

# Universal Landau Pole

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## Outline:

- **Do we really need asymptotic freedom?**  
Our understanding of quantum gravity suggests that at the Planck scale the usual geometry loses its meaning. Then grand unification in a large non-abelian group naturally endowed with the property of asymptotic freedom may also lose its motivation.
- **Singular unification:**  
an unification of all fundamental interactions at the Planck scale in the form of a **Universal Landau Pole (ULP)**, at which all gauge couplings diverge.
- **Minimal working model of the Universal Landau Pole.**  
The unification is achieved with the addition of fermions with vector gauge couplings coming in multiplets and with hypercharges identical to those of the Standard Model.
- **Stability of the Higgs Potential.**  
The Higgs quartic coupling diverges while the Yukawa couplings vanish.

## DO WE REALLY NEED ASYMPTOTIC FREEDOM?

- **Simplicity: the less parameters the better → unification.**
- **Asymptotic freedom (flat space-time): the theory is valid up to infinitely high energies.**
- **BUT what about gravity?**
- **At the energies of order of Planck scale  $M_{\text{Pl}} \sim 10^{19}$  GeV gravity becomes strongly coupled, concept of weakly interacting point-like fields loses its meaning!**
- **Simplicity + pointless geometry → singular unification.**

## SINGULAR UNIFICATION: UNIVERSAL LANDAU POLE

- We propose a singular unification at the Planck scale: one should find such a generalization of the Standard Model, that under the renormalization group flow ALL gauge couplings meet their common Landau pole at the Planck scale.

$$g_{1,2,3}(\mu) \rightarrow \infty \text{ at } \mu \rightarrow M_{Pl}$$

- Kinetic terms of ALL gauge fields vanish and they cannot propagate anymore.

$$\frac{1}{g(\mu)^2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow 0 \text{ at } \mu \rightarrow M_{Pl}$$

- ? UV fixed point and dimensional reduction of gauge fields ?

$$F_{\mu\nu} \left( \frac{1}{g(\mu)^2} + \gamma \frac{\square}{M_{Pl}^2} + \dots \right) F^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \gamma F_{\mu\nu} \frac{\square}{M_{Pl}^2} F^{\mu\nu} \text{ at } \mu \rightarrow M_{Pl}$$

## MINIMAL ULP: REQUIREMENTS

- **Simplicity: the gauge group of SM**  $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ . We add only fermions. Enlarging the gauge group in principle could be motivated by introduction of a GUT group. However it leads to ULP at  $10^{16}$  GeV [see V. A. Rubakov and S. V. Troitsky, hep-ph/0001213, for a review] much smaller than  $M_{\text{Pl}}$ .
- **Higgs sector: to remain unchanged.** If the new particles are described by 4-component spinors with Dirac masses and vector-like gauge interactions  $\rightarrow$  no necessity for any Higgs fields. It fits well the recent LHC bounds on the number of generations [see A. Lenz, Adv. High En. Phys. 2013 (2013) 910275 ]
- **NO pathological electric charges**  $\rightarrow$  restrictions on the representations of new fermions.
- **Stability:** quartic coupling of the Higgs field self interaction  $\lambda$  is always positive under the renormalization group flow. It discriminates a single scenario with four generations.

## MINIMAL WORKING ULP: REALIZATION

- We use Dirac mass terms  $M\bar{\psi}\psi$  for new fermions and we are looking for a minimal number of them.
- New fermions belong to known representations of gauge group

L-quarkons: SU(3) - triplets, SU(2) - doublets,  $Y = \frac{1}{3}$

R-quarkons: SU(3) - triplets, SU(2) - singlets,  $Y = \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$

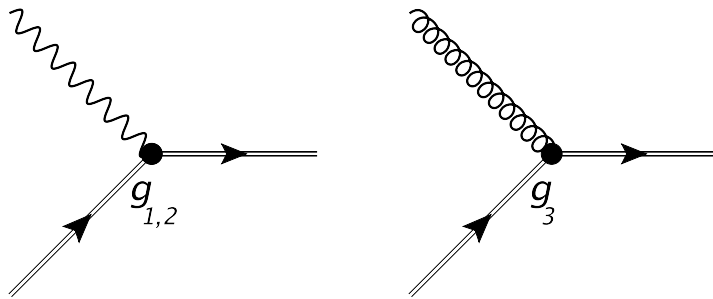
L-leptos: SU(3) - singlets, SU(2) - doublets,  $Y = -1$

R-leptos: SU(3) - singlets, SU(2) - singlets,  $Y = -2, 0$

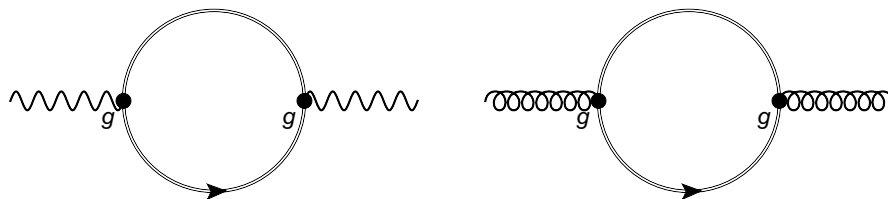
- Remark: L- and R- notations do not imply left and right chiralities! They vector-like relatives.

## MINIMAL WORKING ULP: REALIZATION

The only new vertexes appearing in the theory couple Quarkons and Leptos to E-W gauge bosons and gluons.



And at one loop level only beta functions of gauge fields are modified due to presence of these diagrams:



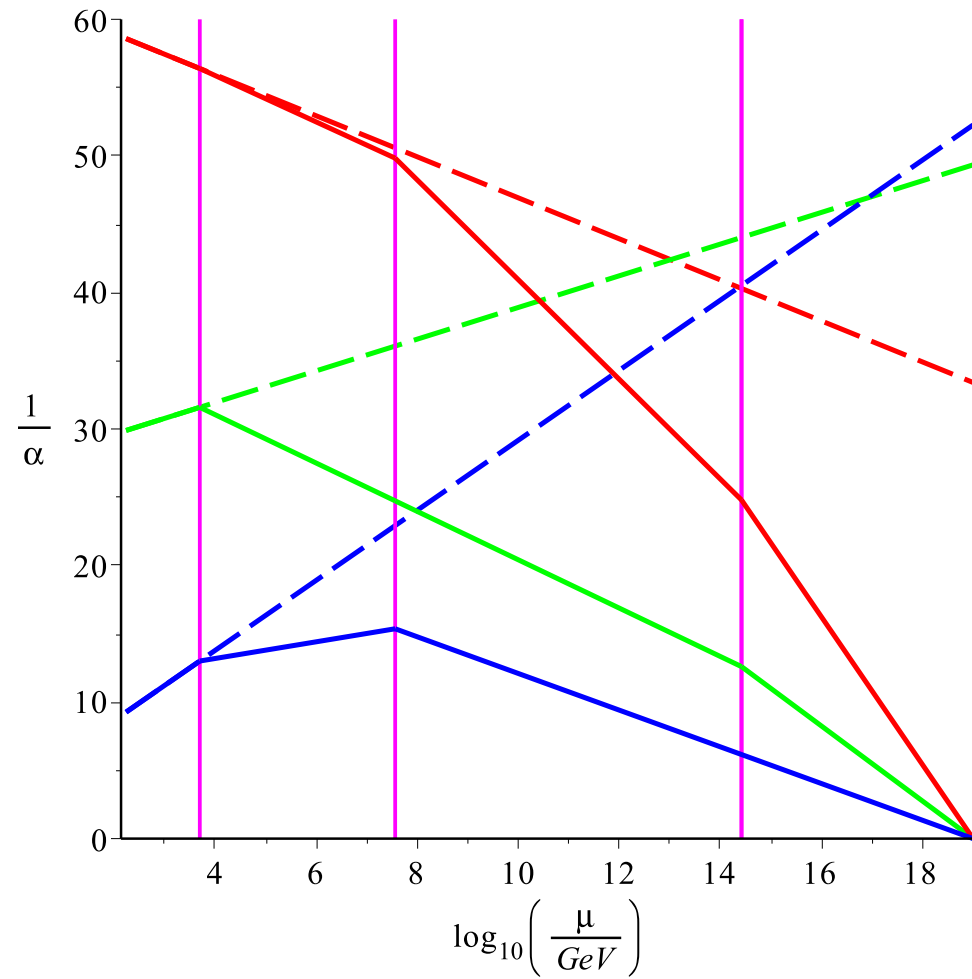
## MINIMAL WORKING ULP: THE ANSWER

ULP can be rendered within 4 identical "generations" of new vector-like massive fermions with different mass scales:

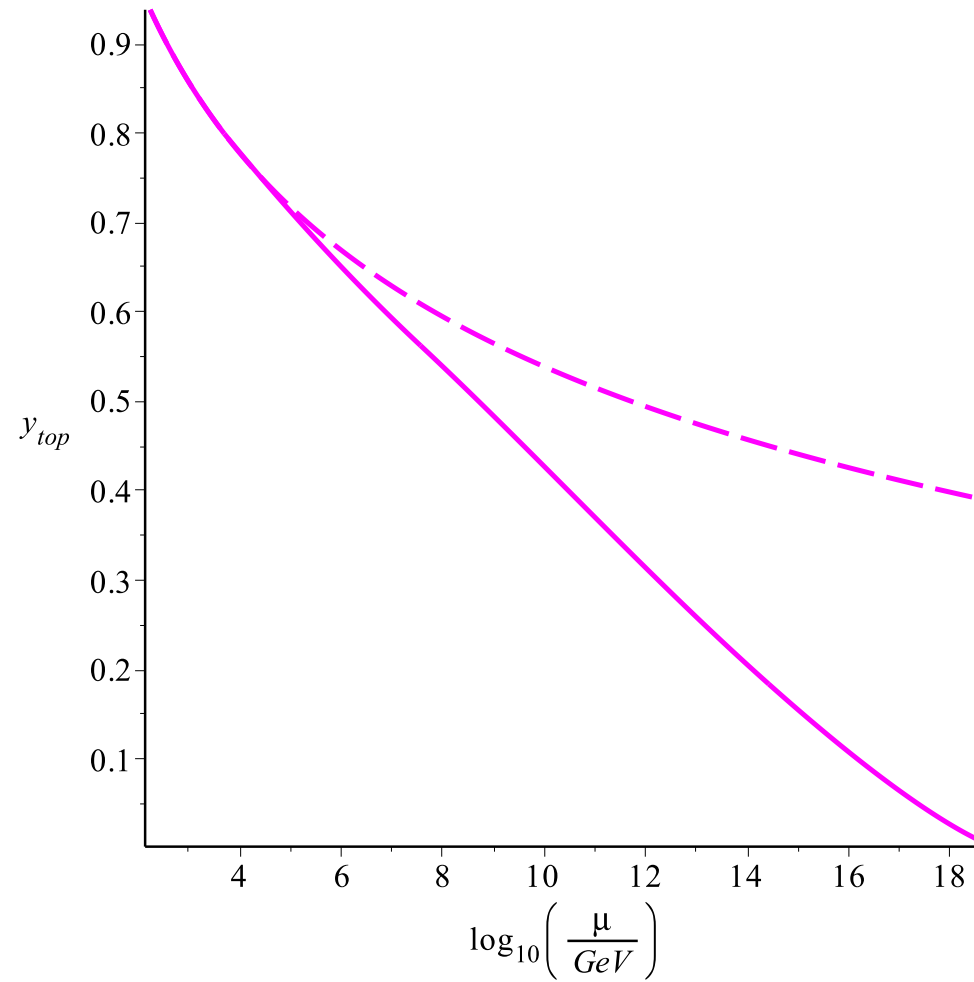
- **At  $5.0 \cdot 10^3$  GeV L-quarkons ( $N_{L\text{-quarkon}} = 4$ ).**
- **At  $3.7 \cdot 10^7$  GeV R-quarkons ( $N_{R\text{-quarkon}} = 4$ ).**
- **At  $2.6 \cdot 10^{14}$  GeV L and R-leptos ( $N_{L\text{-leptos}} = N_{R\text{-leptos}} = 4$ ).**



## One(two)-loop RG running of gauge couplings



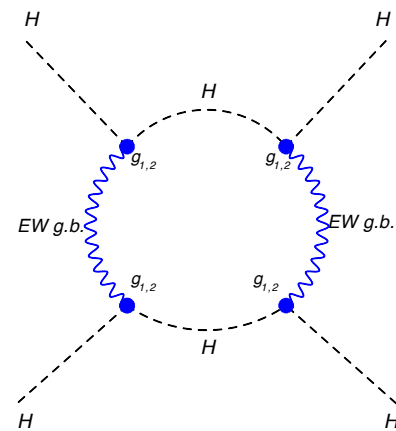
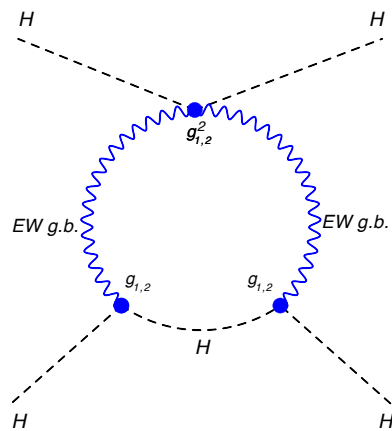
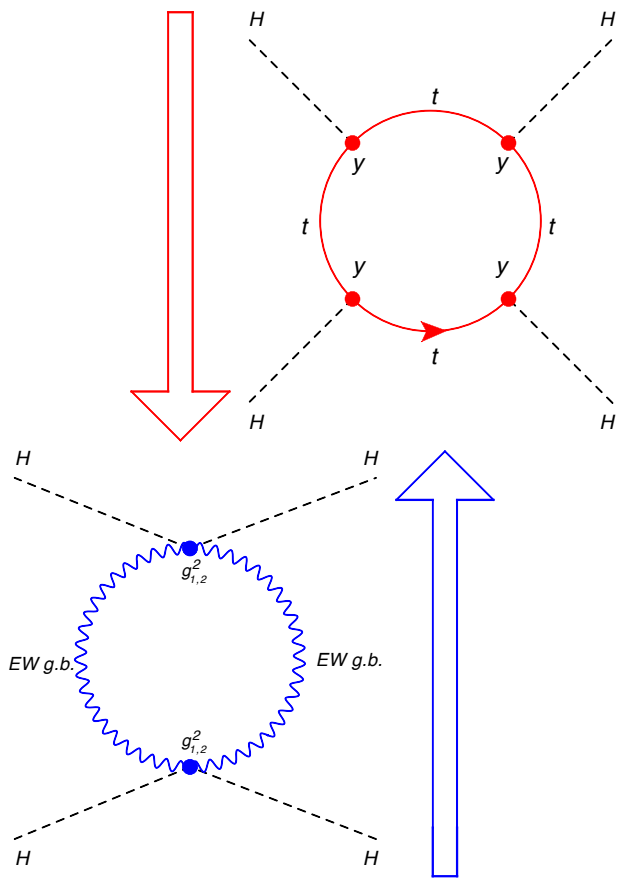
## One(two)-loop RG running of top Yukawa coupling



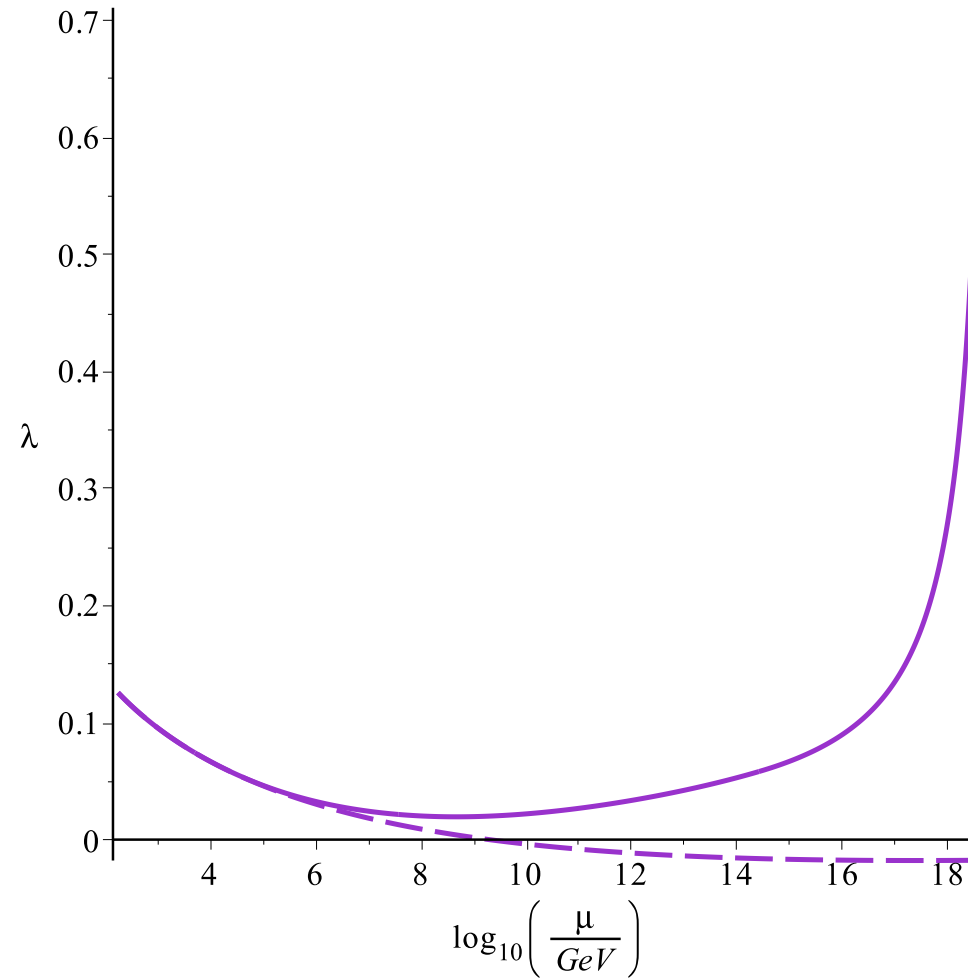
## ON THE STABILITY OF THE HIGGS POTENTIAL

Now we clarify how our vector-like fermions save the Universe from instability, i.e. how they don't let RG flow to drive the quartic coupling  $\lambda(\mu)$  to negative values.

$$\beta_{\lambda}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left( 24\lambda^2 - 6y^4 + \frac{3}{4}g_2^4 + \frac{3}{8}(g_2^2 + g_1^2)^2 + (-9g_2^2 - 3g_1^2 + 12y^2)\lambda \right).$$



## One(two)-loop RG running of Higgs boson quartic coupling



## UV completion

It could well be the case that the onset of gravity corrections renders the ULP non-singular. Indeed gravity being non-renormalizable will require higher-dimensional operators with more derivatives to make the theory finite. In particular, we expect dimension six kinetic terms like

$$\frac{\gamma}{2M_P^2} \text{tr} (D_\mu W^{\mu\nu} D_\mu W_\nu^\mu) + \dots$$

This would correspond to a renormalization of the gauge coupling induced by gravity of the form

$$\frac{1}{g^2(p^2)} \simeq \beta_0 \log \frac{m_P^2}{p^2} + \gamma \frac{p^2}{m_P^2}$$

Thus gravitational corrections may drive the ULP towards a new fixed point [see, for instance, M. E. Shaposhnikov, *Theor. Math. Phys.* 170, 229 (2012) ].

## CONCLUSIONS

- An idea of singular unification of ALL gauge interactions at the Planck scale, can be realized in the form of the Universal Landau Pole (ULP).
- The minimal working model of ULP generalization of the SM is constructed.
- Under the RG flow the top Yukawa coupling eventually goes to zero while the quartic coupling has a concordant singularity at the Planck scale. Such a RG behavior saves the Universe from instability problem.

- Yukawa couplings for quarks and leptons run to zero differently: the latter for leptons are diminishing more slowly (due to lack of gluon contribution). Thereby the ULP unification may give a partial resolution of fermion mass hierarchy problem in the range of strong gauge couplings (AEKL, in progress).
- For this problem the two-loop contribution may be essential (in progress).