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High energy fate of the minimal Goldstone Higgs bosonHelene Gertov,^{*} Sofie Gregersen,[†] and Francesco Sannino[‡]*CP³-Origins and the Danish Institute for Advanced Study Danish IAS, University of Southern Denmark, Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark*Kimmo Tuominen[§]*Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, and Helsinki Institute of Physics, P.O.Box 64, FI-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland*

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We consider a minimal model where the Higgs boson arises as an elementary pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson. The model is based on an extended scalar sector with global $SO(5)/SO(4)$ symmetry. To achieve the correct electroweak symmetry-breaking pattern, the model is augmented either with an explicit symmetry-breaking term or an extra singlet scalar field. We consider separately both of these possibilities. We fit the model with the known particle spectrum at the electroweak scale and extrapolate to high energies using renormalization group. We find that the model can remain stable and perturbative up to the Planck scale provided that the heavy beyond standard model scalar states have masses in a narrow interval around 3 TeV.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.98.035013](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.98.035013)**I. INTRODUCTION**

The discovery of the Higgs boson at the LHC has verified the standard model (SM)-like pattern of electroweak symmetry breaking. A possible interpretation of this discovery is to take the SM particle content (possibly extended by three right handed neutrinos [1,2]) to describe all elementary particle interactions below the Planck energy: with the observed Higgs mass the scalar self coupling does not develop a Landau pole and while the scalar self coupling runs negative around scale 10^{10} GeV, this results only in a metastability of the low-energy vacuum [3,4].

Even so, if the inflationary scale is high enough, one must explain why the Higgs field settled into the false low-energy vacuum in spite of large field excursions induced by the inflationary fluctuations [5–7]. In extensions of the SM with larger scalar sectors, this problem can be alleviated [8,9], as the presence of additional bosonic degrees of freedom (d.o.f.) coupling only with the Higgs can overcome the SM contribution of the top quark. However, with a larger scalar sector involving more couplings, another

problem emerges as one or more of these couplings can develop Landau poles below the Planck scale.

These basic features, following from the renormalization group evolution of the scalar self-couplings, are very sensitive to the d.o.f. and the relative strengths of their couplings within the scalar sector. Therefore, in the absence of a direct signal of any new resonance, the vacuum stability and perturbativity of the couplings provide essential theoretical constraints for various BSM scenarios.

An interesting class of SM extensions is the one in which the Higgs arises as a pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson (pNGB) [10–12]. In this class of models, the SM electroweak interactions are embedded in a wider global symmetry that spontaneously breaks in such a way that a misalignment of the vacuum with respect to the electroweak one leads to the emergence of a pNGB Higgs sector. Most of the effort, in the literature, focussed on effective descriptions of this mechanism. One can envision several microscopic realizations that lead to similar effective field theories at scales below the underlying breaking scale of the larger symmetry group. A popular choice has been the one in which the breaking of the overall global symmetry is driven by an underlying composite dynamic [13]. For example, in four dimensions, a new gauge dynamic is invoked to trigger condensation of new vector-like (from the point of view of the electroweak theory) fermions. Another logical possibility is that a similar condensation is driven by a Coleman-Weinberg (CW) [14,15] mechanism taking place in an elementary scalar setup. Both underlying descriptions are worth studying. The time-honored challenge for the composite avenue is SM fermion mass

^{*} gertov@cp3.sdu.dk[†] gregersen@cp3.sdu.dk[‡] sannino@cp3.dias.sdu.dk[§] kimmo.i.tuominen@helsinki.fi

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generation which often requires very involved new sectors that, except in few cases [16–18], typically hampers the possibility of constructing a fully consistent microscopic realization until the Planck scale. La raison d’être of the elementary route, based on the CW mechanism, established in [19] and further analyzed in [20–22], is that it allows us to investigate a microscopic description of the pNGB Higgs mechanism until the Planck scale without having to invoke yet another layer of dynamics to generate the SM fermion masses. The early literature on the subject focussed on the CW mechanism and the viability of the symmetry-breaking scenario near the EW scale [19,21], and the associated phenomenology [20,23–25]. The main goal of this work is to establish an elementary pNGB theory which can be extrapolated until the Planck scale without incurring either Landau poles or vacuum instabilities. This technically means that we will solve for the renormalization group equations of the new extensions of the SM.

To be concrete, we will consider the following minimal symmetry-breaking patterns, $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$, where the Higgs emerges as a pNGB. It has been showed [21] that the minimal particle content of $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ needs to be extended in order to have a nontrivial vacuum. There are two basic extensions: One is by adding an explicit breaking term which couples to the singlet and the other is by adding a new scalar which couples to the $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ scalar multiplet. We consider separately these two possibilities and find that the scalar masses are constrained in quantitatively similar way independently of the way the symmetry breaking is treated.

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II, we review briefly the $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ model where the Higgs is an elementary pNGB and determine the β -functions. In Sec. III, we examine the running of the couplings in the case with an explicit breaking term. In Sec. IV, we examine the running of the couplings in the case with an extra scalar and, in Sec. V, we present our conclusions.

II. THE MINIMAL MODEL

The minimal extension of SM leading to pNGB Higgs can be written as a linear σ -model over the coset $SO(5)/SO(4)$. The general $SO(5)$ invariant potential in terms of $SO(5)$ vector Σ is

$$V_0 = \frac{m^2}{2} \Sigma^\dagger \Sigma + \frac{\lambda}{4!} (\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma)^2. \quad (1)$$

The electroweak gauge group is identified within the $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ subgroup of $SO(4)$. Then the vacuum of the theory can be parametrized as a superposition between a vacuum which preserves the electroweak symmetry, $E_0 = (0, 0, 0, 1, 0)^T$, and a vacuum which breaks the electroweak symmetry, $E_B = (0, 1, 0, 0, 0)^T$, as

$$E_\theta = \cos \theta E_0 + \sin \theta E_B, \quad (2)$$

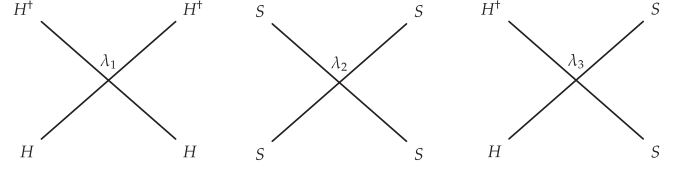


FIG. 1. Shows the three different three-level Feynman diagrams for the $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ theory.

The $SO(5)$ scalar multiplet can then be written as

$$\Sigma = (\sigma + i\pi_a X_\theta^a) E_\theta, \quad (3)$$

where X_θ^a are the broken generators of the $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ and can be found in the Appendix, π_a are the Goldstone bosons and σ is a massive scalar field and the only field which obtains a nonzero vacuum expectation value (vev).

The scalar multiplet can be parametrized in many ways. For our purposes, it is most convenient to rewrite it in the basis of eigenstates under the electroweak interactions, i.e., a complex doublet with a neutral and a charged component and a real scalar singlet. In terms of the σ field and the Goldstone bosons, the doublet and the singlet are:

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \pi_1 + i\pi_2 \\ \sigma \sin \theta + \pi_4 \cos \theta + i\pi_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \\ S = \sigma \cos \theta - \pi_4 \sin \theta. \quad (4)$$

In this basis, the higher-order potential is¹

$$V = m_h^2 H^\dagger H + m_s^2 S^2 + \lambda_1 (H^\dagger H)^2 + \lambda_2 S^4 + \lambda_3 H^\dagger H S^2. \quad (5)$$

The three couplings introduced in Eq. (5) and represented in Fig. 1 are derived, at tree level, from the single coupling λ appearing in Eq. (1). However, they will run differently due to different higher-order contributions to each coupling λ_1 , λ_2 and λ_3 .

The stability constraints on the scalar couplings are found using the stability criteria given in [26]

$$\lambda_1 \geq 0, \quad \lambda_2 \geq 0, \quad \lambda_3 + 2\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \geq 0. \quad (6)$$

where λ_1 and λ_2 are strictly positive, but λ_3 is allowed to take negative values within the bound implied by the above equation.

The gauge interactions are determined, as in [19,20], from the kinetic term:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = (D_\mu \Sigma)^\dagger D^\mu \Sigma, \quad (7)$$

¹Note that at tree level the parameters are matched with λ and m : $\lambda_1 = \frac{\lambda}{3!}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda}{4!}$, $\lambda_3 = \frac{\lambda}{3!}$, $m_h = m$ and $m_s = \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}$, and the tree level potential matches with the one given in (1).

where the covariant derivative is

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu \Sigma - ig_w W^a T_L^a \Sigma + ig_y B T_R^3 \Sigma. \quad (8)$$

The T_L and T_R are the generators of the $SU_L(2)$ and $SU_R(2)$ respectively and they are explicitly defined in the Appendix.

The Lagrangian for the Yukawa couplings is

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}}^{\text{top}} = y_t (Q t^c)_\alpha^\dagger P_\alpha \Sigma, \quad (9)$$

where α is a $SU_L(2)$ index and P_α are pseudoprojectors defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{\lambda_1} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{9}{8} g_w^4 + \frac{3}{4} g_w^2 g_y^2 + \frac{3}{8} g_y^4 - 9 g_w^2 \lambda_1 - 3 g_y^2 \lambda_1 - 6 y_t^4 + 12 \lambda_1 y_t^2 + 24 \lambda_1^2 + 2 \lambda_3^2 \right) \\ \beta_{\lambda_2} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} (72 \lambda_2^2 + 2 \lambda_3^2) \\ \beta_{\lambda_3} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left(-\frac{9}{2} g_w^2 \lambda_3 - \frac{3}{2} g_y^2 \lambda_3 + 6 y_t^2 \lambda_3 + 12 \lambda_1 \lambda_3 + 24 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + 8 \lambda_3^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

However, there is an important caveat that we need to take into account now. In [21], some of the authors of the present paper found that the gauge and Yukawa interactions are not enough to align the vacuum away from zero in any $SO(N) \rightarrow SO(N-1)$ theory where the Higgs is an elementary pNGB. Two ways of solving this issue were put forward in [21]: First, by adding a small explicit breaking term competing with the one loop potential contribution, and second, by adding an extra scalar field which couples to Σ via a portal coupling. Within the second approach three new couplings need to be introduced.

In the following two sections, we will answer the relevant question of what is the behavior of the running of all the couplings in both scenarios at high energy. To our knowledge, these is the first comprehensive analysis of these theories at short distances.

III. $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4) + \text{EXPLICIT BREAKING TERM}$

In this section, we consider the tree level potential given in Eq. (1). At some renormalization scale, μ_0 , the three scalar couplings are assumed to combine so that the potential is $SO(5)$ invariant. Furthermore, assuming perturbative values of the couplings, the one-loop corrections are computable using the Coleman-Weinberg potential which is defined as

$$\delta V(\Phi) = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \text{Str} \left[\mathcal{M}_0^4(\Phi) \left(\log \frac{\mathcal{M}_0^2(\Phi)}{\mu_0^2} - C \right) \right] + V_{\text{GB}}, \quad (12)$$

where \mathcal{M}_0 is the mass matrix, Str is the supertrace where the sums over scalar, fermion and vector d.o.f. are weighted with

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 0, 1, i, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, i, 0, 0, 0). \quad (10)$$

These pseudoprojectors pick the correct parts of the doublets in Σ . We will consider here only the Yukawa interactions of the top quark as these are the ones giving the dominant contribution from fermions to the beta functions.

The beta functions describing the running of the couplings above the renormalization scale μ_0 are computed using the standard methods [27–29]. The beta functions at one-loop order for the three scalar couplings in this theory are

factors 1, -2 and 3, respectively. The constant C depends on the particle type and is $C = 3/2$ for scalars and fermions and $C = 5/6$ for gauge bosons. The factor V_{GB} represents the one-loop corrections from the Goldstone bosons which we will neglect since their contributions to the potential are much smaller than the correction from massive particles.

As argued above we can ensure existence of a nontrivial vacuum by adding an explicit symmetry-breaking term, given by

$$V_B = C_B v^3 S. \quad (13)$$

On the basis of the results in [21] we take $C_B > 0$ and small, in order to have a small breaking. Concretely, we consider $0 < C_B < 0.1$. Imposing the correct mass of the Higgs and minimizing of the potential wrt. θ give us an upper and lower bound on the mass M_σ which is $1.35 \text{ TeV} < M_\sigma < 3.20 \text{ TeV}$. This corresponds to a coupling λ in the interval $0.29 < \lambda < 1.68$. These are the values below the renormalization scale μ_0 , where we can describe the theory through the Coleman-Weinberg potential. The renormalization scale μ_0 is a function of M_σ and in the allowed interval of M_σ it is nearly constant with the value $\mu_0 \approx 2 \text{ TeV}$.

Above the renormalization scale the coupling λ splits into three couplings which run according to their respective beta functions. At the renormalization scale the value of all three couplings is determined by λ . The couplings λ_1 and λ_2 must be positive and we require that all couplings remain free of Landau poles all the way to the Planck scale. From these constraints we find $0.50 < \lambda < 0.90$ which corresponds to a sigma mass in the interval $2.93 \text{ TeV} < M_\sigma < 3.10 \text{ TeV}$ and $\sin \theta$ in the interval $0.034 < \sin \theta < 0.043$.

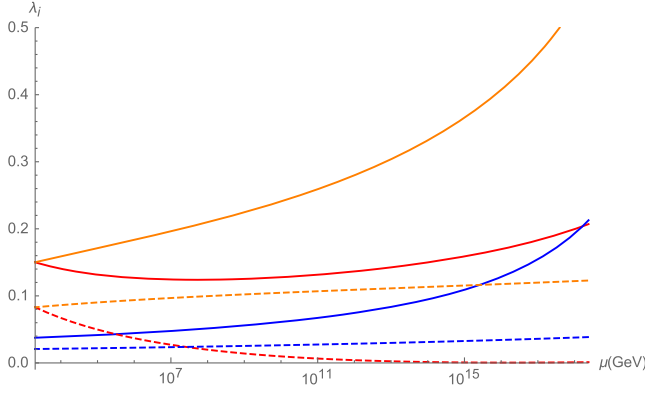


FIG. 2. The figure shows the running of the couplings above 2 TeV, where the dashed lines correspond to the lower bound on the combined λ and the solid lines correspond to the upper bound. The red lines are λ_1 , the blue lines are λ_2 and the orange lines are λ_3 . The initial values of the three running couplings all depend on the same coupling λ . On the plot λ_2 does however start in a value different from the two other couplings, this is because of the different normalizations.

Finally the vacuum is found to be between 5.66 TeV $< v < 7.18$ TeV. These constraints are illustrated in Fig. 2. The figure shows the scale evolution of the couplings λ_1 (red), λ_2 (orange) and λ_3 (blue), and the constraints restrict the running of the couplings to lie between the corresponding solid and dashed curves.

The relationship between λ and M_σ below $\mu_0 = 2$ TeV (i.e., where the coupling does not run) is plotted in the left panel of Fig. 3. The blue line shows the relation between M_σ and λ when the potential is minimized with respect to $\sin \theta$ and the correct mass of the Higgs is imposed. The shaded regions are excluded due to perturbativity and stability constraints on λ and the grey vertical lines correspond to $M_\sigma = 2.93$ TeV and $M_\sigma = 3.10$ TeV respectively. The right panel of Fig. 3 shows the mass of the σ particle, M_σ , as function of the renormalization scale μ . The blue shaded region is excluded due to vacuum stability as the couplings run. The orange shaded region is excluded due to the perturbativity of the couplings (i.e., the absence of Landau poles below the Planck scale). This means that the running of M_σ lies on a curve in the white region.²

As in the Elementary Goldstone Higgs model, first proposed in [19,20], the observed Higgs boson is a superposition between the σ and the π_4 particles. This superposition can be described by a mixing angle α . For small values of θ this can be approximated as

²Note: when generating this plot, we have assumed that $\sin \theta$ is constant for all μ . We can make this assumption since $\sin \theta$ is generated from a one-loop diagram and therefore the corrections to $\sin \theta$ will be of second order.

$$\alpha \approx \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{6\theta^3 v^4}{54M_\sigma^8 + 192\pi^2 M_\sigma^6 v^2 - 11C_B M_\sigma^4 v^4} \left[6BM_\sigma^4 - A \left(C_B v^4 - 13M_\sigma^4 + 6M_\sigma^4 \log \frac{M_\sigma^2}{\theta^2 v^2} \right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\theta^5), \quad (14)$$

where A and B are coefficients depending only on gauge and Yukawa couplings. They are given by

$$A = 3 \left(\frac{g_w^4}{8} + \frac{1}{16} (g_w^2 + g_y^2)^2 \right) - 3y_t^4, \\ B = \frac{3}{16} \left[(g_w^2 + g_y^2)^2 \left(\log \frac{g_w^2 + g_y^2}{4} - \frac{5}{6} \right) + 2g_w^4 \left(\log \frac{g_w^2}{4} - \frac{5}{6} \right) \right] - 3y_t^4 \left(2 \log \frac{y_t^2}{2} - 3 \right). \quad (15)$$

If α is close to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ the observed Higgs is mostly the Goldstone boson, π_4 , while the observed Higgs is mostly the scalar σ if α is close to zero. In the interval for M_σ found above, α is very close to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and the observed Higgs is almost the Goldstone boson. Defining the two mass eigenstates $h_1 = \cos \alpha \sigma + \sin \alpha \pi_4$ and $h_2 = -\sin \alpha \sigma + \cos \alpha \pi_4$, where h_1 is the observed Higgs, we can calculate the self couplings of the physical mass eigenstates:

$$\lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_1} = \frac{3M_\sigma^2 \cos \alpha}{v}, \quad \lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_2} = \frac{M_\sigma^2 \sin \alpha}{v}, \\ \lambda_{h_1 h_2 h_2} = \frac{M_\sigma^2 \cos \alpha}{v}, \quad \lambda_{h_2 h_2 h_2} = \frac{3M_\sigma^2 \sin \alpha}{v}, \\ \lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_1 h_1} = \frac{3M_\sigma^2}{v^2}, \quad \lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_1 h_2} = 0, \quad \lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_2 h_2} = \frac{M_\sigma^2}{v^2}, \\ \lambda_{h_1 h_2 h_2 h_2} = 0, \quad \lambda_{h_2 h_2 h_2 h_2} = \frac{3M_\sigma^2}{v^2}. \quad (16)$$

Note that the quartic couplings do not depend on the mixing angle α and the quartic couplings for h_1 and h_2 are identical. However, the trilinear couplings do depend on α . When α is close to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ the trilinear self coupling of h_1 is very small while the trilinear self coupling of h_2 is large. In the interval on the mass M_σ found above, we can calculate the ratio of the two trilinear couplings with the trilinear coupling of the SM:

$$1.02 \times 10^{-3} < \frac{\lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_1}}{\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}} < 2.33 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{and} \\ 23.5 > \frac{\lambda_{h_2 h_2 h_2}}{\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}} > 20.9. \quad (17)$$

The trilinear coupling for $\lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_1}$ is very small compared to the corresponding coupling in SM and it is smallest when the M_σ is smallest. However the behavior of $\lambda_{h_2 h_2 h_2}$ is the

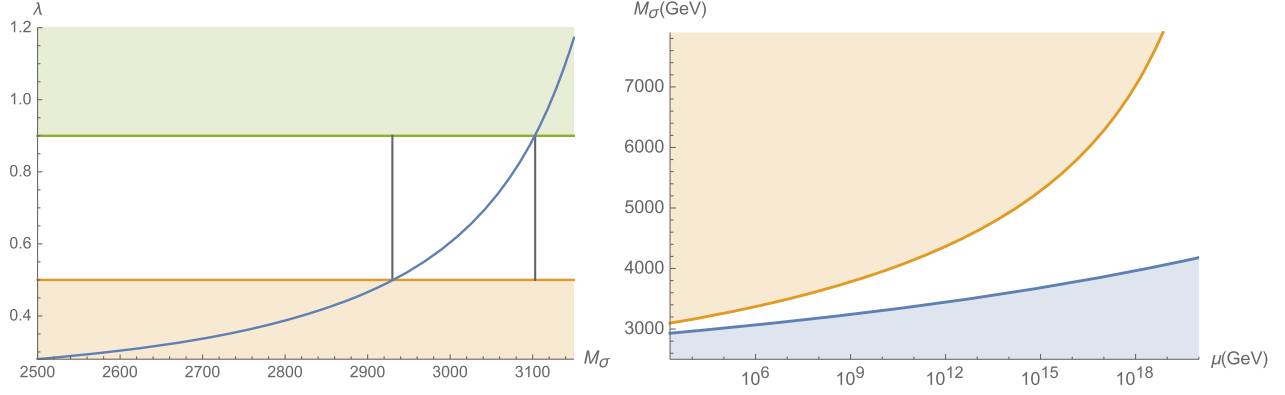


FIG. 3. *Left panel:* The blue line shows the relationship between λ and M_σ below $\mu_0 = 2$ TeV when the correct Higgs mass is imposed. The green area is excluded due to Landau poles and the orange area is excluded due to stability. This gives a narrow window for $M_\sigma \in [2.93, 3.10]$ TeV indicated by the grey vertical lines. *Right panel:* Running of M_σ . The shaded blue area is excluded due to stability and the orange area due to Landau poles. The true running of M_σ lies on a curve in the white region and depends on the value of λ at $\mu_0 = 2$ TeV.

opposite: $\lambda_{h_2 h_2 h_2}$ is larger than the SM one and it is largest when M_σ is smallest.

We have therefore shown that this scenario leads to a viable elementary Goldstone Higgs framework valid up to the Planck scale.

IV. SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4) + AN EXTRA SCALAR Ω

Now we turn to the other possibility, namely adding an extra scalar Ω which couples to Σ via a portal coupling. We assume that Ω is both real and has a Z_2 symmetry. The new tree level potential is then

$$V_0 = \frac{m^2}{2} \Sigma^\dagger \Sigma + \frac{m_\Omega^2}{2} \Omega^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4!} (\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma)^2 + \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{4} \Sigma^\dagger \Sigma \Omega^2 + \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_\Omega}{4!} \Omega^4. \quad (18)$$

As in the previous section, we write the potential in terms of the doublet and singlet fields:

$$V = m_h^2 H^\dagger H + m_s^2 S^2 + m_\Omega^2 \Omega^2 + \lambda_1 (H^\dagger H)^2 + \lambda_2 S^4 + \lambda_3 H^\dagger H S^2 + \lambda_4 H^\dagger H \Omega^2 + \lambda_5 S^2 \Omega^2 + \lambda_\Omega \Omega^4. \quad (19)$$

Here the couplings λ_1 , λ_2 and λ_3 are, at tree level, determined by the self-interaction λ in the SO(5) invariant potential, Eq. (18), and similarly λ_4 and λ_5 are determined by $\tilde{\lambda}$. However, similarly to the situation treated in the previous section, all these couplings will receive different contributions at one-loop order and, consequently, their running will be different. The beta functions for the six different couplings are:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{\lambda_1} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{9}{8} g_w^4 + \frac{3}{4} g_w^2 g_y^2 + \frac{3}{8} g_y^4 - 9 g_w^2 \lambda_1 - 3 g_y^2 \lambda_1 - 6 y_t^4 + 12 \lambda_1 y_t^2 + 24 \lambda_1^2 + 2 \lambda_3^2 + 2 \lambda_4^2 \right), \\ \beta_{\lambda_2} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} (72 \lambda_2^2 + 2 \lambda_3^2 + 2 \lambda_5^2), \\ \beta_{\lambda_3} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left(-\frac{9}{2} g_w^2 \lambda_3 - \frac{3}{2} g_y^2 \lambda_3 + 6 y_t^2 \lambda_3 + 12 \lambda_1 \lambda_3 + 24 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + 8 \lambda_3^2 + 4 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 \right), \\ \beta_{\lambda_4} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left(-\frac{9}{2} g_w^2 \lambda_4 - \frac{3}{2} g_y^2 \lambda_4 + 6 y_t^2 \lambda_4 + 12 \lambda_1 \lambda_4 + 8 \lambda_4^2 + 4 \lambda_3 \lambda_5 + 24 \lambda_4 \lambda_\Omega \right), \\ \beta_{\lambda_5} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} (4 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 + 24 \lambda_2 \lambda_5 + 16 \lambda_5^2 + 24 \lambda_5 \lambda_\Omega), \\ \beta_{\lambda_\Omega} &= \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} (2 \lambda_4^2 + 2 \lambda_5^2 + 72 \lambda_\Omega^2). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Note the similarity between the beta functions of λ_3 and λ_4 , which are the couplings between the scalar doublet and the two scalar singlets. Also note the similarity between the beta functions of λ_2 and λ_Ω ,

which are the self-couplings of the two singlets: The new scalar singlet Ω has interactions which are analogous to the original singlet component S of the SO(5) multiplet Σ .

For simplicity we consider the case, where the mass of the new particle Ω is the same as the mass of σ . Just as in the previous case, below the renormalization scale μ_0 the couplings combine and the $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ symmetry is intact. Since the couplings are perturbative, we can use the Coleman-Weinberg potential introduced in (12). However, in this case the mixing α is simpler and given by

$$\alpha \approx \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{v^4 \theta^3}{9M_\sigma^4 + 32\pi M_\sigma^2 v^2 + \tilde{\lambda} v^4} \left[6B - A \left(6 \log \frac{M_\sigma^2}{v^2 \theta^2} - 13 \right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\theta^5) \quad (21)$$

where A and B are given in (15).

As in the case treated in the previous section, we will now constrain the model by requiring that correct spectrum of physical states is reproduced at low energies, and that the vacuum remains stable at high energies. We also require that the one loop running of the dimensionless couplings is free of Landau poles below the Planck scale. We treat separately the constraints relevant below and above the renormalization scale.

First, below the renormalization scale, we impose the correct mass of the Higgs and demand that the potential is minimized with respect to θ . We find that the common mass of σ and Ω has a minimum value: $M_\sigma = M_\Omega = 2.80$ TeV. Requiring that λ remains perturbative, $\lambda \leq 4\pi$, we find that the maximal value of the mass is 3.03 TeV. The minimal value of the mass corresponds to minimal values for the couplings $\lambda = 0$ and $\tilde{\lambda} = 0.01$ at the renormalization scale μ_0 . At this value of λ the renormalization scale is $\mu_0 = 1.70$ TeV.

Second, above the renormalization scale the couplings run and, consequently, the allowed mass ranges will be refined by constraints due to stability of the potential and absence of Landau poles below the Planck scale.

For the potential to be stable, the coupling λ_1 has to be positive all the way to the Planck scale. This requires that the combined coupling evaluated at the renormalization scale is $\lambda \geq 0.51$. The corresponding value for the renormalization scale is $\mu_0 = 1.70$ TeV. The lower limit of λ corresponds to a mass of 2.81 TeV. Similarly the value of $\tilde{\lambda}$ at the renormalization scale is $\tilde{\lambda} = 0.11$, while $\tilde{\lambda}_\Omega$ is a free variable with the only requirement that it cannot be negative.

Requiring that all the couplings remain perturbative all the way to the Planck scale, i.e., that there are no Landau poles, constrains the values of the couplings evaluated at the renormalization scale from above. We find a maximal value $\lambda = 0.96$, which corresponds to a mass of 2.82 TeV. At this value of the mass, $\tilde{\lambda} = 0.20$ and does not acquire a Landau pole at energies below the Planck scale. The renormalization scale in this case is 1.71 TeV. Again $\tilde{\lambda}_\Omega$ is a free variable and has a maximum value of 0.90 at the renormalization scale, when we

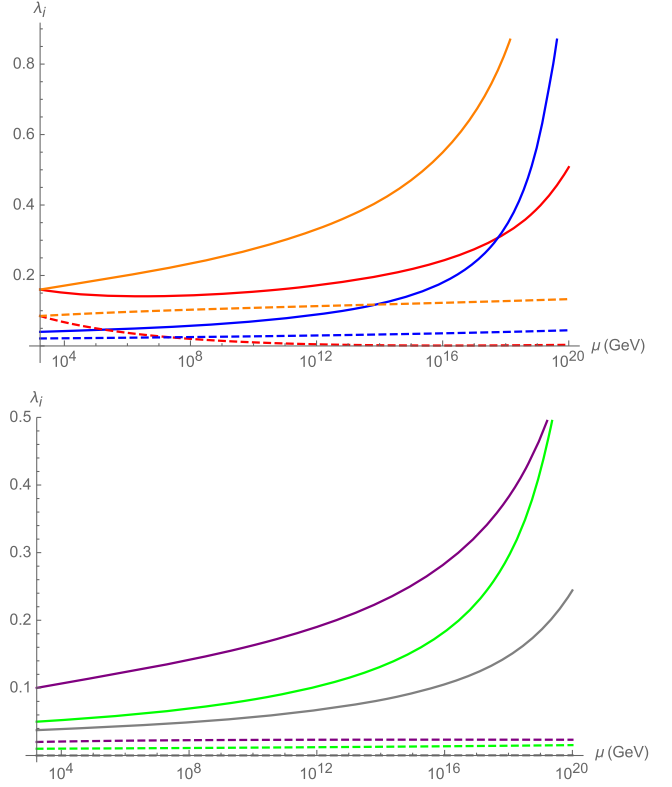


FIG. 4. *Upper panel:* Shows the running of λ_1 (red), λ_2 (blue) and λ_3 (orange) above 1.7 TeV where the solid lines correspond to the upper bound on the combined λ and the dashed lines are the lower bound. *Lower panel:* Shows the running of λ_4 (purple), λ_5 (green) and λ_Ω (grey) above 1.7 TeV where the solid lines are the upper bound on the combined λ and the dashed lines are the lower bound.

require that it does not develop a Landau pole below the Planck scale.

The above constraints are summarized as follows: when we analyze the running of the couplings we find an interval for the couplings $\lambda \in [0.51, 0.96]$, $\tilde{\lambda} \in [0.11, 0.20]$ and $\tilde{\lambda}_\Omega \in [0, 0.90]$. These intervals are quite narrow and hence restrict the scalar mass to a very narrow range: $M_\sigma = M_\Omega \in [2.81, 2.82]$ TeV. This scalar mass corresponds to $\sin \theta \in [0.036, 0.049]$ and $v \in [4.98, 6.76]$ TeV. Finally, the renormalization scale in this case must be in the interval $\mu_0 \in [1.70, 1.71]$ TeV. Hence, we find that $\mu_0 \approx 1.7$ TeV, which is of similar magnitude as in the case of an explicit breaking term treated in the previous section.

The running of the couplings are shown in Fig. 4. The solid lines on the figure are from the upper bounds on the couplings and the dashed lines correspond to the lower bounds.

In this case, we can calculate the self-couplings of the Higgs as we did in equation (16) in the previous section. However we find that they are independent of the extra scalar Ω . In the allowed region in the parameter space, we

find the ratio of the trilinear couplings of the Higgs over the SM value:

$$1.32 \times 10^{-3} < \frac{\lambda_{h_1 h_1 h_1}}{\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}} < 2.43 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{and} \\ 18.2 < \frac{\lambda_{h_2 h_2 h_2}}{\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}} < 24.9. \quad (22)$$

V. CONCLUSION

We have examined the running of the couplings for the model with a global symmetry-breaking pattern $\text{SO}(5) \rightarrow \text{SO}(4)$, which is a minimal extension of the standard model, where the Higgs is an elementary pNGB. We have considered the realization of the model in terms of elementary scalar fields, which is an appealing possibility: the model can be analyzed with controllable perturbative calculations, and the model can in principle remain valid all the way up to the Planck scale analogously to what has been proposed to be the case for SM itself. However, when coupled to the electroweak currents, the model does not provide for a correct symmetry-breaking pattern and vacuum properties [21]. This issue can be solved in two different ways. We have separately analyzed both of these possibilities to orient the vacuum in the desired and controllable way: First, by adding an explicit symmetry-breaking term and second, adding instead an extra singlet scalar field.

To quantify the effects of the running of the couplings, we evaluated the beta functions of the three couplings in the pure $\text{SO}(5) \rightarrow \text{SO}(4)$ model. The pure doublet coupling depends strongly on the gauge and Yukawa couplings whereas the pure scalar coupling only depends indirectly on these. Adding an explicit breaking term does not change the beta functions and thereby the physical properties of the model.

On the other hand when adding a new scalar, three new couplings emerge and the three beta functions of the pure $\text{SO}(5) \rightarrow \text{SO}(4)$ model are slightly modified because of the interactions with the new singlet scalar. The new scalar self-coupling is similar to the original one as is also the case for the mixing of the new scalar with the doublet. The coupling between the new and the old scalar is slightly different from the scalar self-couplings but still it does not depend directly on the gauge and Yukawa couplings.

Our main result is that the mass intervals of the new heavy scalars are quite restricted by the overall constraints on the model. Below the renormalization scale we required the theory to reproduce the correct mass of the Higgs and above the renormalization scale we required the couplings to run in such a way, that the potential remains stable and the couplings remain perturbative all the way to the Planck scale. In both cases we analyzed in this work, we observed that the running of the couplings restricts the mass of the

σ -particle to lie in a narrow interval, $M_\sigma \approx 3$ TeV with the reference renormalization scale to be around $\mu_0 \approx 2$ TeV.

More detailed numbers are as follows: When we add an explicit breaking term, the mass lies in the interval $2.93 \text{ TeV} \leq M_\sigma \leq 3.10 \text{ TeV}$ and the related renormalization scale is $\mu_0 \approx 1.7$ TeV. When we add an extra scalar, the interval of the mass is $2.81 \text{ TeV} \leq M_\sigma \leq 2.82 \text{ TeV}$ and the renormalization scale is $\mu_0 \approx 2$ TeV. The mass intervals do not overlap but are close to each other.

We have also compared the trilinear couplings for the Higgs particles and the heavier scalar state in both cases with the trilinear coupling of the SM. We found that the trilinear coupling of the light Higgs is 3 orders of magnitude smaller than the SM one and that the trilinear coupling of the heavy Higgs is one order of magnitude larger in both cases.

Based on these results, we can expect the models where the Higgs arises as an elementary pNGB to provide an interesting model building framework which can be viable up to the Planck scale. The difference with respect to the SM is the enlarged scalar sector and the dynamical emergence of the electroweak scale from symmetry breaking at significantly higher energies.

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APPENDIX: BROKEN GENERATORS

First, we identify $\text{SU}_L(2) \times \text{SU}_R(2)$ subgroup of $\text{SO}(5)$ and fix the left and right generators as

$$(T_{L,R})_{ij}^a = -\frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{abc} (\delta_i^b \delta_j^c - \delta_j^b \delta_i^c) \pm (\delta_i^a \delta_j^4 - \delta_j^a \delta_i^4) \right], \quad (A1)$$

where the generator T_R^3 is identified with the generator of the hypercharge.

The broken generators for $\text{SO}(5) \rightarrow \text{SO}(4)$ are then

$$X_{ij}^1 = -i[\sin \theta (\delta_i^1 \delta_j^3 - \delta_j^1 \delta_i^3) + \cos \theta (\delta_i^1 \delta_j^5 - \delta_j^1 \delta_i^5)], \\ X_{ij}^2 = -i[\sin \theta (\delta_i^2 \delta_j^3 - \delta_j^2 \delta_i^3) + \cos \theta (\delta_i^2 \delta_j^5 - \delta_j^2 \delta_i^5)], \\ X_{ij}^3 = -i[-\sin \theta (\delta_i^3 \delta_j^4 - \delta_j^3 \delta_i^4) + \cos \theta (\delta_i^4 \delta_j^5 - \delta_j^4 \delta_i^5)], \\ X_{ij}^4 = -i(\delta_i^3 \delta_j^5 - \delta_j^3 \delta_i^5). \quad (A2)$$

The generators are normalized such that $\text{Tr}[X_\theta^a X_\theta^b] = 2\delta^{ab}$.

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