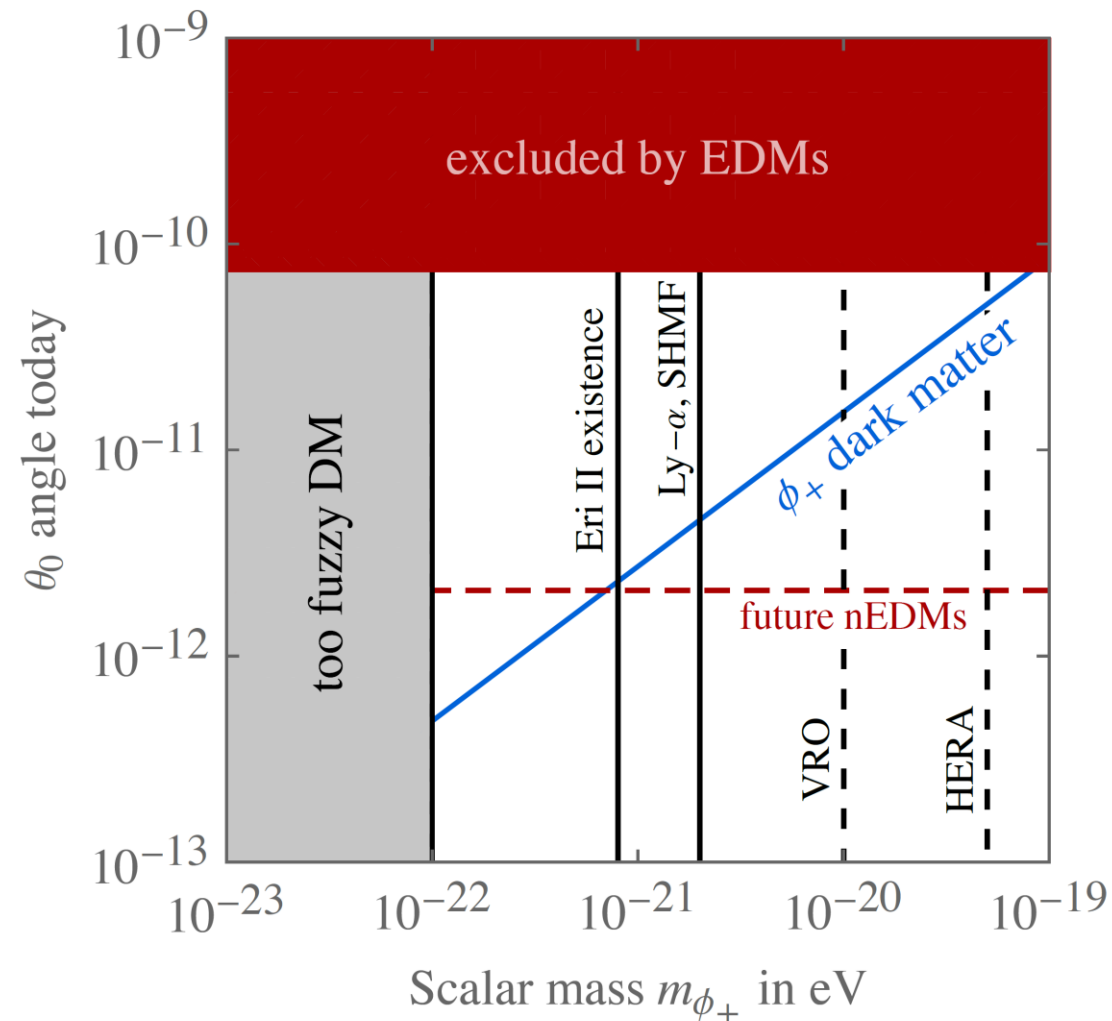
$$m_{\phi_-} \gg m_{\phi_+}$$

- ϕ_+ has a relic density:

$$\frac{\rho_{\phi}}{\rho_{\text{DM}}} \simeq \frac{\theta_0^2 \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4}{T_{\text{eq}} M_{\text{Pl}}^{3/2} m_{\phi_+}^{3/2}} \simeq \left(\frac{\theta_0}{10^{-10}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{10^{-19} \text{ eV}}{m_{\phi_+}} \right)^{3/2}$$

Suppression w.r.t. PQ-QCD axion.

$$\theta_0 \lesssim \theta_{\text{exp}} \simeq 10^{-10}$$



Cosmology: CC and the Swampland

- So far, the CC was supposed to be selected by anthropics.
- This mechanism is compatible with modern swampland conjectures.
- De Sitter and distance conjectures are satisfied for:

$$M_{\pm} < M_{\text{Pl}}$$

- Accounting for DM requires

$$F_{+} > M_{\text{Pl}}$$

- Maximal CC that doesn't require super-planckian field excursions:

$$\Lambda_{\text{sub}}^4 \simeq \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^4}{\theta_0^2} \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^4}{F_{+}^4} \lesssim (10^{14} \text{ GeV})^4 \left(\frac{10^{-10}}{\theta_0} \right)^2 \quad (\mu_S \ll v, F_{+} \gtrsim 10^8 \text{ GeV})$$

- Mechanism compatible with standard inflation.

Smoking-gun signals and conclusions


- ϕ_+ could be found in searches for QCD axions. But it doesn't have superradiance due to its self-coupling.
- The ϕ_+ DM hypothesis can be probed by the combination of fuzzy DM and EDM experiments.
- ϕ_- can be found in ALP experiments as a heavy QCD axion (for its couplings).
- There is a peculiar pattern that should appear in a variety of experiments.
- Paper in preparation by the authors exploring general implementations of the idea.

Appendix A: a possible UV completion with scale invariance

$$V_\phi + \frac{\lambda''_{\pm}}{M_{\pm}^{\epsilon}} \phi_{\pm}^{4+\epsilon} \longrightarrow \text{Deep minimum at: } \lambda''_{\pm} \phi_{\pm}^{4+\epsilon} / M_{\pm}^{\epsilon}$$

Λ_{UV}

$$V_\phi = \lambda'_{\pm} S_{\pm}^2 \phi_{\pm}^2 + \lambda_{\pm} \phi_{\pm}^4$$


Field

F_{\pm}

$$V_\phi + \mathcal{O}(\partial\phi_{\pm}) \longrightarrow \text{Scale inv. broken by shift-sym. derivative couplings.}$$

M_{\pm}

$$\langle S_{\pm} \rangle \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{SSB of scale and shift invariance due to the S field}$$

$$V_\phi = \mp \frac{m_{\phi_{\pm}}^2}{2} \phi_{\pm}^2 - \frac{m_{\phi_{\pm}}^2}{4M_{\pm}^2} \phi_{\pm}^4 \quad \text{Here is where the EFT potential is generated.}$$

$\Lambda(\langle h \rangle)$

\mathbb{E} $V_{\phi H}$ **Breaks shift sym.** $\phi_{\pm} \rightarrow \phi_{\pm} + c_{\pm} \longrightarrow \phi_{\pm} \rightarrow \phi_{\pm} + 2\pi F_{\pm} n$