Cancellation of 1-loop Corrections to Scalar Masses in Yang-Mills Theory with Flux Compactification

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## **Introduction and Motivation**

Higgs particle is discovered in 2012!! So, Standard Model are established!!



There are some problems... One of the problems is hierarchy problem We get mass term for gauge field:  $\mathcal{L}_{mass} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{D}A^a_\mu \bar{\mathcal{D}}A^{a\mu}$  $\mathcal{D} = D_5 - iD_6 = \partial - \sqrt{2}g[\langle \phi \rangle, \cdot]$ 

 $\mathcal{D}, \overline{\mathcal{D}}$  are identified with creation and annihilation operators.

$$[i\overline{\mathcal{D}}, i\mathcal{D}] = 2qf$$
  $\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\overline{\mathcal{D}}, a^{\dagger} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mathcal{D}$ 

### What's Hierarchy Problem??

- Correction to Higgs mass is proportional to square of new physics scale  $\delta m_H^2 \propto \Lambda^2$
- We must settle this problem if Higgs mass is observable at 125 GeV

To approach a solution to the hierarchy problem, We consider a higher dimensional field theory. In particular, We start with Flux Conpactification

In this way, mass term for gauge field become discrete such as Landau level. Scalar and ghost masses can be obtained similarly.

## Results

Gauge boson loop (for arbitrary  $\xi$ )



## Flux Compactification

# Set Up

• a six-dimensional SU(2) Yang-Mills Theory with a constant magnetic flux

 $\mathcal{L}_6 = -\frac{1}{4} F^a_{MN} F^{aMN}$ 

- Six-dimensional spacetime is  $M^4 \times T^2$
- To quantize gauge fields, we need to introduce gauge-fixing terms and ghost fields.

## **Magnetic Flux**

The magnetic flux is given by the nontrivial

Scalar loop + Ghost loop (Feynman gauge  $\xi = 1$ )



These cancellation are shown by using this result:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \left( -\frac{n}{p^2 + \alpha n} + \frac{n+1}{p^2 + \alpha(n+1)} \right) = 0$$

### Physical reason of cancellation

- NG boson under shift symmetry of the translation in  $T^2$ .
  - Non-derivative terms are forbidden like a pion

background of the fifth and the sixth component of the gauge field  $A_{5,6}$ 

$$\langle A_5^1 \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} f x_6,$$
  
$$\langle A_5^{2,3} \rangle = \langle A_6^{2,3} \rangle = 0$$

 $\langle A_6^1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} f x_5,$ 

$$\langle A_5^{2,3} \rangle = \langle A_6^{2,3} \rangle = 0$$

*f* is the magnetic flux. We define  $\phi$  as  $\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(A_6 + iA_5)$ 

#### **Future Works**

- We need to introduce some explicit breaking terms of shift symmetry and scalar boson has to be a pseudo NG boson
- Potential analysis and a study of phase structure
- Extension of Gauge-Higgs Unification