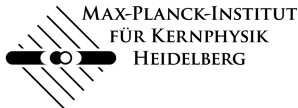


# Gap-equations of radiative symmetry breaking in classically scale invariant models

Philipp Saake

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Planck 2022, Paris, 01/06/2022



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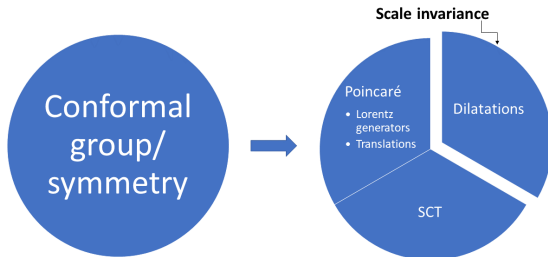
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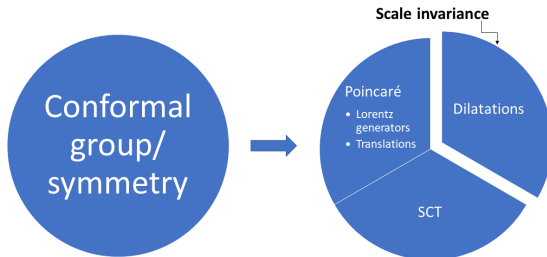
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# Conformal symmetry and scale invariance



- ▶ For a **unitary** and **renormalizable** QFT:  
Conformal invariance  $\equiv$  classical scale invariance

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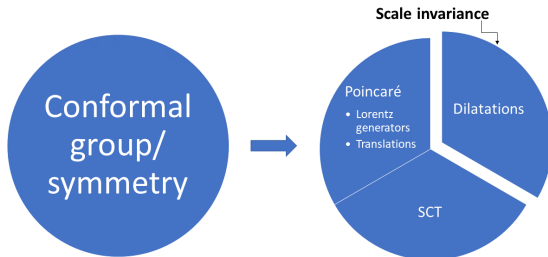
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# Conformal symmetry and scale invariance



- ▶ For a **unitary** and **renormalizable** QFT:  
Conformal invariance  $\equiv$  classical scale invariance
- ▶ Cl. scale invariance  $\equiv$  **no dimensionful** couplings at tree level in the Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}$

**No**  $(m_i^2, \dots)$ ,    **Yes**  $(y_i, \lambda_i, g_i, \dots) \in \mathcal{L}$

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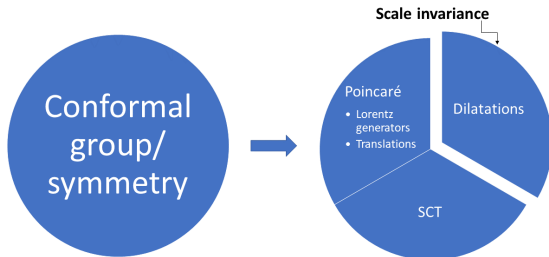
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- ▶ Extensions via (gauged) **scalars** [Hel+17]

# Effective potential & contributions

- ▶ tree level contribution

$$V^{(0)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \lambda_{ijkl} \phi_i \phi_j \phi_k \phi_l$$

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- ▶ 1-loop contributions ( $\overline{\text{MS}}$ ) [Qui99]

$$V^{(1)} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \sum_i (-1)^{2s_i} n_i m_i^4 \left( \ln \left[ \frac{m_i^2}{\bar{\mu}^2} \right] - c_i \right)$$



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$$\Rightarrow V^{(0)} \propto \lambda_i \text{ and } V^{(1)} \propto \lambda_i^2, g_j^4$$

# Gap-equations

- ▶ Generalized sph. coordinates for  $\vec{\phi}$  via one **radial** ( $\varphi$ ) and  $n - 1$  **angular** ( $\vec{\vartheta}$ ) coordinates

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$$\text{radial} : 0 \stackrel{!}{=} \kappa(\vec{\vartheta}_0; \varphi_0) + A(\vec{\vartheta}_0; \varphi_0) + \frac{1}{2}B(\vec{\vartheta}_0; \varphi_0)$$

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$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda_i(\bar{\mu}), \vec{\vartheta}) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

- $\Rightarrow$  Set the dimensionless coupling at, e.g.  $M_{\text{Pl}}$  and use RG-flow to evolve until both criticality equations are fulfilled



# Two scalars, one gauged $U(1)$

► **radial** :  $\kappa + A + \frac{1}{2}B \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

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 $\Rightarrow$  1-loop gauge vs. scalar tree-level

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⇒ allows for "pure" scalar breaking
- ⇒  $\lambda_p(\varphi_0) \gtrsim 0$  is important for classification

# Two scalars, one gauged

$$\blacktriangleright \mathcal{L} = (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \phi) + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu S \partial^\mu S - V(\phi^\dagger, \phi, S)$$

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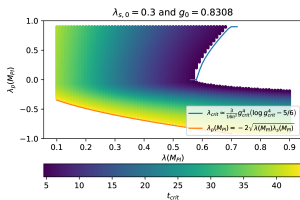
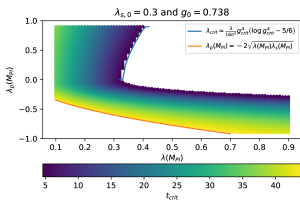
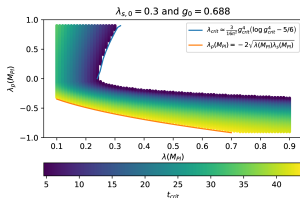
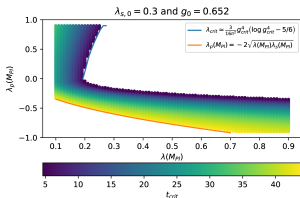
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# Gildener Weinberg approximation

- ▶ reduces  $n$ -fields  $\vec{\phi} = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n)^T$  to  $\vec{\Phi}_{\text{flat}} = \vec{n}\varphi$

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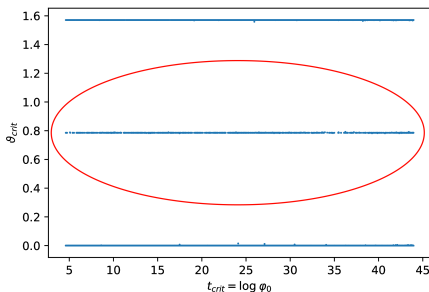
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**Figure:** Two scalars  $\phi_1, \phi_2$ , with  $U_1(1) \times U_2(1)$  and  $q_1 = q_2$ ,  $\lambda_{1,0} = \lambda_{2,0}$  and  $g_{1,0} = g_{2,0} = 1$  and  $\lambda_{p,0} > 0$ .

# Scale Hierarchies

- ▶ RG-running generates separation between ren. scale  $\Lambda$  and scale of SSB  $\varphi_0$

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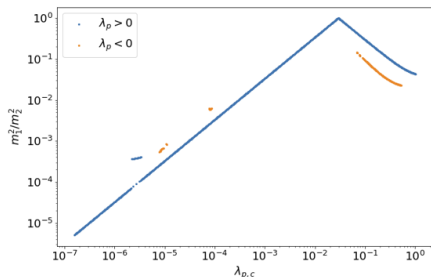
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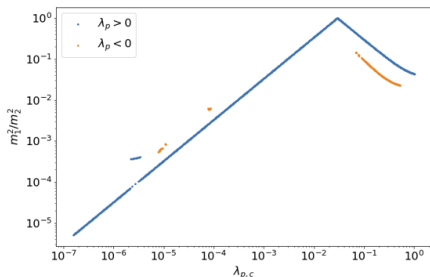


**Figure:** Two scalars  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  with  $U_1(1) \times U_2(1)$  and  $\lambda_{1,0} = 0.2, \lambda_{2,0} = 0.4, g_{1,0} = g_{2,0} = 0.8$ .



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**Figure:** Two scalars  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  with  $U_1(1) \times U_2(1)$  and  $\lambda_{1,0} = 0.2, \lambda_{2,0} = 0.4, g_{1,0} = g_{2,0} = 0.8$ .

- ▶ Conformal sym. is anomalous, i.e. regulator breaks scale inv. explicitly

# Summary & outlook

- ▶ Cl. scale invariant (conformal symmetric) model with dynamical scale generation via SSB

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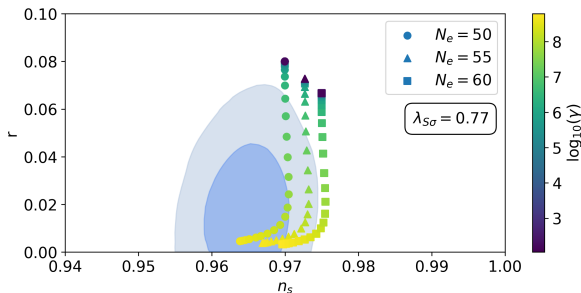
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**Thank you for your attention!**

# Backup: Probing via Inflation

- ▶ Including gravity  $\Rightarrow$  Inflation potential with 2 external scalars



from [2012.09706](#), by **Kubo, Kuntz, Lindner, Rezacek, Saake, Trautner**.

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