

Conformality: SM & Beyond

© Francesco Sannino

CP³-Origins, Danish IAS, Univ. Southern Denmark

Scalars 2013 - Warsaw

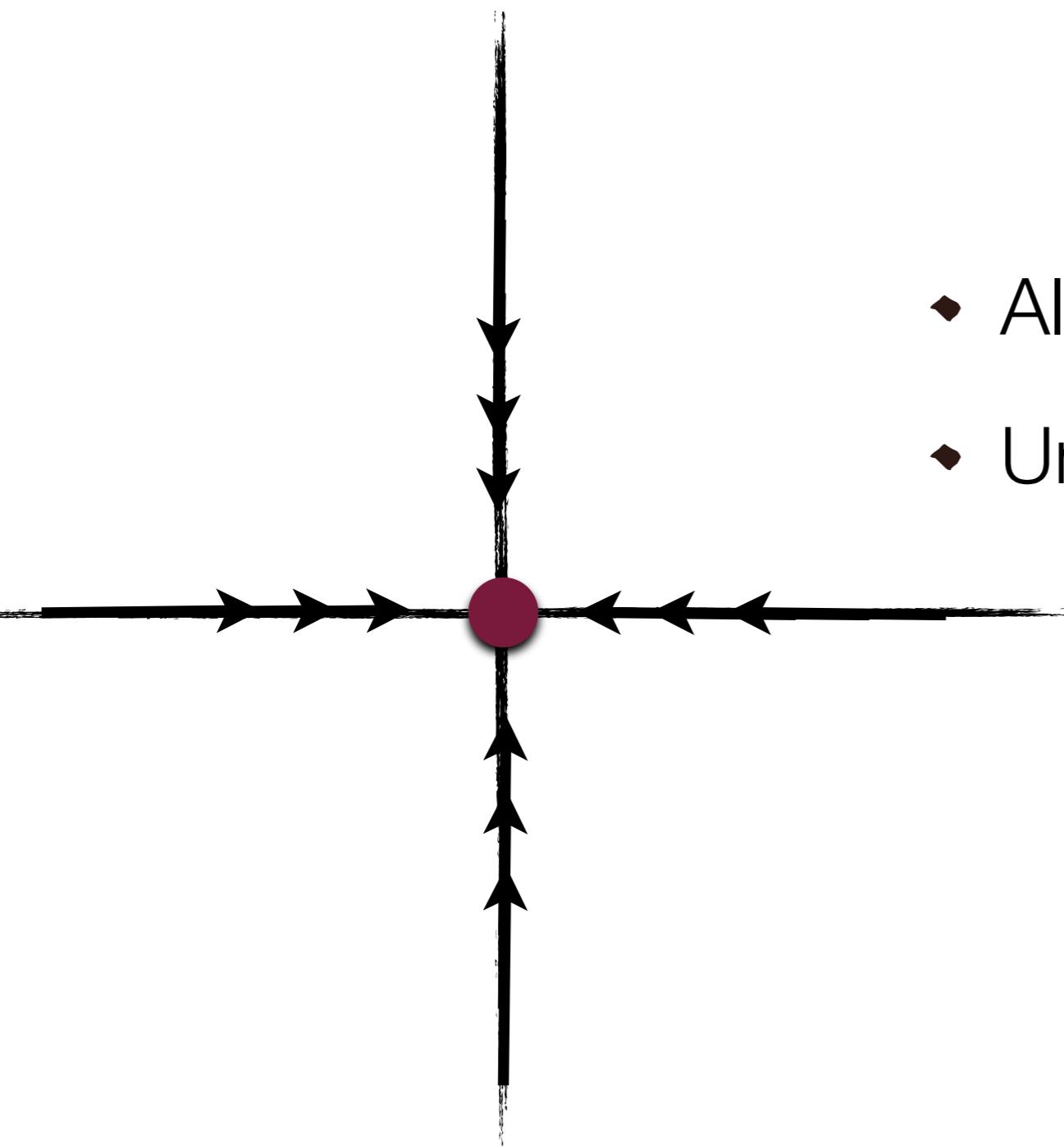
CP³ Origins
Cosmology & Particle Physics

Points

- ◆ Degrees of naturality
- ◆ CF organizes PT (SM App)
- ◆ Composite EW is viable

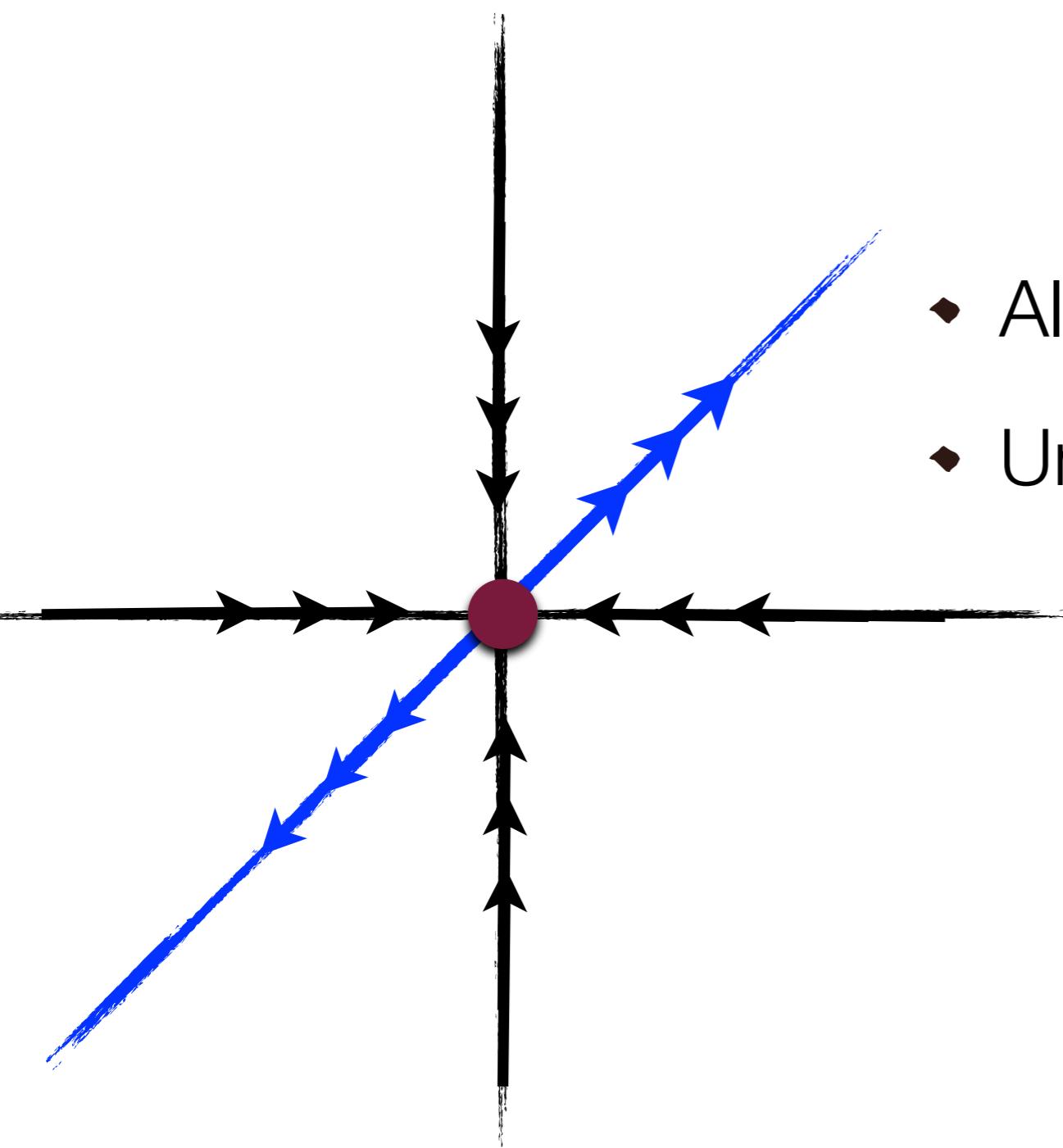


RG (un)naturality



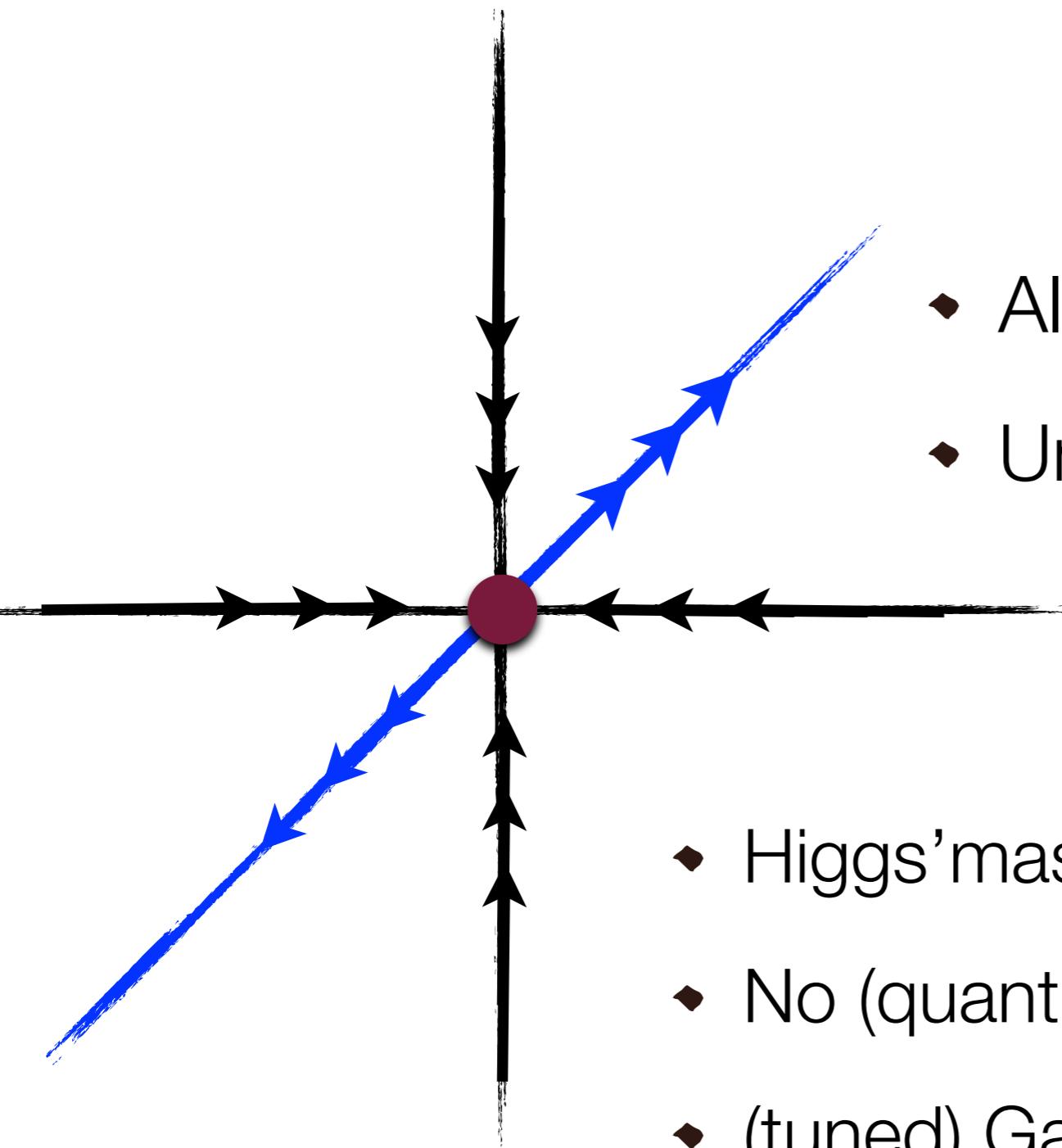
- ◆ All stable directions = Fixed point
- ◆ Unstable direction = Fine-tuned FP

RG (un)naturality



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RG (un)naturality



- ◆ All stable directions = Fixed point
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- ◆ Higgs' mass = unstable direction
- ◆ No (quantum) symmetry = No protection
- ◆ (tuned) Gauge - Yukawa are interesting FTs

Degrees of naturality



SM

Space of 4d theories

Degrees of naturality



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Space of 4d theories

Classical CF (SSB via CW*)

Higgs = pseudo-dilaton,
With UV cutoff is unnatural

* CW = Coleman-Weinberg

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Delayed naturality

Veltman**

* CW = Coleman-Weinberg

**Perturbative cancellation of quadratic divergences

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New physics needed!

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**Perturbative cancellation of quadratic divergences

Gauge - Yukawa theories

CF Organizes PT

Power of conformality

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{CFT} + g_i \mathcal{O}^i$$

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$$W = \log \left[\int \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}} \right] \quad \text{Variation of the generating functional}$$

Weyl (anomaly) relations

$$\Delta_\sigma W \equiv \int d^4x \, \sigma(x) \left(2\gamma_{\mu\nu} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \gamma_{\mu\nu}} - \beta_i \frac{\delta W}{\delta g_i} \right) = \sigma \left(aE(\gamma) + \chi^{ij} \partial_\mu g_i \partial_\nu g_j G^{\mu\nu} \right) + \partial_\mu \sigma w^i \partial_\nu g_i G^{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

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$$E(\gamma) = R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} - 4R^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu} + R^2 \quad \text{Euler density}$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma^{\mu\nu}R \quad \text{Einstein tensor}$$

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$$a, \quad \chi^{ij}, \quad \omega^i \quad \text{Functions of couplings}$$

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Weyl relations from abelian nature of Weyl anomaly

$$\Delta_\sigma \Delta_\tau W = \Delta_\tau \Delta_\sigma W$$

Relation to the a-theorem

$$\tilde{a} \equiv a - w^i \beta_i \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{a}}{\partial g_i} = \left(-\chi^{ij} + \frac{\partial w^i}{\partial g_j} - \frac{\partial w^j}{\partial g_i} \right) \beta_j$$

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Cardy 88, conjecture

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True in lowest order PT

Osborn 89 & 91, Jack & Osborn 90

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Analyticity: a-tilde bigger in UV

Komargodski & Schwimmer 11, Komargodski 12

Gauge - Yukawa theories

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omega is an exact form

Osborn 89 & 91, Jack & Osborn 90

Antipin, Gillioz, Mølgaard, Sannino 13

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Gradient flow fundamental relation

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Relations among the modified β of different couplings

It is **inconsistent** to expand to the same order in all couplings

SM & Weyl relations

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{g_1^2}{(4\pi)^2}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{g_2^2}{(4\pi)^2}, \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{g_3^2}{(4\pi)^2}, \quad \alpha_t = \frac{y_t^2}{(4\pi)^2}, \quad \alpha_\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{(4\pi)^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_t} \beta_\lambda &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_\lambda} \left(\frac{\beta_t}{\alpha_t} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ 4 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} \beta_\lambda &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_\lambda} \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ \frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2} \beta_\lambda &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_\lambda} \left(\frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} \left(\frac{\beta_t}{\alpha_t} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_t} \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2} \left(\frac{\beta_t}{\alpha_t} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_t} \left(\frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_3} \left(\frac{\beta_t}{\alpha_t} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_t} \left(\frac{\beta_3}{\alpha_3^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2} \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1^2} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} \left(\frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ \frac{1}{8} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_3} \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1^2} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} \left(\frac{\beta_3}{\alpha_3^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \\ \frac{3}{8} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_3} \left(\frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2^2} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2} \left(\frac{\beta_3}{\alpha_3^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_i^2) \end{aligned}$$

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◆ 3 (gauge) - 2(yukawa) - 1(Higgs' coupling)
preserves WR

◆ 3 - 3 - 3 violates WR

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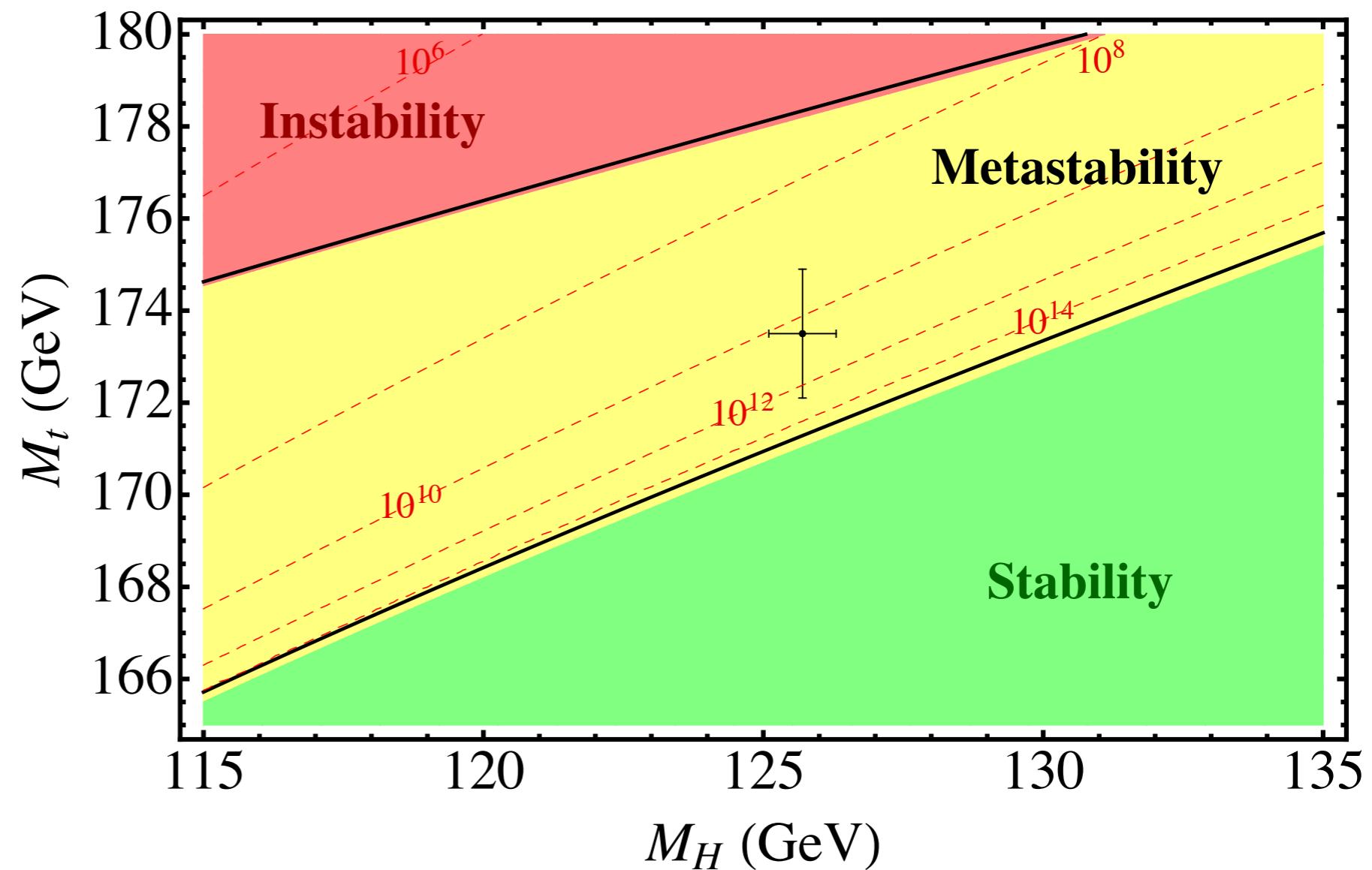
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Weyl consistent Vacuum Stability

3-3-3 Degrassi, Di Vita, Elias-Miro, Espinosa, Giudice, Isidori, Strumia 2012 (2-black lines).
WR inconsistent

3-2-1 Antipin, Gillioz, Krog, Mølgaard, Sannino 2013. WR consistent

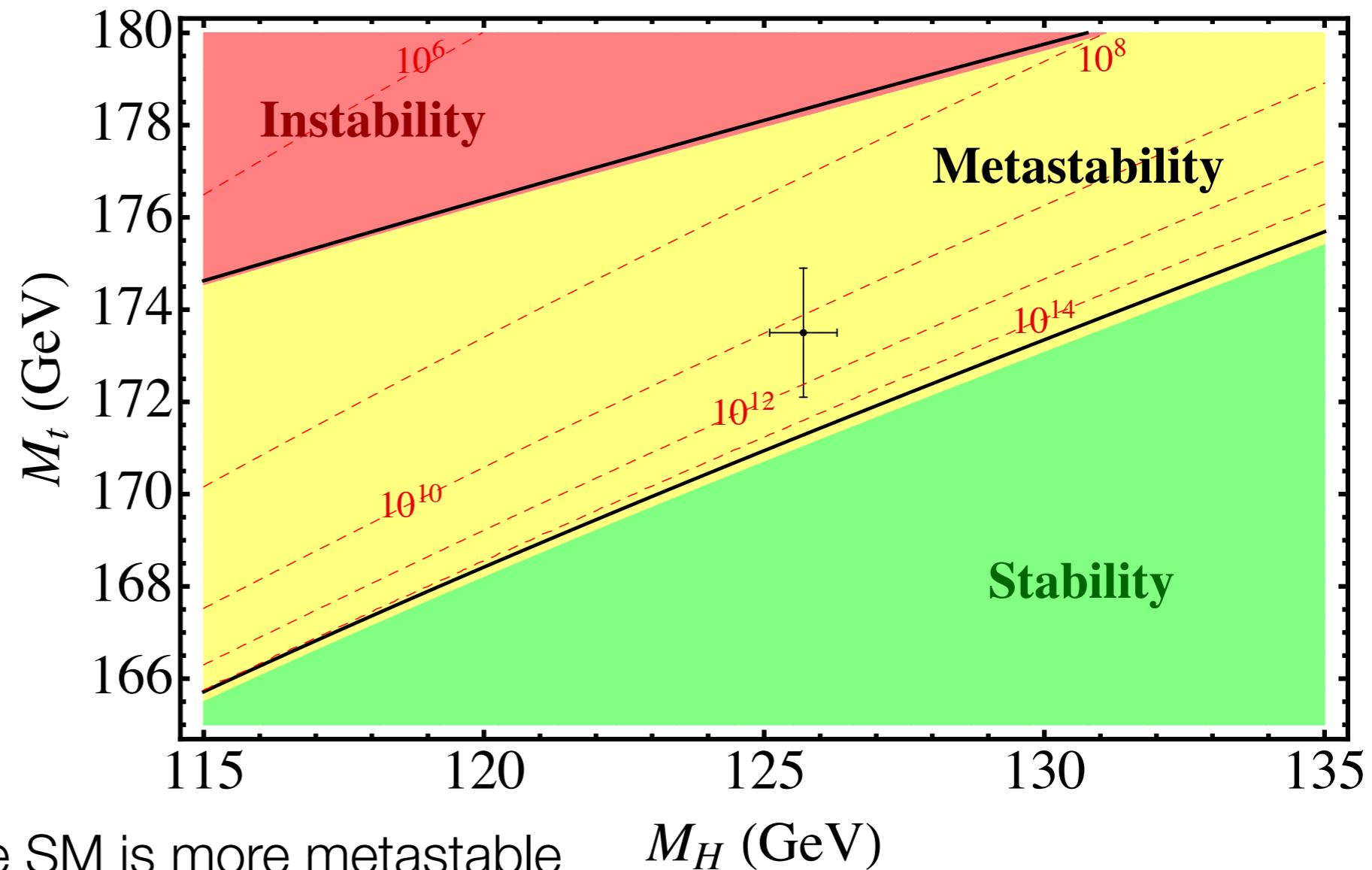


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- ◆ Smaller top mass
- ◆ To do: 4 - 3 - 2
- ◆ Only 4 is not known
- ◆ Reorganize PT
- ◆ At the 3 - 2 - 1 level the SM is more metastable



Hold on, fundamental?

- ◆ Would be the first time
- ◆ Spinors are building blocks
- ◆ Scalar theories are fine-tuned



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How to get a non-GB light Higgs in composite dynamics?

Composite Higgs dynamics

$$DH^\dagger DH - V(H) + \bar{\Psi}_L H \psi_R$$

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$$m_W^2 WW$$

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TC

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TC

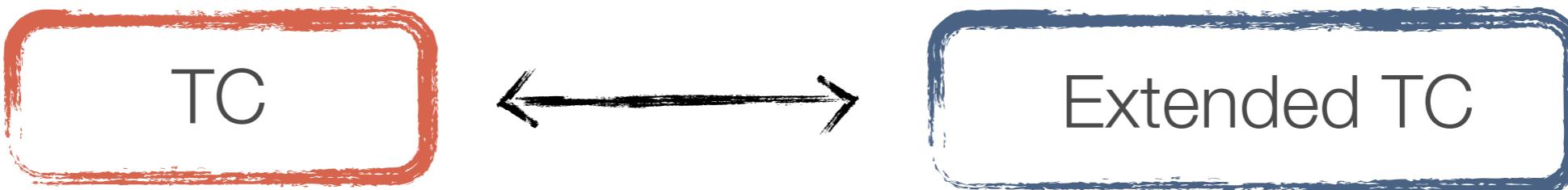
Extended TC

Composite Higgs dynamics

$$DH^\dagger DH - V(H) + \bar{\Psi}_L H \psi_R$$

$$m_W^2 WW$$

$$m_\psi \bar{\psi}_L \psi_R$$



TC Higgs

TC - Higgs is the lightest spin-0 scalar made of TC-fermions

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Will contain also a TC-glue component

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Will contain also a TC-glue component

QCD lightest scalar is $f_0(500)$ with mass $\sim 400\text{-}550$ MeV

Sannino & Schechter 95 PRD [$'t$ Hooft 1/N, crossing, chiral, pole mass]

Harada, Sannino & Schechter 95 PRD [$f_0(980)$], 96PRL

Pelaez - Confinement X - lecture

Narrow state in strong dynamics?

Example $f_0(980)$

$$\Gamma = 40 - 100 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m = 990 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$$

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Narrow because near/below 2 kaon threshold

$$m_{2k} \simeq 987.4 \text{ MeV}$$

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Harada, Sannino & Schechter 95 PRD [$f_0(980)$], 96PRL [Large N apparent violation]

S. Weinberg 2013

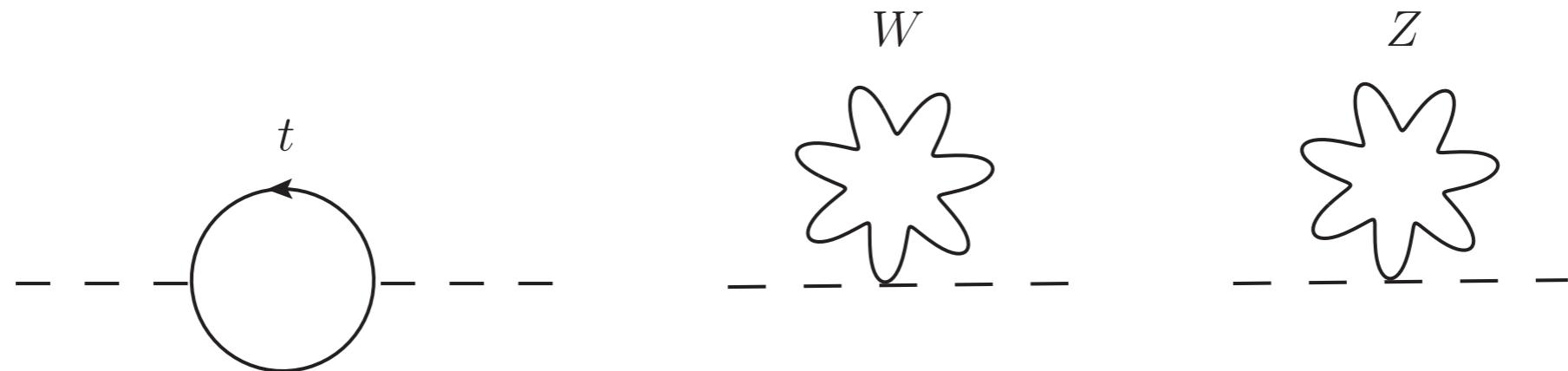
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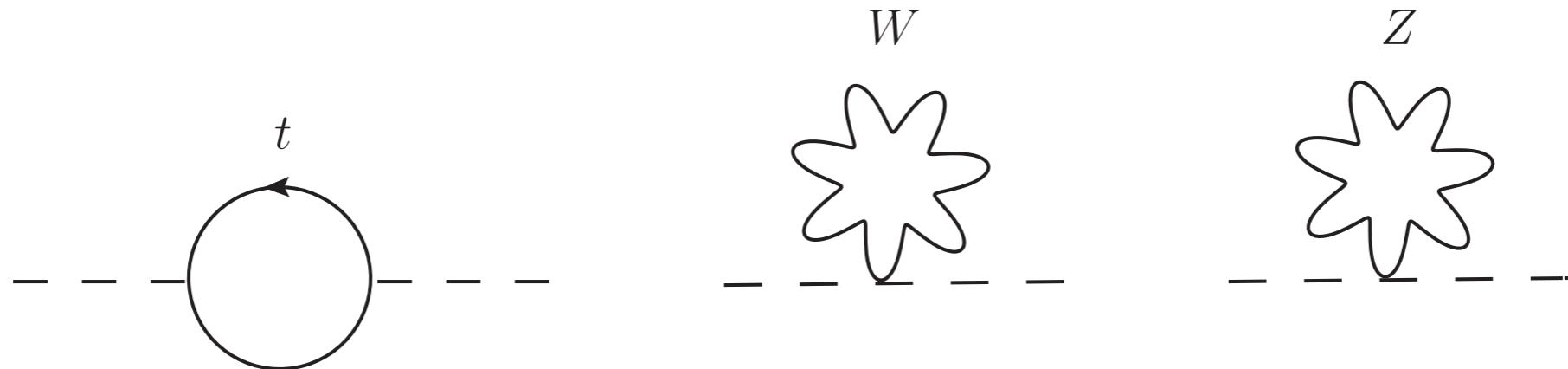
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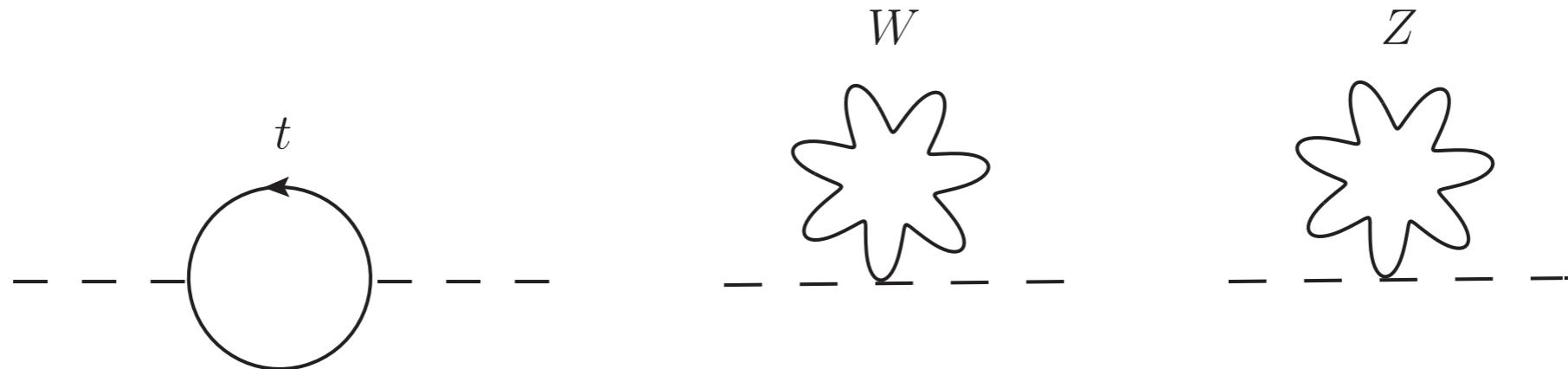
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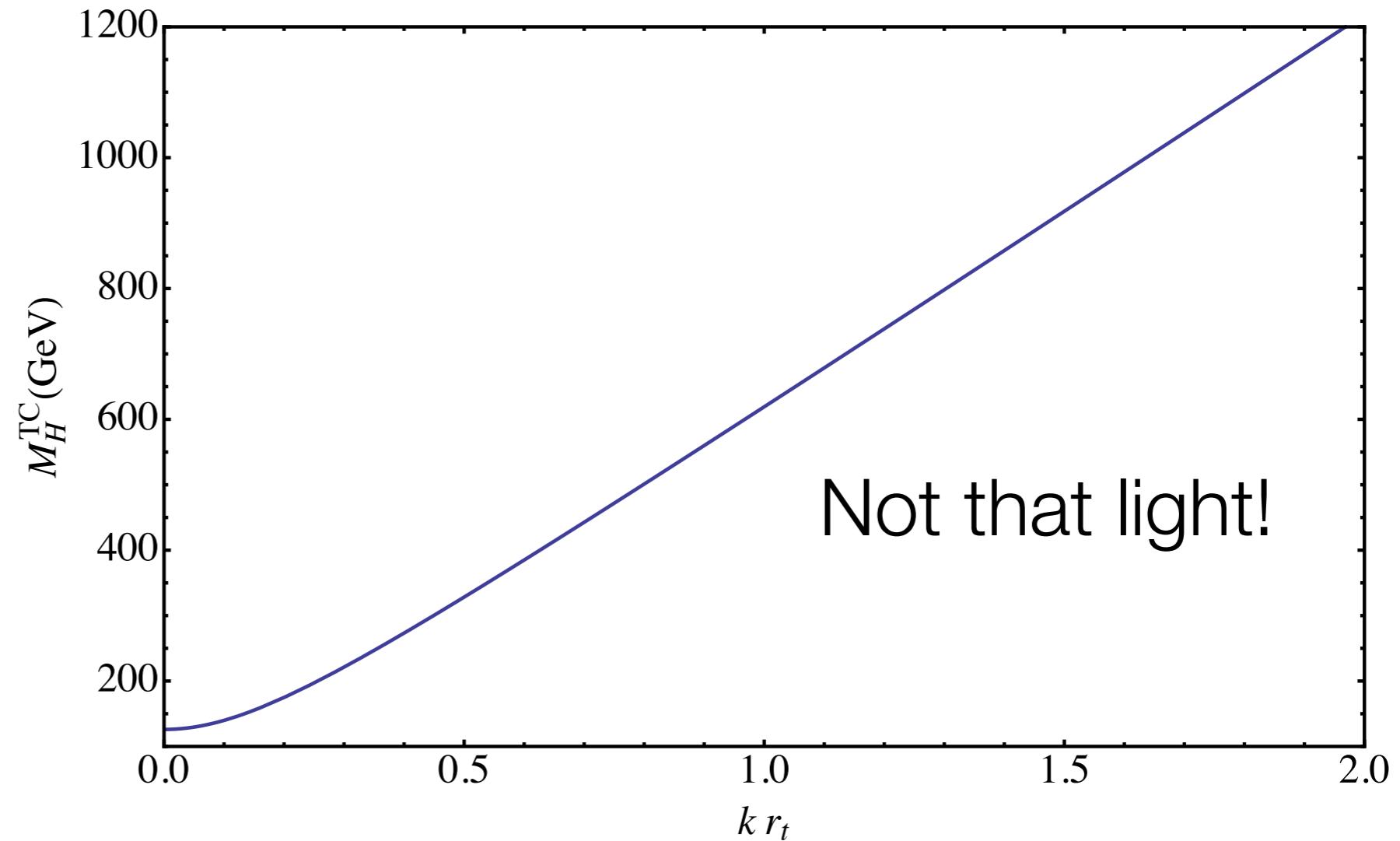
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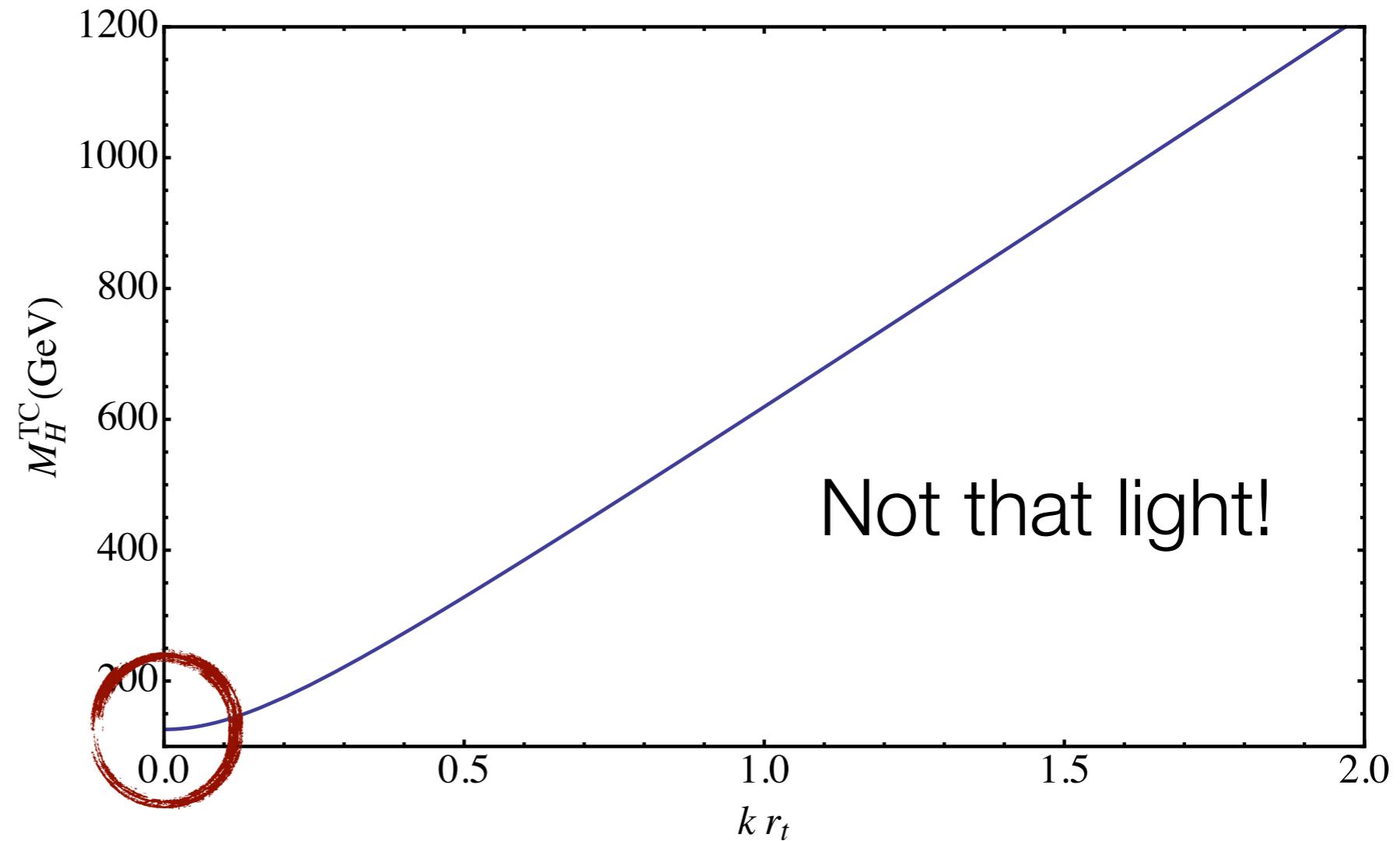


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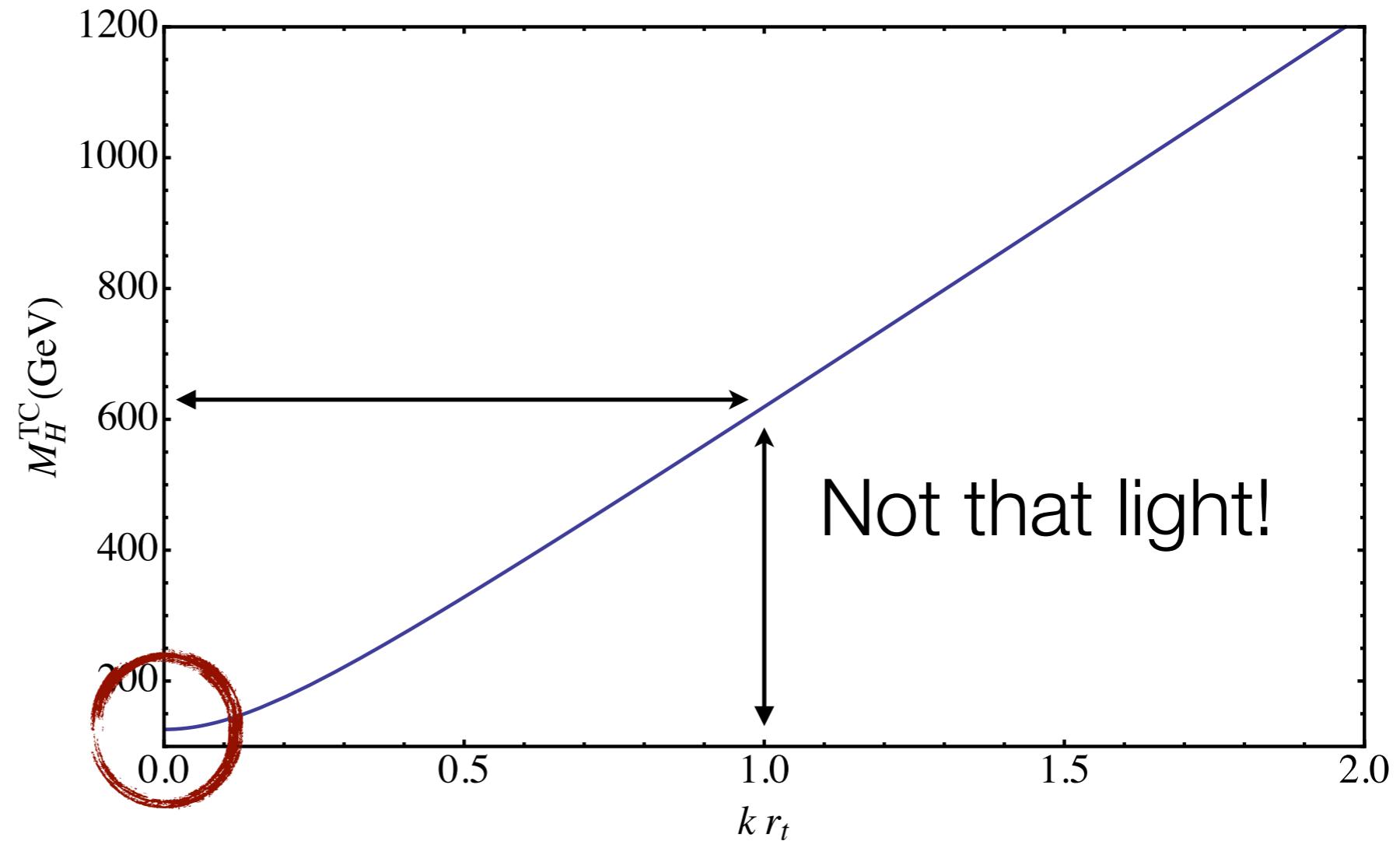


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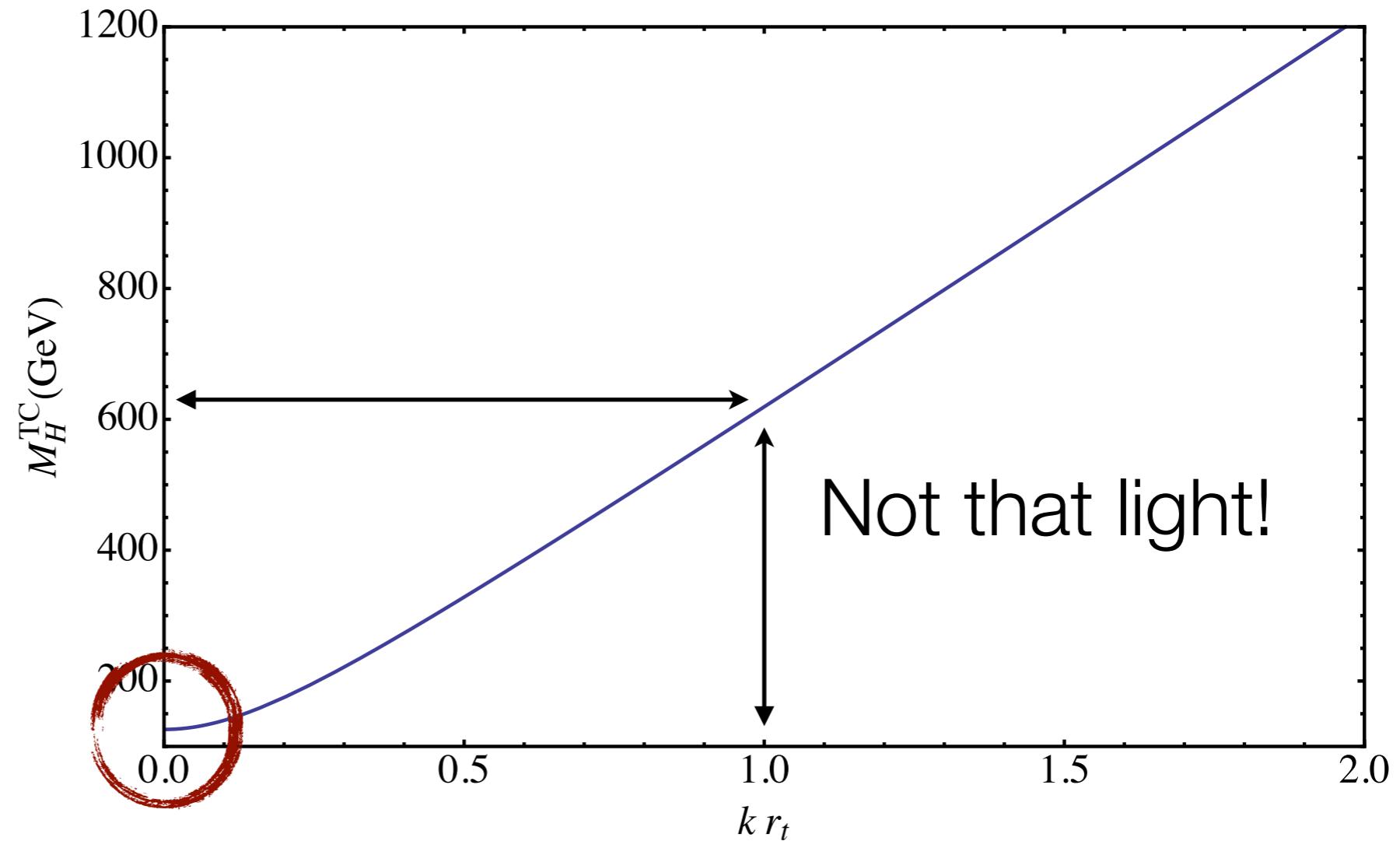


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Narrow due to kinematics [Similar to $f_0(980)$ in QCD]

Minimal Walking Theories

- ◆ $SU(2) + 2$ Dirac Adjoint $SU(2)_A$ - MWT
 - ◆ $SU(3) + 2$ Dirac Symmetric $SU(3)_S$ - MWT
 - ◆ $SU(2) + 2$ Dirac Fund. + .. (U - MWT) $SU(2)_F$ - MWT
 - ◆ $SO(4) + 2$ Dirac Vector $SO(4)_V$ - MWT
 - ◆ $SU(3) + 2$ Dirac Fund. + Ungauged $SU(3)_F$ - pMWT
- Only one N_D gauged: Small S

Realistic SU(3)_S MWT

$N_D = 1$ $d(\text{Symmetric}) = 6$

Sannino & Tuominen hep-ph/0405209

$M_H^{TC} \simeq 735$ GeV Large N scaling

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Model agrees with LHC data @ 95% CL

Belyaev, Brown, Foadi, Frandsen 2013

Summary

RG (un)naturality

Conformality & consistent Gauge - Yukawa PT

A natural avenue: Compositeness

A 125 Higgs via a not-to-light TC Higgs

Promising lattice & pheno studies of Minimal TC

New particles naturally in the (multi)-TeV region