

A Goldilocks Higgs

Two outstanding hierarchy problems in nature:

- C.C.:

$$\frac{\Lambda_0}{\Delta\Delta_{\text{loop}}} \sim \frac{\Lambda_0}{M_p^4} \sim 10^{-122}$$

- EW hierarchy controlled by single dimensional SM number, the Higgs VEV v_0 :

$$\frac{v_0}{\delta v_{\text{loop}}} \sim \frac{v_0}{M_{\text{ant}}} \sim 10^{-16}$$

observational situation:

- no new physics predicted by any known dynam. mech. stabilizing v_0 was found at scales up to $100 \times v_0$
- candidate theoretical explan. of C.C. from non-trivial p-form vacuum structure + anthropics



Can vacuum structure explain accommodation of small v_0 & lack of any new physics above v_0 ?

idea:

"monodromizing" an axion allows
for radiatively stable axion mass
by realizing broken shift symm. as
SSB of dual gauge symm.

Kaloper & Sorbo '08

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 + \frac{1}{48}(F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})^2 - \frac{\mu}{24}\phi \cdot \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

+ membranes of charge q under A_3

\Downarrow

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff.}} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(q + \mu\phi)^2$$

dualizing & completing square:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}|C_3 - dB_2|^2, \quad dB_2 = *d\phi$$

Dvali '05

↪ can we monodromize the
Higgs VEV?

1st attempt by Herráez & Ibáñez '16:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (F_a^2 + F_h^2) - \phi (\mu_a F_a + \mu_h F_h)$$

$$+ \xi |H|^2 F_h$$

SM Higgs

→ creates landscape of vacua
with differing Higgs VEVs v

Our observation:

one 4-form & no axion

already does the job!

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial h)^2 - V(h) + \frac{1}{48} (F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})^2$$

$$- \frac{\Phi + c \cdot h^2}{24} \cdot \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} (\partial^\mu \Phi) A^{\nu\rho\sigma}$$

→ $\Phi = N \cdot q \quad | \quad V(h) = \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{v^2}{2} h^2 + \Lambda$

h : $U(1)$ Higgs for simplicity
(works with SM Higgs as well)

See also: Giudice, Kehagias
& Riotto '19

again, completing the square & integrate
out F :

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 - \frac{v^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\Phi + c \cdot h^2)^2 + \Lambda$$

$$= \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{4} h^4 - \frac{\bar{v}^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2 + \Delta$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \lambda + 2c^2$$

$$\bar{v}^2 = v^2 - 2c \cdot Q, \quad Q = N \cdot q$$

as long as: $cq^2 \sim \text{TeV}^2$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N_* = \left[\frac{v^2}{cq} \right]$$

such that for:

$$N = N_* + 1 \quad \leadsto \text{EW SSB}$$

$$N = N_* - 1$$

the C.C.

$$\Delta_N = \frac{1}{2} N^2 q^2 + \Delta + \frac{1}{4} \frac{(v^2 - 2Ncq)^2}{\bar{\lambda}}$$

is large & negative:

$$\Delta_{N_*-1} \ll -\Delta_{N_*} < 0$$

since:

$$\Delta\Delta = \Delta_{N_*} - \Delta_{N_*-1} \simeq \frac{qv^2}{c} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)$$

and typically: $c/\lambda \ll 1$

This EW hierarchy solution gives us a Christmas Tree like landscape, which also reduces the c.c. problem to MSSM levels:

$$\Delta\Delta \simeq \frac{qv^2}{c} = c\lambda \cdot \frac{v^2}{c^2} \sim \text{TeV}^2 \cdot M_p^2$$

Final comment:

the $h^2 \epsilon \cdot F$ coupling could arise in the UV from CP-even and CP-odd terms like:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{UV} & \text{integrate} & \underline{IR} \\ & \text{out } G_4 & \\ h^2 \cdot G \cdot F & \longrightarrow & c \cdot h^2 \cdot \epsilon F \\ & & \uparrow \\ & & \text{CP-odd} \\ \text{CP-even} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} h^2 \cdot G^2 \cdot \epsilon \cdot F & \longrightarrow & c \cdot h^2 \cdot \epsilon F \\ & & \uparrow \\ \text{CP-odd} & & \text{CP-even} \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow expect Higgs at LHC to have significant CP-odd admixture!