

GDR TERASCALE

Avoiding the Goldstone Boson Catastrophe in general renormalisable field theories at two loops

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The context

Going Beyond the Standard Model

- 2012: discovery of a SM-Higgs-like particle by ATLAS and CMS
- No Physics beyond the SM found yet
- ⇒ properties of the Higgs as a probe for new Physics → **Higgs mass m_h^2**
- A tool to compute the Higgs mass → **effective potential V_{eff}**


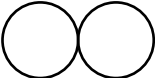

State of the art

- **SM:** V_{eff} (relates $m_h^2 \leftrightarrow \lambda$) is known to full 2-loop (*Ford, Jack and Jones '92*) + leading – QCD – 3-loop and 4-loop (*Martin '13, Martin '15*)
- Some results for m_h^2 in specific SUSY theories: **MSSM** (leading – SQCD – 3-loop order); **NMSSM** (2-loop); **Dirac Gaugino models** (leading – SQCD – 2-loop: *J.B., Goodsell, Slavich '16*)
- **Generic theories:** V_{eff} computed to 2-loop (Martin '01), tadpoles and scalar masses (in gaugeless limit) implemented in SARAH (*Goodsell, Nickel, Staub '15*)

The effective potential

$$V_{\text{eff}} = V^{(0)} + \text{quantum corrections}$$

- Quantum corrections = 1PI vacuum graphs computed loop by loop

1-loop  ; 2-loop  +  ; etc.

- Expressed as a function of **running tree-level masses** of particles, in some **minimal subtraction scheme** ($\overline{\text{MS}}$, $\overline{\text{DR}}'$, etc.)
- First derivative of V_{eff} : **tadpole equation** (\leftrightarrow minimum condition), relates vev and mass-squared parameters
- Second derivative: same as self-energy diagrams, but with **zero external momentum** \rightarrow **approximate scalar masses**

The Goldstone Boson Catastrophe

- Beyond one loop, V_{eff} only computed in Landau gauge \Rightarrow Goldstones are treated as actual massless bosons *i.e.* $(m_G^2)^{\text{OS}} = 0$

- By **choice** (simplicity) V_{eff} is computed with running masses:

$$(m_G^2)^{\text{run.}} = (m_G^2)^{\text{OS}} - \Pi_G((m_G^2)^{\text{OS}}) = -\Pi_G(0),$$

where Π_G is the Goldstone self-energy

- Under RG flow, $(m_G^2)^{\text{run.}}$ may
 - \rightarrow become 0 \Rightarrow infrared divergence in V_{eff}
 - \rightarrow change sign \Rightarrow imaginary part in V_{eff}

\equiv Goldstone boson catastrophe

Illustration: the abelian Goldstone model

- 1 complex scalar $\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + h + iG)$, no gauge group and only a potential

$$V^{(0)} = \mu^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4$$

v : true vev, to all orders in perturbation theory (PT)

- SM: G^+ , G^0 Goldstones do not mix, and can be treated separately
→ this model captures the behaviour of the GBC in the SM
- V_{eff} at 2-loop order:

$$V_{\text{eff}} = V^{(0)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[f(m_h^2) + f(m_G^2) \right]}_{\text{1-loop}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{1}{(16\pi^2)^2} \left[\lambda \left(\frac{3}{4} A(m_G^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} A(m_G^2) A(m_h^2) \right) - \lambda^2 v^2 I(m_h^2, m_G^2, m_G^2) + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{no Goldstone}} \right]}_{\text{2-loop}} + \mathcal{O}(3\text{-loop})$$

where $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} (\log x/Q^2 - 3/2)$, $A(x) = x(\log x/Q^2 - 1)$ and $I \propto \ominus$

- Tree-level masses: $m_h^2 = \mu^2 + 3\lambda v^2$, $m_G^2 = \mu^2 + \lambda v^2$

Illustration: the abelian Goldstone model

Tree-level tadpole

$$\left. \frac{\partial V^{(0)}}{\partial h} \right|_{h=0, G=0} = 0 = \mu^2 v + \lambda v^3 = m_G^2 v$$

Loop-corrected tadpole

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial h} \right|_{h=0, G=0} = 0 = & m_G^2 v + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda v}{16\pi^2} \left[3A(m_h^2) + A(m_G^2) \right]}_{\text{1-loop}} \\ & + \underbrace{\frac{\log \frac{m_G^2}{Q^2}}{(16^2)^2} \left[3\lambda^2 v A(m_G^2) + \frac{4\lambda^3 v^3}{m_h^2} A(m_h^2) \right]}_{\text{2-loop}} + \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{regular for } m_G^2 \rightarrow 0} + \mathcal{O}(\text{3-loop}) \end{aligned}$$

Illustration: the abelian Goldstone model

Tree-level tadpole equation

$$\left. \frac{\partial V^{(0)}}{\partial h} \right|_{h=0, G=0} = 0 = \mu^2 v + \lambda v^3 = m_G^2 v$$

Loop-corrected tadpole equation

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial h} \right|_{h=0, G=0} = 0 &= m_G^2 v + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda v}{16\pi^2} \left[3A(m_h^2) + A(m_G^2) \right]}_{1\text{-loop}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\frac{\log \frac{m_G^2}{Q^2}}{(16^2)^2} \left[3\lambda^2 v A(m_G^2) + \frac{4\lambda^3 v^3}{m_h^2} A(m_h^2) \right]}_{2\text{-loop}} + \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{regular for } m_G^2 \rightarrow 0} + \mathcal{O}(3\text{-loop}) \end{aligned}$$

GBC!

First approaches to the GBC

By hand

- ▷ if $m_G^2 < 0$, drop the imaginary part of V_{eff}
- ▷ tune the renormalisation scale Q to ensure $m_G^2 > 0$ (and even m_G^2 not too small)
 - ⇒ may be impossible to achieve and is completely ad hoc

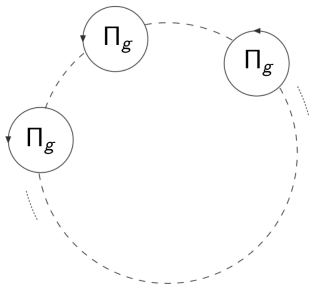
In automated codes (SARAH)

- For SUSY theories **only**
- Rely on the gauge-coupling dependent part of $V^{(0)}$
 - minimize full $V_{\text{eff}} = V^{(0)} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} V^{(1)} + \frac{1}{(16\pi^2)^2} V^{(2)}|_{\text{gaugeless}}$
 - compute tree-level masses with $V^{(0)}|_{\text{gaugeless}}$
(= turn off the D -term potential)
 - yields a fake Goldstone mass of order $\mathcal{O}(m_{EW}^2) \Rightarrow$ no GBC

Resummation of the Goldstone contribution

SM: Martin 1406.2355; Elias-Miro, Espinosa, Konstantin 1406.2652.

MSSM: Kumar, Martin 1605.02059.



[Adapted from arXiv:1406.2652]

- Power counting \rightarrow most divergent contribution to V_{eff} at ℓ -loop = ring of $\ell - 1$ Goldstone propagators and $\ell - 1$ insertions of 1PI subdiagrams Π_g involving **only** heavy particles
- Π_g obtained from Π_G , Goldstone self-energy, by removing "soft" Goldstone terms
- Resumming Goldstone rings \Leftrightarrow shifting the Goldstone tree-level mass by Π_g in the 1-loop Goldstone term

$$\hat{V}_{\text{eff}} = V_{\text{eff}} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[f(m_G^2 + \Pi_g) - \sum_{n=0}^{\ell-1} \frac{(\Pi_g)^n}{n!} \left(\frac{d}{dm_G^2} \right)^n f(m_G^2) \right]$$

\rightarrow ℓ -loop resummed V_{eff} , free of leading Goldstone boson catastrophe

Extending the resummation to generic theories arXiv:1609.06977

Generic theories: J.B., Goodsell arXiv:1609.06977

Real scalar fields $\varphi_i^0 = v_i + \phi_i^0$, where v_i are the vevs **to all order in PT**

$$V^{(0)}(\{\varphi_i^0\}) = V^{(0)}(v_i) + \frac{1}{2} m_{0,ij}^2 \phi_i^0 \phi_j^0 + \frac{1}{6} \hat{\lambda}_0^{ijk} \phi_i^0 \phi_j^0 \phi_k^0 + \frac{1}{24} \hat{\lambda}_0^{ijkl} \phi_i^0 \phi_j^0 \phi_k^0 \phi_l^0$$

$m_{0,ij}^2$ solution of the tree-level tadpole equation

To work in minimum of loop-corrected $V_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow$ new couplings m_{ij}^2

↓

Diagonalise to work with mass eigenstates in both bases

$$(\phi_i^0, m_{0,ij}^2) \xrightarrow{\phi_i^0 = \tilde{R}_{ij} \tilde{\phi}_j} (\tilde{\phi}_i, \tilde{m}_i) \text{ (no loop corrections)}$$

$$(\phi_i^0, m_{ij}^2) \xrightarrow{\phi_i^0 = R_{ij} \phi_j} (\phi_i, m_i) \text{ (with loop corrections)}$$

↓

Single out the Goldstone boson(s), index G, G', \dots and its/their mass(es)

$$m_G^2 = - \sum_i \frac{1}{v_i} (\tilde{R}_{iG})^2 \left. \frac{\partial (V_{\text{eff}} - V^{(0)})}{\partial \phi_i^0} \right|_{\phi_i^0=0} = \mathcal{O}(1\text{-loop})$$

Issues with the resummation

- ▶ taking derivatives of \hat{V}_{eff} can be very difficult (involves derivatives of the rotation matrices, etc.) \rightarrow in practice resummation was **only** used to find the **tadpole equations**.
- ▶ the choice of "soft" Goldstone terms to remove from Π_G to find Π_g may be ambiguous and it is difficult to justify which terms to keep

Setting the Goldstone boson on-shell

- Adopt an on-shell scheme for the Goldstone(s): replace $(m_G^2)^{\text{run.}}$ by $(m_G^2)^{\text{OS}} (= 0)$ and $\Pi_G(0)$

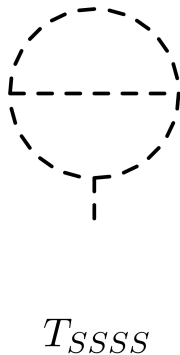
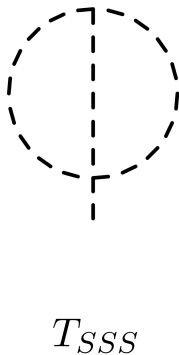
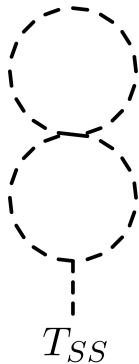
$$(m_G^2)^{\text{run.}} = (m_G^2)^{\text{OS}} - \Pi_G((m_G^2)^{\text{OS}}) = -\Pi_G(0)$$

- This can be done **directly** in the tadpole equations or mass diagrams!

Canceling the IR divergences in the tadpole equations arXiv:1609.06977

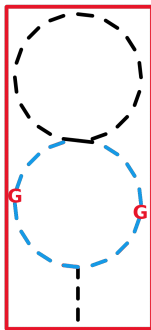
2-loop tadpole diagrams involving scalars only:

The GBC also appears in diagrams with scalars and fermions or gauge bosons, and is cured with the same procedure → we present the purely scalar case.

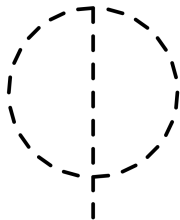


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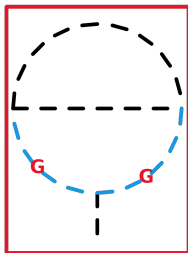
2-loop tadpole diagrams involving scalars only:



T_{SS}



T_{SSS}

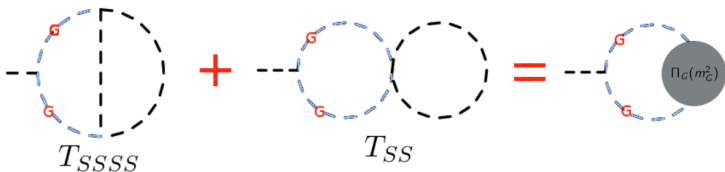


T_{SSSS}

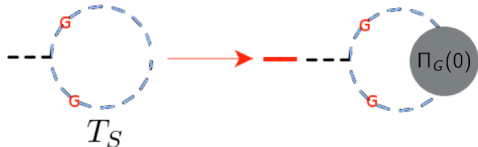
Some diagrams of T_{SS} and T_{SSSS} topologies diverge for $m_G^2 \rightarrow 0$

Canceling the IR divergences in the tadpole equations arXiv:1609.06977

- ▶ 2-loop divergent tadpole diagrams



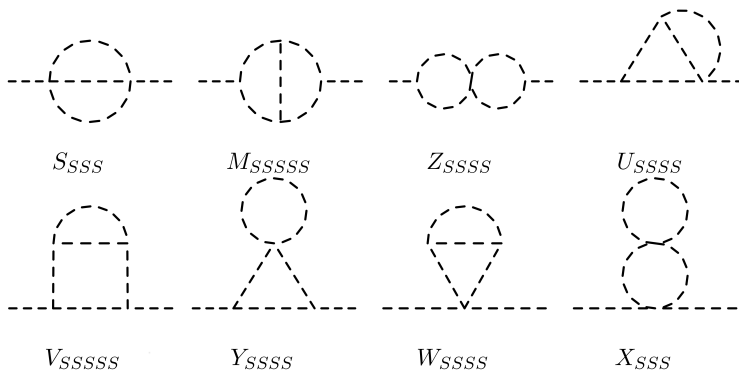
- ▶ shifting the Goldstone term in the 1-loop tadpole T_S



⇒ the divergent parts from the diagrams and the shift will cancel out!

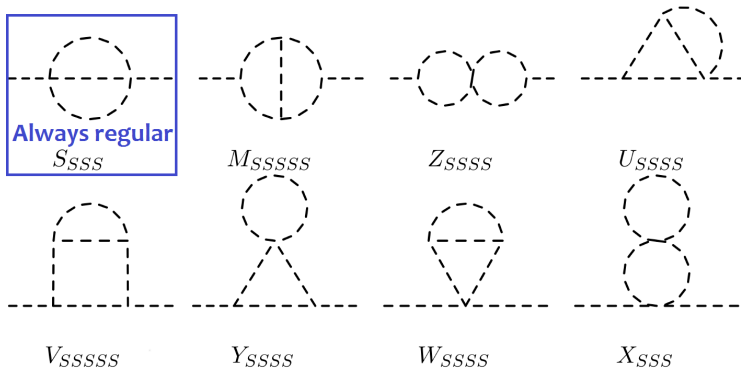
Canceling the IR divergences in the mass diagrams arXiv:1609.06977

- ▶ Earlier literature: inclusion of momentum cures all the IR divergences
- ▶ We found
 - ⇒ true at 1-loop order
 - ⇒ at 2-loop, \exists diagrams that still diverge for $m_G^2 \rightarrow 0$ **even with external momentum included**



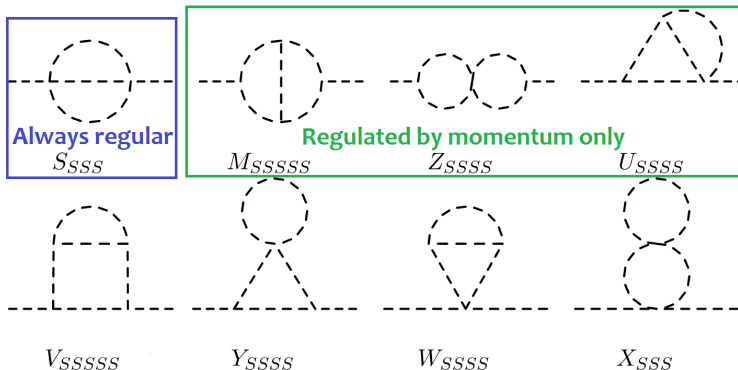
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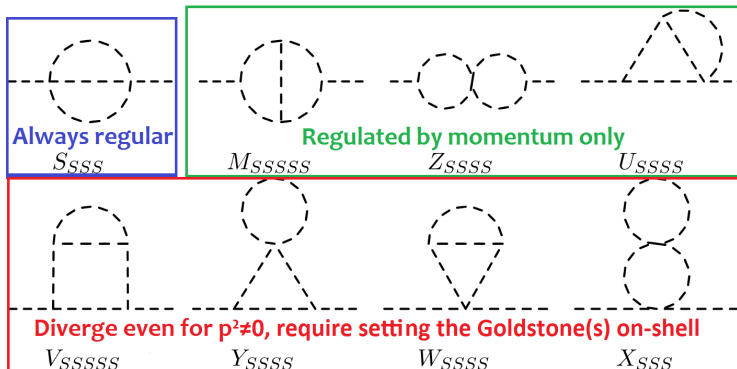
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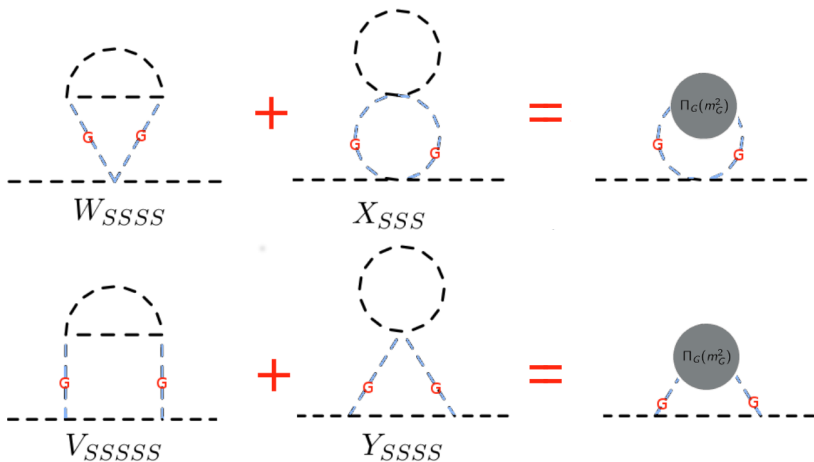


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Canceling the IR divergences in the mass diagrams arXiv:1609.06977



Canceling the IR divergences in the mass diagrams arXiv:1609.06977

Setting the Goldstone(s) on-shell in mass diagrams

- Goldstone contributions to the 1-loop scalar self-energy

$$\Pi_{ij}^{(1)}(s = -p^2) = \underbrace{-\vec{i} \xrightarrow{-s} \text{G} \xrightarrow{-s} \vec{j}}_{\text{cure W and X diagrams}} + \underbrace{-\vec{i} \xrightarrow{-s} \text{G} \xrightarrow{-s} \vec{k} \xrightarrow{-s} \vec{j}}_{\text{cure V and Y diagrams}} + \dots$$

- Again, shifting the Goldstone mass to on-shell scheme gives

$$(m_G^2)^{\text{run.}} = - \underbrace{p^2 \stackrel{=0}{\rightarrow} \text{G} \text{ loop}}_{\text{cure W and X diagrams}} - \underbrace{p^2 \stackrel{=0}{\rightarrow} \text{G} \text{ loop}}_{\text{cure V and Y diagrams}} + \dots$$

→ 2-loop shift to the mass diagrams

$$\delta \Pi_{ij}^{(1)}(s) = - \underbrace{-\vec{i} \xrightarrow{-s} \text{G} \text{ loop}}_{\text{cure W and X diagrams}} - \underbrace{-\vec{i} \xrightarrow{-s} \text{G} \text{ loop}}_{\text{cure V and Y diagrams}}$$

→ cancels the divergence in the V, X, Y, W diagrams!

Our results

- ▶ Results for generic theories (scalars, fermions, gauge bosons), *avoiding the Goldstone boson catastrophe*
 - full **two-loop tadpole equations**
 - **two-loop mass diagrams** for neutral scalars in *gaugeless limit*, in a *generalised effective potential approach* (i.e. neglect terms of order $\mathcal{O}(s)$ and higher)

- ▶ Numerical implementation (*soon*): SARAH and/or stand-alone code
 - no more numerical instability associated with the GBC
 - in particular useful for automated study of non-SUSY theories (for which there was previously no way of evading the GBC)

Outlook

- ▶ Further work on the GBC
 - investigate further the link between resummation and on-shell method
 - extend the solution of GBC to higher loop order
 - on-shell method still working?
 - how to formalise/prove the resummation prescription?
(*i.e.* how to find Π_g)
 - extend mass-diagram calculations to quartic order in the gauge couplings (go beyond the gaugeless limit)
- ▶ Apply similar techniques to address other IR divergences

Thank you for your attention !

Backup

More details about the calculations for the scalar-only tadpole

Divergent terms

- From T_{SS} :

$$\left. \frac{\partial V_S^{(2)}}{\partial \phi_r^0} \right|_{\varphi=v} \supset \frac{1}{4} R_{rp} \sum_{l \neq G} \lambda^{GGll} \lambda^{GGp} \overline{\log} m_G^2 A(m_l^2)$$

- From T_{SSSS} :

$$\left. \frac{\partial V_S^{(2)}}{\partial \phi_r^0} \right|_{\varphi=v} \supset \frac{1}{4} R_{rp} \lambda^{pGG} \lambda^{Gkl} \lambda^{Gkl} \overline{\log} m_G^2 P_{SS}(m_k^2, m_l^2)$$

Setting the Goldstone mass on-shell

$$\Pi_{GG}^{(1),S}(p^2) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{GGij} A(m_j^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\lambda^{Gjk})^2 B(p^2, m_j^2, m_k^2)$$

- Hence a 2-loop shift:

$$\frac{\partial V_S^{(2)}}{\partial \phi_r^0} ((m_G^2)^{\text{OS}}) = \left. \frac{\partial V_S^{(2)}}{\partial \phi_r^0} \right|_{m_G^2 \rightarrow (m_G^2)^{\text{OS}}} - \frac{1}{4} R_{rp} \lambda^{GGp} \overline{\log} (m_G^2)^{\text{OS}} \left(\lambda^{GGij} A(m_j^2) - (\lambda^{Gjk})^2 B(0, m_j^2, m_k^2) \right).$$

The full 2-loop tadpole equation free of GBC

$$\left. \frac{\partial \hat{V}^{(2)}}{\partial \phi_r^0} \right|_{\varphi=v} = R_{rp} \left[\bar{T}_{SS}^p + \bar{T}_{SSS}^p + \bar{T}_{SSSS}^p + \bar{T}_{SSFF}^p + \bar{T}_{FFFS}^p \right. \\ \left. + \bar{T}_{SSV}^p + \bar{T}_{VS}^p + \bar{T}_{VVS}^p + \bar{T}_{FFV}^p + \bar{T}_{FFV}^p + \bar{T}_{\text{gauge}}^p \right].$$

Notations: see 1609.06977, 1503.03098

The full 2-loop tadpole equation free of GBC

The all-scalar diagrams are

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{T}_{SS}^P &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j,k,l \neq G} \lambda^{jkl} \lambda^{jkp} P_{SS}(m_j^2, m_k^2) A(m_l^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l \neq G} \lambda^{Gkl} \lambda^{Gkp} P_{SS}(0, m_k^2) A(m_l^2), \\ \overline{T}_{SSS}^P &= \frac{1}{6} \lambda^{pjkl} \lambda^{jkl} f_{SSS}(m_j^2, m_k^2, m_l^2) \Big|_{m_G^2 \rightarrow 0}, \\ \overline{T}_{SSSS}^P &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{(j,j') \neq (G,G')} \lambda^{pj'j} \lambda^{jkl} \lambda^{j'kl} U_0(m_j^2, m_{j'}^2, m_k^2, m_l^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{(k,l) \neq (G,G')} \lambda^{pGG'} \lambda^{Gkl} \lambda^{G'kl} R_{SS}(m_k^2, m_l^2),\end{aligned}$$

where by $(j, j') \neq (G, G')$ we mean that j, j' are not both Goldstone indices.

The full 2-loop tadpole equation free of GBC

The fermion-scalar diagrams are

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T}_{SSFF}^p = & \sum_{(k,l) \neq (G,G')} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} y^{IJk} y_{IJl} \lambda^{klp} f_{FFS}^{(0,0,1)}(m_l^2, m_j^2; m_k^2, m_l^2) \right. \\ & \left. - \text{Re} \left[y^{IJk} y^{I'J'k} M_{II'}^* M_{JJ'}^* \right] \lambda^{klp} U_0(m_k^2, m_l^2, m_l^2, m_j^2) \right\} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{GG'p} y^{IJG} y_{IJG'} (-I(m_l^2, m_j^2, 0) - (m_l^2 + m_j^2) R_{SS}(m_l^2, m_j^2)) \\ & - \lambda^{GG'p} \text{Re} \left[y^{IJG} y^{I'J'G'} M_{II'}^* M_{JJ'}^* \right] R_{SS}(m_l^2, m_j^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{T}_{FFFS}^p = T_{FFFS}^p \Big|_{m_G^2 \rightarrow 0},$$

The full 2-loop tadpole equation free of GBC

The gauge boson-scalar tadpoles are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{T}_{SSV}^P &= T_{SSV}^P \Big|_{m_G^2 \rightarrow 0}, \\
 \overline{T}_{VS}^P &= \frac{1}{4} g^{abii} g^{abp} f_{VS}^{(1,0)}(m_a^2, m_b^2; m_i^2) \Big|_{m_G^2 \rightarrow 0} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{(i,k) \neq (G,G')} \frac{1}{4} g^{aaik} \lambda^{ikp} f_{VS}^{(0,1)}(m_a^2; m_i^2, m_k^2), \\
 \overline{T}_{VVS}^P &= \frac{1}{2} g^{abi} g^{cbi} g^{acp} f_{VVS}^{(1,0,0)}(m_a^2, m_c^2; m_b^2, m_i^2) \Big|_{m_G^2 \rightarrow 0} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{(i,j) \neq (G,G')} \frac{1}{4} g^{abi} g^{abj} \lambda^{ijp} f_{VVS}^{(0,0,1)}(m_a^2, m_b^2; m_i^2, m_j^2) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4} g^{abG} g^{abG'} \lambda^{GG'p} R_{VV}(m_a^2, m_b^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

The full 2-loop tadpole equation free of GBC

The gauge boson-fermion and gauge diagrams are not affected by the Goldstone boson catastrophe

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{T}_{FFV}^P &= 2g_l^{aJ} \overline{g}_{bJ}^K \text{Re}[M_{Kl'} y'^{lp}] f_{FFV}^{(1,0,0)}(m_l^2, m_K^2; m_J^2, m_a^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} g_l^{aJ} \overline{g}_{bJ}^l g^{abp} f_{FFV}^{(0,0,1)}(m_l^2, m_J^2; m_a^2, m_b^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{T}_{\overline{FFV}}^P &= g_l^{aJ} g_{l'}^{aJ'} \text{Re}[y''^{p} M_{JJ'}^*] [f_{\overline{FFV}}(m_l^2, m_J^2, m_a^2) + M_l^2 f_{\overline{FFV}}^{(1,0,0)}(m_l^2, m_{l'}^2; m_J^2, m_a^2)] \\ &\quad + g_l^{aJ} g_{l'}^{aJ'} \text{Re}[M^{lK'} M^{Kl'} M_{JJ'}^* y_{KK'p}] f_{\overline{FFV}}^{(1,0,0)}(m_l^2, m_{l'}^2; m_J^2, m_a^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} g_l^{aJ} g_{l'}^{bJ'} g^{abp} M^{ll'} M_{JJ'}^* f_{\overline{FFV}}^{(0,0,1)}(m_l^2, m_J^2; m_a^2, m_b^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{T}_{\text{gauge}}^P = \frac{1}{4} g^{abc} g^{dbc} g^{adp} f_{\text{gauge}}^{(1,0,0)}(m_a^2, m_d^2; m_b^2, m_c^2).$$