Dynamical Electroweak Symmetry Breaking from Extra Dimensions

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Presented at
2002 International Workshop On
"Strong Coupling Gauge Theories
and Effective Field Theories" (SCGT 02)
Nagoya, Japan
10–13 December 2002

*Talk given by M.Hashimoto.
Abstract

We study the dynamical electroweak symmetry breaking (DEWSB) in the
$D(= 6, 8, \cdots)$-dimensional bulk with compactified extra dimensions. We iden-
tify the critical binding strength for triggering the DEWSB, based on the ladder
Schwinger-Dyson equation. In the top mode standard model with extra dimen-
sions, where the standard model gauge bosons and the third generation of quarks
and leptons are put in the bulk, we analyze the most attractive channel (MAC)
by using renormalization group equations (RGEs) of (dimensionless) bulk gauge
couplings and determine the effective cutoff where the MAC coupling exceeds the
critical value. We then find that the top-condensation can take place for $D = 8$.
Combining RGEs of top-Yukawa and Higgs-quartic couplings with compositeness
conditions, we predict the top mass, $m_t = 173 – 180$ GeV, and the Higgs mass,
$m_H = 181 – 211$ GeV, for $D = 8$, where we took the universal compactification
scale $1/R = 1 – 100$ TeV.

1 Introduction

The origin of mass, or the electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB) is one of the most
urgent problems of the particle physics today. There are some dynamical approaches
toward this problem such as Technicolor [1], top-quark condensate [2, 3], etc. [4]. In the
top-quark condensate or the “top mode standard model” (TMSM), the scalar bound
state of $\bar{t}t$ plays the role of the Higgs boson in the SM and the top quark naturally
acquires the dynamical mass of the order of the EWSB scale. However, the original
version of the TMSM [2] has some problems: The 4-fermion interaction of the top-
quark was introduced by hand in order to trigger the EWSB. The top-quark mass $m_t$
was predicted somewhat larger than the experimental value, $m_t > 200$ GeV, even if we
take the cutoff to the Planck or the GUT scale. [2, 5, 6] Such a huge cutoff also causes
a serious fine-tuning problem.

Recently, Arkani-Hamed, Cheng, Dobrescu, and Hall (ACDH) [7] pro-
posed an interesting version of TMSM in extra dimensions, where the SM gauge bosons and some
generations of quarks and leptons are embedded in $D(= 6, 8, \cdots)$ dimensions. Since
bulk gauge interactions become naively non-perturbative in the high-energy region,
the bulk QCD may trigger the top-condensation without introducing ad hoc 4-fermion
interactions. Moreover, all condensates of Kaluza-Klein (KK) modes of the top quark
contribute to the EWSB, thereby suppressing the predicted value of $m_t$.

However, we have found that the bulk QCD coupling has an upper bound. [8] It
is thus nontrivial whether the EWSB dynamically takes place due to the bulk QCD
or not. We thus studied the dynamics of bulk gauge theories, based on the ladder
Schwinger-Dyson (SD) equation. [8, 9] By this we estimated the critical value of the
binding strength $\kappa_D^{\text{crit}}$, which particularly disfavored the top-quark condensate in the
$D = 6$ case of the ACDH version. (See Sec. 2.)
Now, in order for the ACDH version to work phenomenologically, the top-condensate should be the most attractive channel (MAC) and its binding strength $\kappa_t$ at the cutoff $\Lambda$ should exceed $\kappa_{\text{crit}}^D$, whereas those of other bound states such as the tau-condensate ($\kappa_\tau$) should not:

$$\kappa_t(\Lambda) > \kappa_{\text{crit}}^D > \kappa_\tau(\Lambda), \ldots. \quad (1)$$

Comparing our estimations of $\kappa_{\text{crit}}^D$ with the binding strengths obeying the renormalization group equations (RGEs) of the gauge couplings, we determine the cutoff $\Lambda$ satisfying Eq. (1) and thereby predict the top mass as well as the Higgs mass. In fact we can obtain a certain region of the effective cutoff $\Lambda$ satisfying Eq. (1) for $D = 8$, while the top-condensation is unlikely to occur for $D = 6$. (See Sec. 3.) This is in sharp contrast to the earlier approaches of ACDH and Kobakhidze where the cutoff $\Lambda$ is treated as an adjustable parameter.

In Sec. 4, we predict masses of the top quark and the Higgs boson in the formulation of Bardeen, Hill, and Lindner (BHL) based on RGEs and compositeness conditions. The value of $m_t$ around the universal compactification scale $1/R$ is governed by the quasi infrared-fixed point (IR-FP) for the top-Yukawa coupling $y_t$. The behavior of $y_t$ is approximately given by $y_t^2/g_3^2 = C_F(6 + \delta)/(2^{\delta/2} N_c + 3/2)$, where $C_F = (N_c^2 - 1)/(2 N_c)$, $N_c = 3$, $\delta \equiv D - 4$, and $g_3$ is the conventional QCD coupling. Thus, the prediction of $m_t$ can be suppressed as $\delta$ increases. We predict numerically the top mass, $m_t = 173 - 180$ GeV, and the Higgs mass, $m_H = 181 - 211$ GeV, for $D = 8$, where we took $1/R = 1 - 100$ TeV.

2 Analysis of the ladder SD equation

We consider that the SM gauge group and the third generation of quarks and leptons are put in the $D(= 6, 8, \cdots)$-dimensional bulk, while the first and second generations are confined in 3-brane (4-dimensions). We assume that four of $D$-dimensions are the usual Minkowski spacetime and extra $\delta$ spatial dimensions are compactified at a universal scale $1/R \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$.

Before analyzing the ladder SD equation, we study running effects of dimensionless bulk gauge couplings $\hat{g}_i$ ($i = 3, 2, Y$). Above the compactification scale $1/R$, we should take into account contributions of Kaluza-Klein (KK) modes. We find approximately the total number of KK modes $N_{\text{KK}}(\mu)$ below the renormalization point $\mu$,

$$N_{\text{KK}}(\mu) = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{\pi^{\delta/2}}{\Gamma(1 + \delta/2)}(\mu R)^\delta, \quad (\mu \gg 1/R) \quad (2)$$

with the orbifold compactification $T^{\delta}/Z_2^n$, where we take $Z_2$ and $Z_2 \times Z_2'$ projections for $D = 6$ and $D = 8$, respectively. The dimensionfull bulk gauge coupling $g_D$ is related to the conventional 4-dimensional gauge coupling $g$ as $g_D^2 = g^2 \cdot (2\pi R)^\delta/2^n$. Combining
$$\Sigma(p^2) = \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{\Sigma(q^2)}{(p-q)^2}$$

Figure 1: The ladder SD equation. The solid and wavy lines with and without the shaded blob represent the full propagator of the fermion and the bare one of the gauge boson, respectively. The mass function of the fermion is written as $\Sigma(p^2)$ with the external (Euclidean) momentum $p$.

with the definition of $\hat{g}(\equiv g_D \mu^{\delta/2})$ with RGEs for $g_i$ and Eq. (2), we obtain approximately RGEs for $\hat{g}_i$,

$$\mu \frac{d}{d\mu} \hat{g}_i = \frac{\delta}{2} \hat{g}_i + (1 + \delta/2) \Omega_{\text{NDA}} b'_3 \hat{g}_i^3, \quad (\mu \gg 1/R)$$

(3)

with $\Omega_{\text{NDA}} \equiv [(4\pi)^{D/2}\Gamma(D/2)]^{-1}$. RGE coefficients $b'_3$ and $b'_Y$ are given by

$$b'_3 = -11 + \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2^{\delta/2} \cdot n_g, \quad b'_Y = \frac{20}{9} \cdot 2^{\delta/2} \cdot n_g + \frac{1}{6} n_H,$$

(4)

where $n_g$ ($n_H$) denotes number of generations (composite Higgs bosons) in the bulk. Hereafter, we assume $n_g = 1, n_H = 1$. We note $b'_3 < 0$ for $D = 6, n_g = 1, 2, 3$ and $D = 8, n_g = 1$. We find that the bulk QCD coupling with $b'_3 < 0$ has the ultraviolet fixed-point (UV-FP) $g_{3^*}$,

$$g_{3^*}^2 \Omega_{\text{NDA}} = \frac{1}{-(1+2/\delta)b'_3}$$

(5)

by using Eq. (3). We can also show that the UV-FP is the upper bound of $\hat{g}_3^2$. We thus need to investigate whether the bulk QCD coupling can be sufficiently large to trigger the EWSB or not.

Let us investigate the condition for the EWSB triggered by the bulk QCD. The $D$-dimensional ladder SD equation is given by Fig. 1

$$\Sigma(p^2) = \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{\Sigma(q^2)}{q^2 + \Sigma(q^2)} \frac{(D-1)C_F g_D^2}{(p-q)^2}$$

(6)

with the mass function $\Sigma$ and Euclidean momenta $p, q$, where we took the Landau gauge in order to make the wave function renormalization identically unity. [8] For simplicity, we incorporate running effects of the bulk QCD as $\kappa_D(\mu) \equiv C_F \hat{g}_3^2(\mu) \Omega_{\text{NDA}} = \text{const.}$, which is closely related to the MAC coupling, just on the UV-FP. This simplification obviously makes the critical point lower. We then obtain the critical binding strength $\kappa_D^{\text{crit}}$,

$$\kappa_6^{\text{crit}} \simeq 0.122, \quad \kappa_8^{\text{crit}} \simeq 0.146$$

(7)
The critical points are unlikely to be smaller than the values of \( \kappa \) in the following analysis. For \( D = 6 \) and \( D = 8 \), respectively. These are minimal values within uncertainties of the ladder SD equation. The critical points are unlikely to be smaller than the above values, even if we take into account the effect that the cutoff \( \Lambda \) is not so large in fact as compared with the compactification scale \( 1/R \). We use most conservatively the values of Eq. (7) in the following analysis.

The upper bounds of the bulk QCD coupling in the ACDH scenario are found as \( \kappa_{6,8} = 0.091, 0.242 \) for \( D = 6, 8 \). Thus, the top-condensation is unlikely to occur for \( D = 6 \).

## 3 Conditions for the top-condensation in the bulk

We analyze the MAC at the cutoff \( \Lambda \) by using RGEs of bulk gauge couplings. In the one-gauge-boson-exchange approximation, we can easily obtain \( \kappa_{t,\tau} \):

\[
\kappa_t(\mu) = C_F g_3^2(\mu) \Omega_{\text{NDA}} + \frac{1}{9} g_Y^2(\mu) \Omega_{\text{NDA}},
\]

\[
\kappa_\tau(\mu) = \frac{1}{2} g_Y^2(\mu) \Omega_{\text{NDA}}.
\]

The MAC is the top (tau)-condensate, when the bulk QCD (hypercharge) is dominant.

Now, we are ready to compare \( \kappa_t(\Lambda) \) and \( \kappa_\tau(\Lambda) \) with the critical values Eq. (7). Unless the MAC coupling exceeds at least \( \kappa_D^{\text{crit}} \) estimated in Eq. (7), any condensates cannot be generated in the bulk. When Eq. (11) is satisfied, the top-quark acquires the large dynamical mass, whereas the tau-lepton still remains massless. We show our
results in Fig. 2. Actually, Eq. (1) can be satisfied for $D = 8$. We can confirm that the top-condensation is not favored for $D = 6$. We also note that behaviors of $\kappa_{t,\tau}$ are almost unchanged for $1/R = 1 - 100$ TeV.

4 Predictions of $m_t$ and $m_H$

In the same way as the approach of BHL, we can expect to reproduce the SM in the bulk in the energy scale between $1/R$ and $\Lambda$:

$$\mathcal{L}_D = \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} - y(\bar{q}_L H t_R + \text{h.c.}) + |D_M H|^2 - m^2_{H} H^\dagger H - \frac{\lambda}{2} (H^\dagger H)^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

with $M = 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, \ldots, D$ and the kinetic term $\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}$ for the top quark and gauge bosons. Since we find the RGE for the top-Yukawa coupling $y$,

$$\left(4\pi\right)^2 \frac{dy}{d\mu} = N_{\text{KK}}(\mu) \left[ \left(2^{\delta/2} \cdot N_c + \frac{3}{2}\right) y^2 - C_F(6 + \delta)g_3^2 - \frac{3}{4} g_2(3 - \delta/2)g_2^2 - \frac{102 - \delta}{72} g_2^6 \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

and that for the Higgs-quartic coupling $\lambda$,

$$\left(4\pi\right)^2 \frac{d\lambda}{d\mu} = N_{\text{KK}}(\mu) \left[ 2^{2+\delta/2} \cdot N_c (\lambda y^2 - y^4) + 12\lambda^2 + \frac{3 + \delta}{4} (3g_2^4 + 2g_2^2g_Y^2 + g_Y^4) - 3(3g_2^2 + g_Y^2)\lambda \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

we can predict $m_t$ and $m_H$ by using compositeness conditions [5],

$$y(\Lambda) \rightarrow \infty, \hspace{0.5cm} \frac{\lambda(\Lambda)}{y(\Lambda)^4} \rightarrow 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)

Since the running effect of the QCD coupling $g_3$ is almost negligible around $1/R$, the top-Yukawa coupling in $\mu \sim 1/R$ is attracted toward the quasi IR-FP $y_s$ [13], whose behavior is approximately found as

$$y_* = g_3 \sqrt{\frac{C_F(6 + \delta)}{2^{\delta/2} N_c + \frac{3}{2}}},$$  \hspace{1cm} (14)

neglecting effects of the electroweak interactions. This value obviously decreases as $\delta$ increases. As a result, the problem of $m_t > 200$ GeV in $D = 4$ is suppressed in our scenario.

Now, we predict $m_t$ and $m_H$. (See Figs. 2 and 3) We obtain numerically the top-quark mass $m_t$ as

$$m_t = 173 - 180 \text{ GeV},$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)
Figure 3: Prediction of the Higgs boson mass $m_H$ for $D = 8, R^{-1} = 10$ TeV.

and the Higgs boson mass $m_H$ as

$$m_H = 181 - 211 \text{ GeV} \quad (16)$$

for $D = 8$, where we took $1/R = 1 - 100$ TeV. For details, see Ref. [11].

5 Summary

We have investigated the idea that the EWSB dynamically occurs due to the top-condensation in the bulk, with emphasis on the dynamics of bulk gauge theories. We estimated the critical binding strength $\kappa_{\text{crit}}^{D}$, based on the ladder SD equation. We also analyzed the MAC by using RGEs for bulk gauge couplings. Combining our MAC analysis with $\kappa_{\text{crit}}^{D}$, we showed that the top-condensation is favored for $D = 8$, while it is not for $D = 6$. We have predicted $m_t$ and $m_H$ in the approach of BHL. We then obtained $m_t = 173 - 180$ GeV, and $m_H = 181 - 211$ GeV for $D = 8$.

This work is supported in part by the JSPS Grant-in-Aid for the Scientific Research (B) (2) No. 14340072.

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