

# Weak gravity conjecture, Multiple point principle and SM landscape

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# People used to think

- If (Energy)  $\ll M_P$ , effect of gravity is decoupled.
- Model building below Planck scale is independent from gravity (SM, beyond SM).

# People used to think

- This might **not true**.
- **Gravity** may say something about **low energy model building**. [Vafa '05]

# Motivation

- Test **conjectures about quantum gravity** by **SM** physics.
- Conjecture 1: Weak Gravity Conjecture  
Gravity is **weakest** force.  
All non-SUSY AdS vacua are **unstable**.
- Conjecture 2: Multiple Point criticality Principle  
The **parameters** of the theory are **tuned** so that **many vacua are degenerate in energy**.

# Talk Plan

1. Conjectures
2. Standard Model on  $M_4$
3. Standard Model on  $M_3 \times S^1$

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# Weak gravity conjecture (WGC)

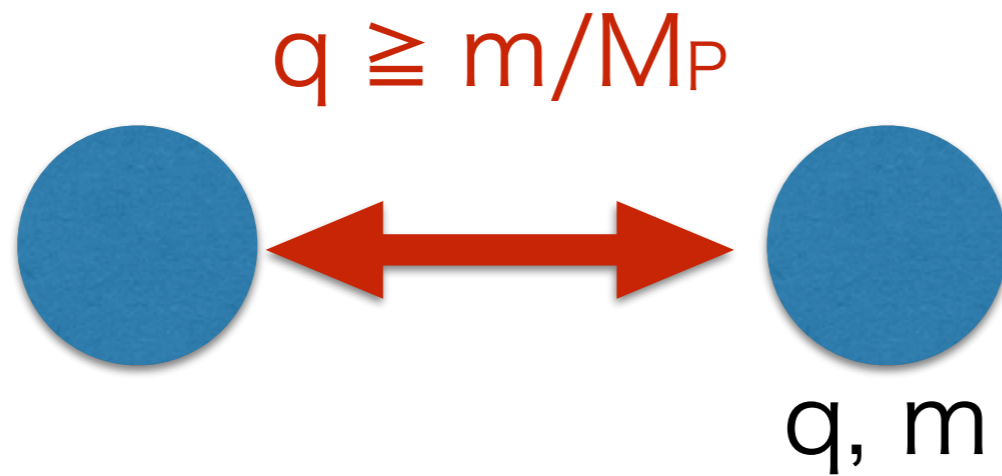
- Conjecture:

Gravity is **weakest** force.

- $q$ : gauge charge.

WGC requires

(gauge force)  $\geq$  (gravity force)



# Non-SUSY AdS conjecture

- Conjecture 1: Motivation: It is unnatural that non-BPS state saturates WGC under quantum correction.

Except for BPS state, gravity is strictly weakest force.



Implication of conjecture 1.

All non-SUSY AdS vacua supported by flux are unstable.

- Conjecture 2: All non-SUSY AdS vacua are unstable.

Motivation: (All known construction from M/string theory, AdS is supported by some flux.) + (Conjecture 1)



# Multiple point principle (MPP)

- Conjecture:

The **parameters** of the theory are **tuned** so that **many vacua are degenerate in energy**.

- Possible principle to extract predictions from vast landscape.

# Motivation of MPP

Statical mechanics

QFT

micro-canonical  $\Omega(E) = \sum_n \delta(H_n - E)$

?

Equivalent in  
thermodynamic limit



canonical

$$Z(\beta) = \sum_n e^{-\beta H_n}$$

$$Z(\{\lambda\}) = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S(\{\lambda\})[\varphi]}$$

In statical mechanics, **micro-canonical ensemble is fundamental**.  
First, **E(extensive variable)** is given, and **T(intensive variable)**  
appears as a result.

# Motivation of MPP

Statical mechanics

QFT

micro-canonical  $\Omega(E) = \sum_n \delta(H_n - E)$

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S_{\text{extra}}} \delta\left(\int d^4x \varphi^2 - I_2\right)$$

Equivalent in  
thermodynamic limit



canonical

$$Z(\beta) = \sum_n e^{-\beta H_n}$$

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Proposal in [Froggatt, Nielsen '95]

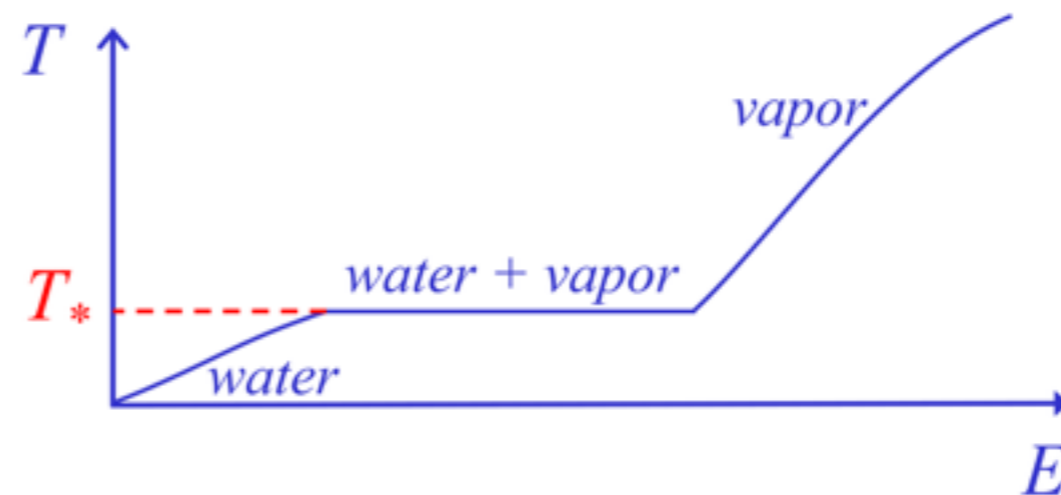
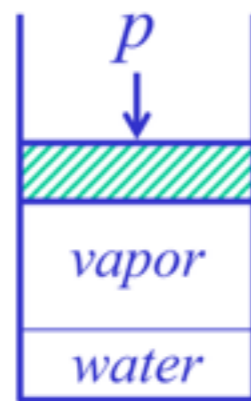
Correspondence:

$T \leftrightarrow$  coupling (intensive variable),

$E \leftrightarrow \int \phi^2$  (extensive variable).

# Coexisting phase

- Add heat to water under constant pressure.
- Point: For **wide range of  $E$** , the **temperature  $T$**  is **tuned** to be boiling point  $T_*$ .



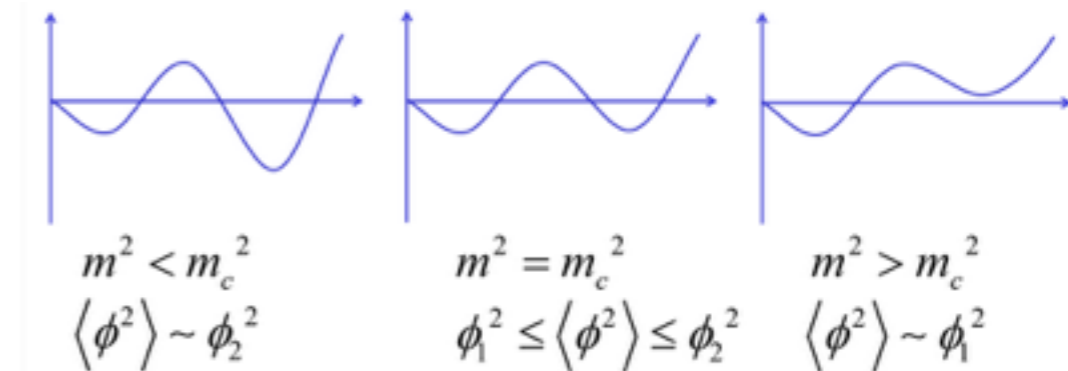
# QFT version

- Inspired by micro-canonical ensemble, we fix  $I_2$ .

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S_{\text{extra}}} \delta\left(\int d^4x \varphi^2 - I_2\right)$$

- Taking natural value  $I_2 = O(V_4 M_{\text{P}}^2)$ , the constraint is realized as an average between two vacuum.

- To maintain coexisting phase, vacua should be degenerate.



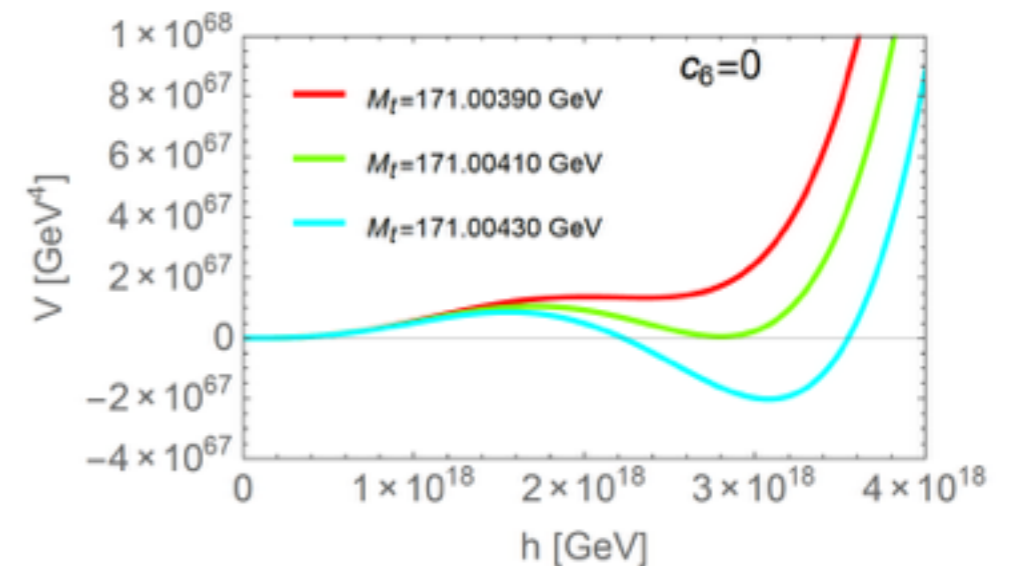
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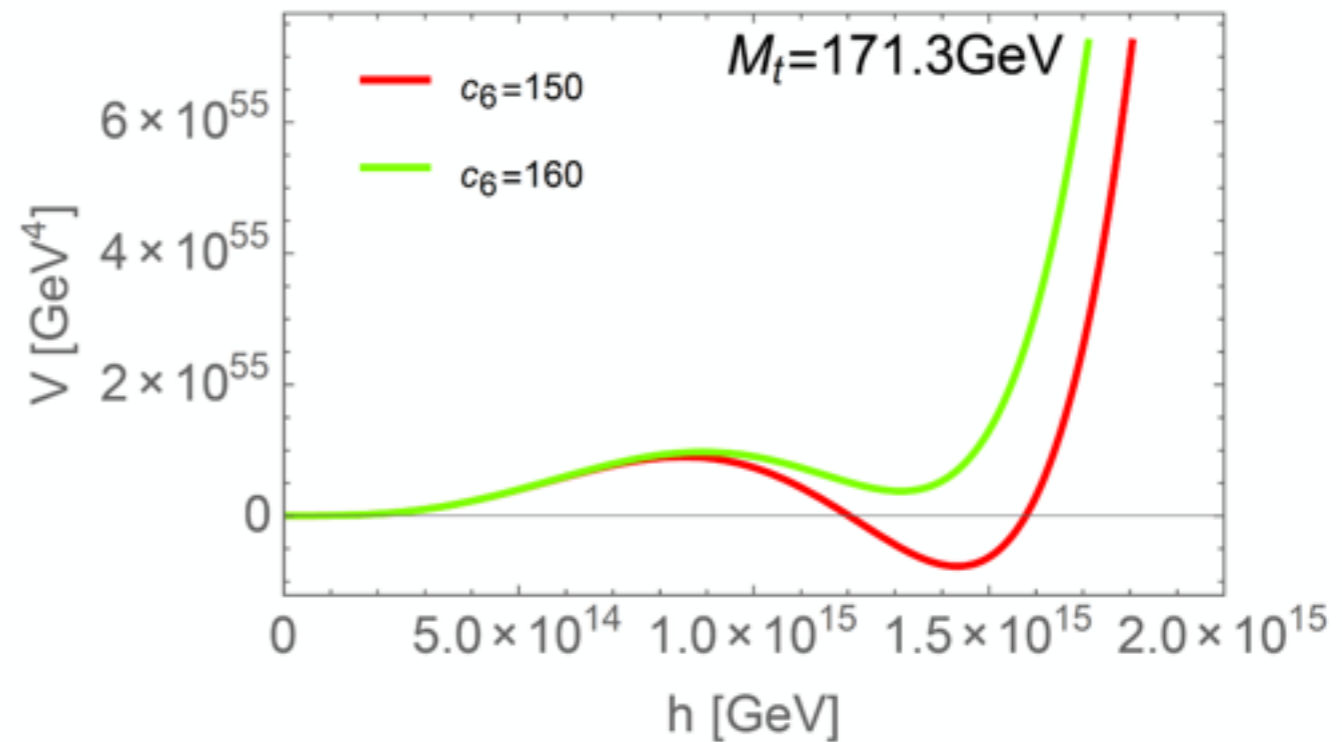
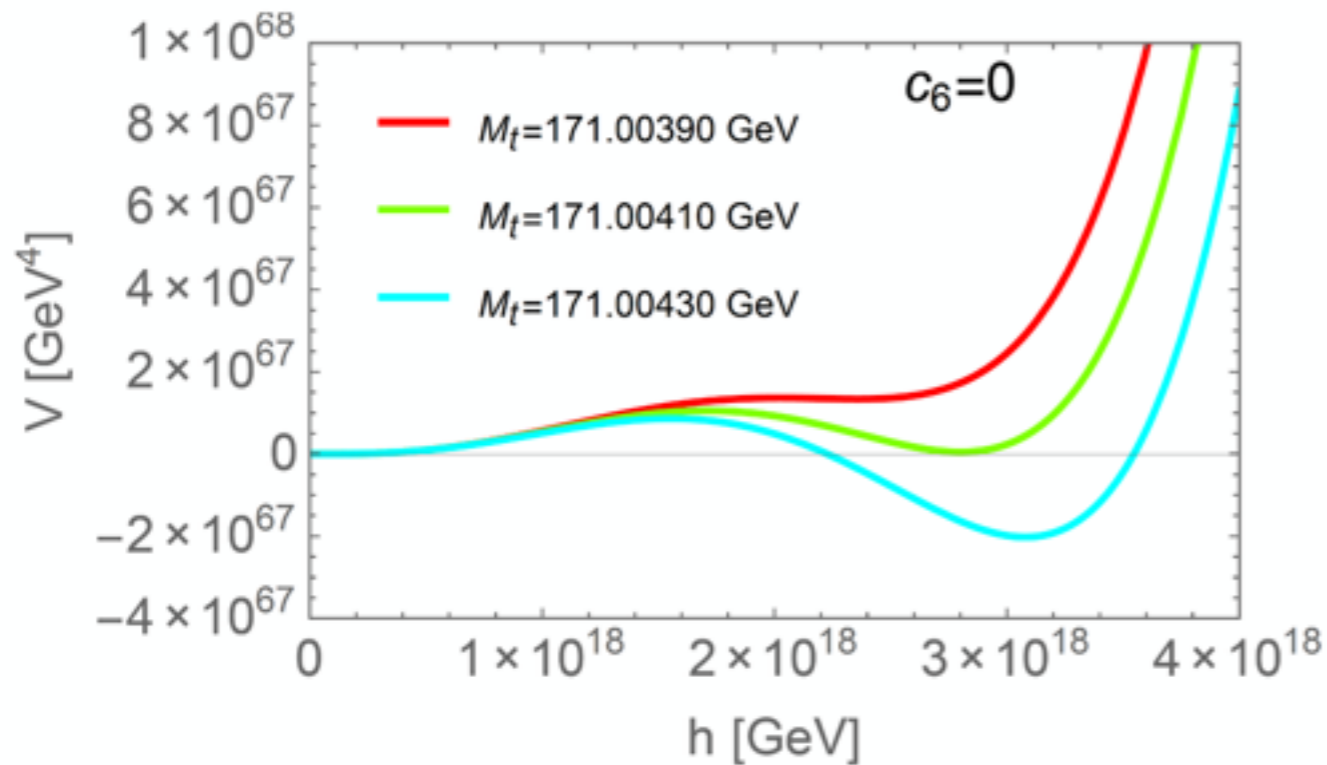
# AdS vacuum in SM

- 4d SM Higgs potential can have  $\text{AdS}_4$  minimum, depending on  $M_t$ ,  $M_H$  and higher dim. operator

[Degrassi et. al. '12, ...]



# SM Higgs potential



## Application of WGC

Depending on  $M_t$ ,  $M_H$  and higher-dim operators, high scale **AdS vacuum** appears. WGC can constrain top & Higgs mass. [YH, Shiu '17]

## Application of MPP

Requiring the degenerate vacua, the **predictions on  $M_H$ ,  $M_t$**  are obtained. The correct  $M_H$  was predicted 20 years ago. [Froggatt, Nielsen '95]



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# $S^1$ compactification of SM

[Arkani-Hamed, Dubovsky, Nicolis, Villadoro '07]

potential for radion  $L$

$$\frac{L_0^2}{(2\pi L)^2} \left\{ \Lambda_4 - \frac{1}{180L^4(2\pi)^4} - \sum_i 2V_{S^1}^{(1)} \left( L, M_{\nu_i}, \frac{1-z}{2} \right) \right\}$$

One-loop effective potential (Casimir energy)

$$V_{S^1}^{(1)} = (-1)^{2s_p+1} \frac{n_p}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi L} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \log \left( k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + M^2 + \frac{(n+\theta)^2}{L^2} \right)$$

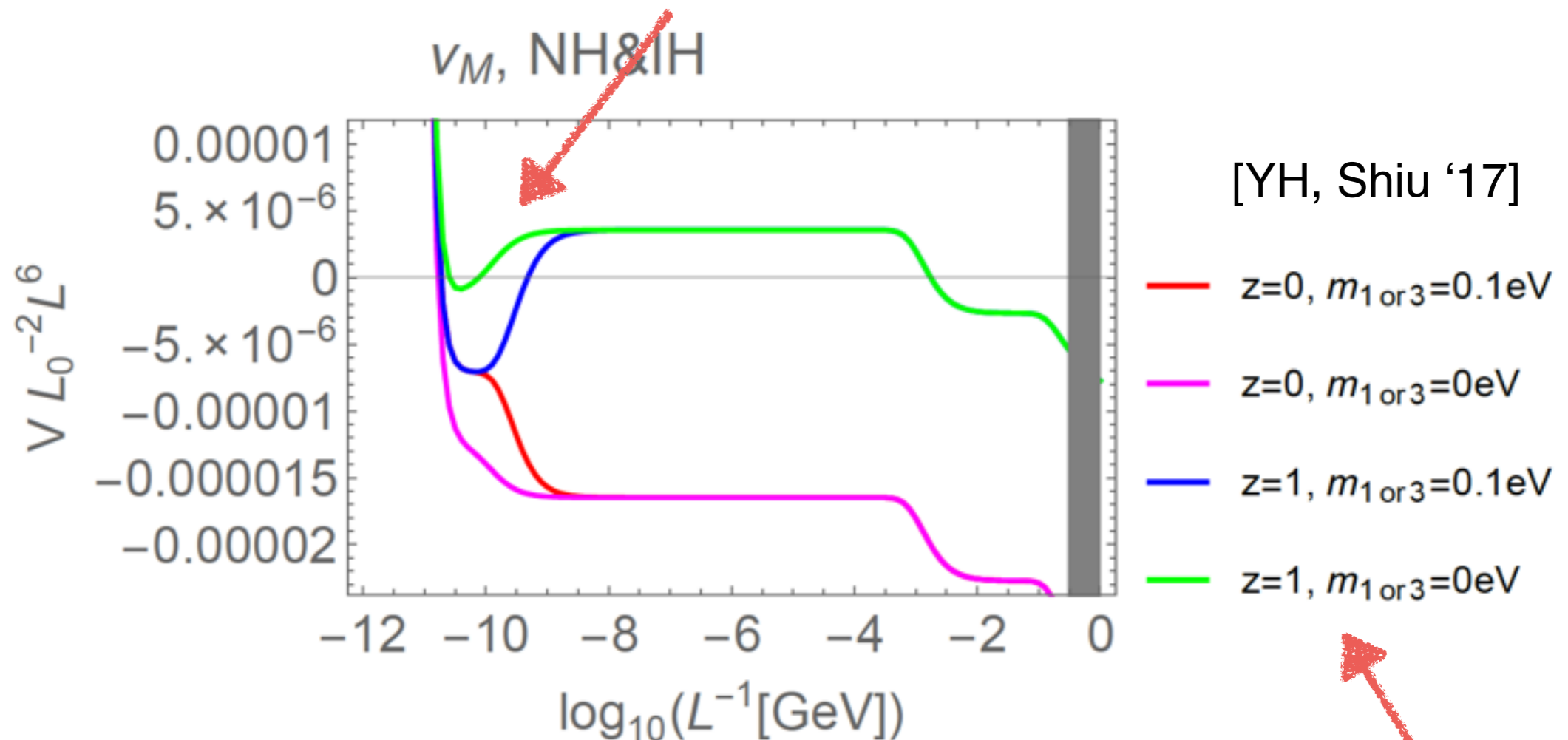
# S<sup>1</sup> compactification of SM

[Arkani-Hamed, Dubovsky, Nicolis, Villadoro '07]

potential for radion L

$$\frac{L_0^2}{(2\pi L)^2} \left\{ \Lambda_4 - \frac{1}{180L^4(2\pi)^4} - \sum_i 2V_{S^1}^{(1)} \left( L, M_{\nu_i}, \frac{1-z}{2} \right) \right\}$$

vacuum around neutrino mass scale



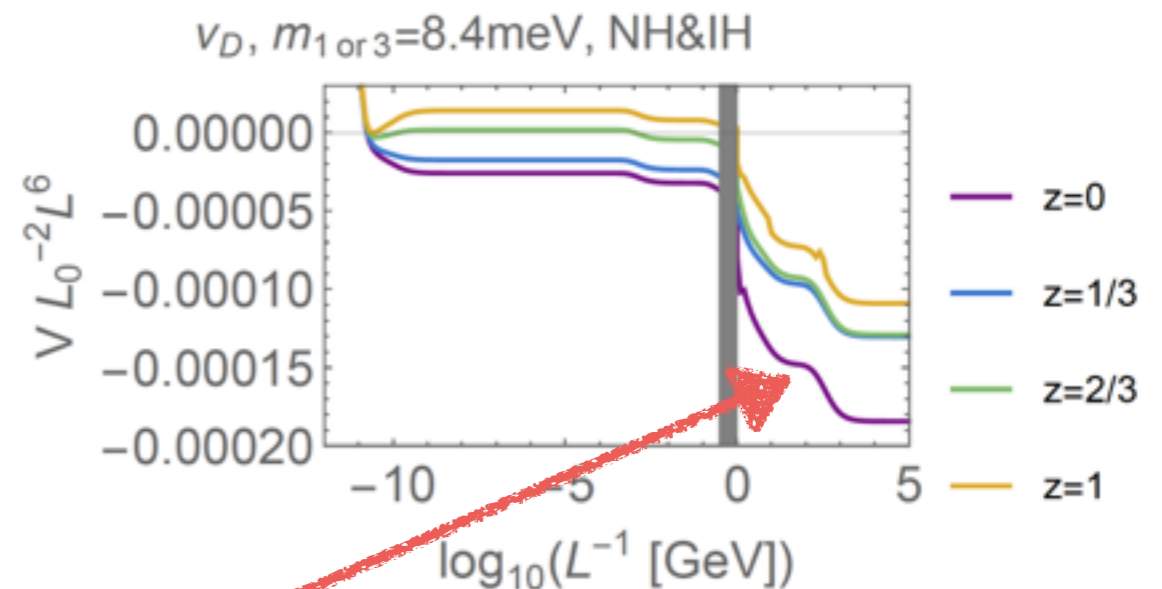
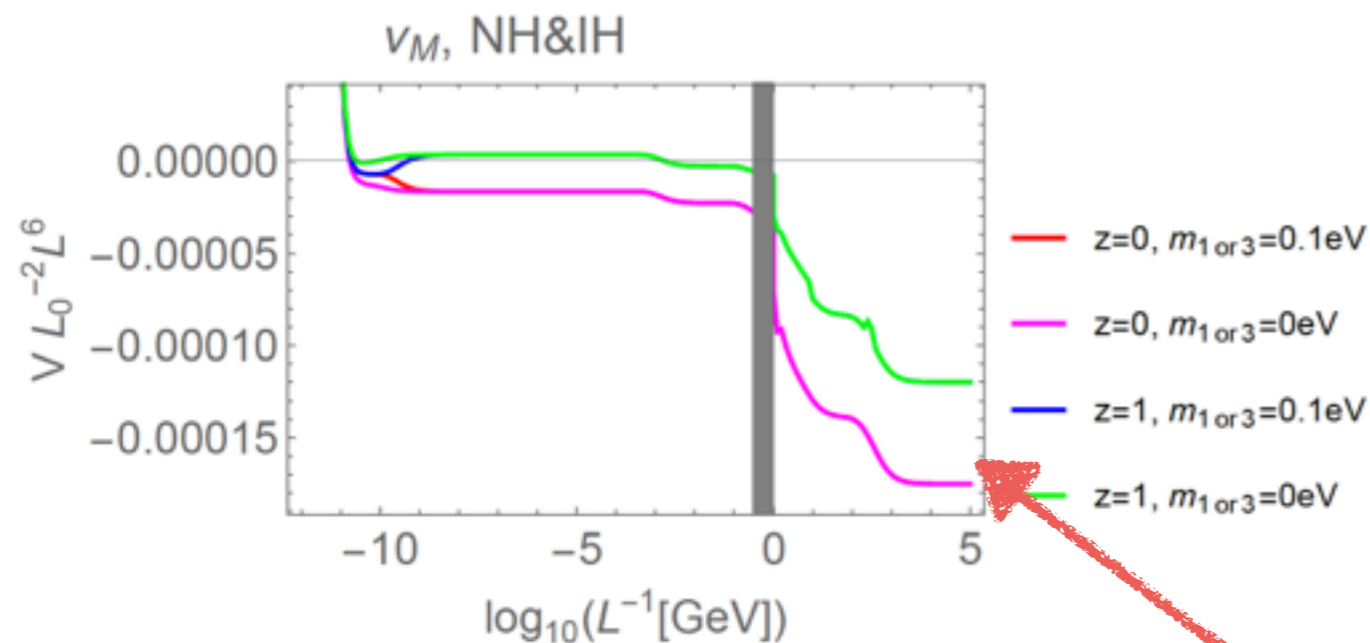
[See also Ooguri Vafa '16, Ibanez et. al. '17]

bc & mass of  $\nu$

# Application of WGC

[YH, Shiu '17]

- Neutrino vacuum can be AdS, but it is **likely to decay** non-perturbatively.
- Consistent with the conjecture.

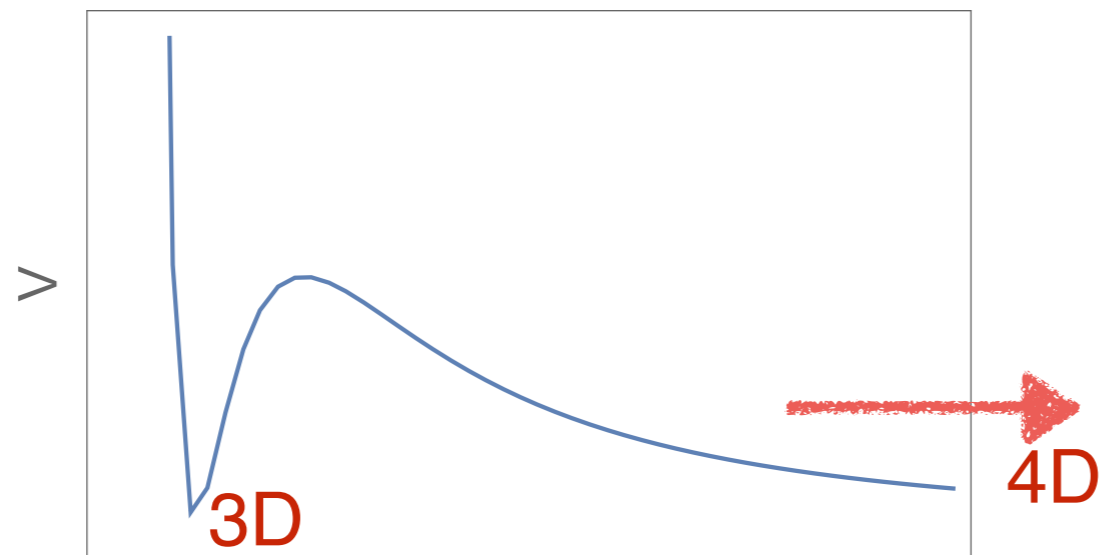


Runaway behavior for small radius

# Application of MPP

[YH, Shiu '17]

- We may consider the degeneracy between 3D and 4D vacua.



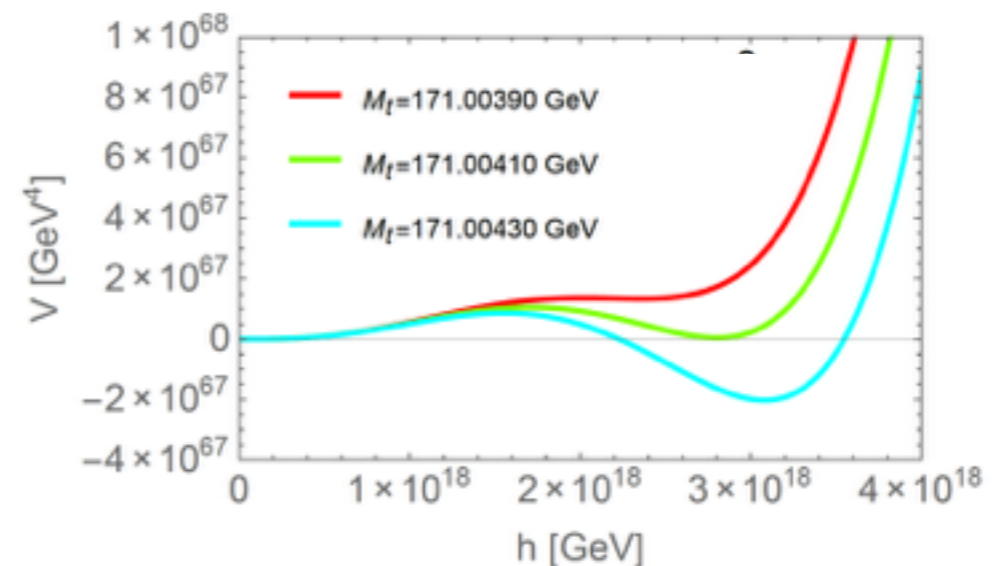
Predicted neutrino mass is

$m_{\nu, \text{lightest}} = 0(1-10) \text{meV}$ , and neutrino is Dirac.

# Summary

- Conjecture 1: Weak Gravity Conjecture

Related to **Stability** of the **electroweak** vacuum.



- Conjecture 2: Multiple Point criticality Principle

**Prediction:**

Neutrino is **Dirac**, and  $m_{\nu, \text{lightest}} = \mathcal{O}(1-10) \text{meV}$ .

Backup

# Quantum gravity & SM physics

- Motivation: Test of **conjectures about quantum gravity** by **SM** physics.
- Conjecture 1: Weak Gravity Conjecture  
Gravity is **weakest** force. [Arkani-Hamed, Motl, Nicolis, Vafa '06]  
Non-SUSY AdS vacua are **unstable**. (sharpened ver.)  
[Ooguri, Vafa '16]
- Conjecture 2: Multiple Point criticality Principle  
The **parameters** of the theory are **tuned** so that  
**many vacua are degenerate in energy**. [Froggatt, Nielsen '95]



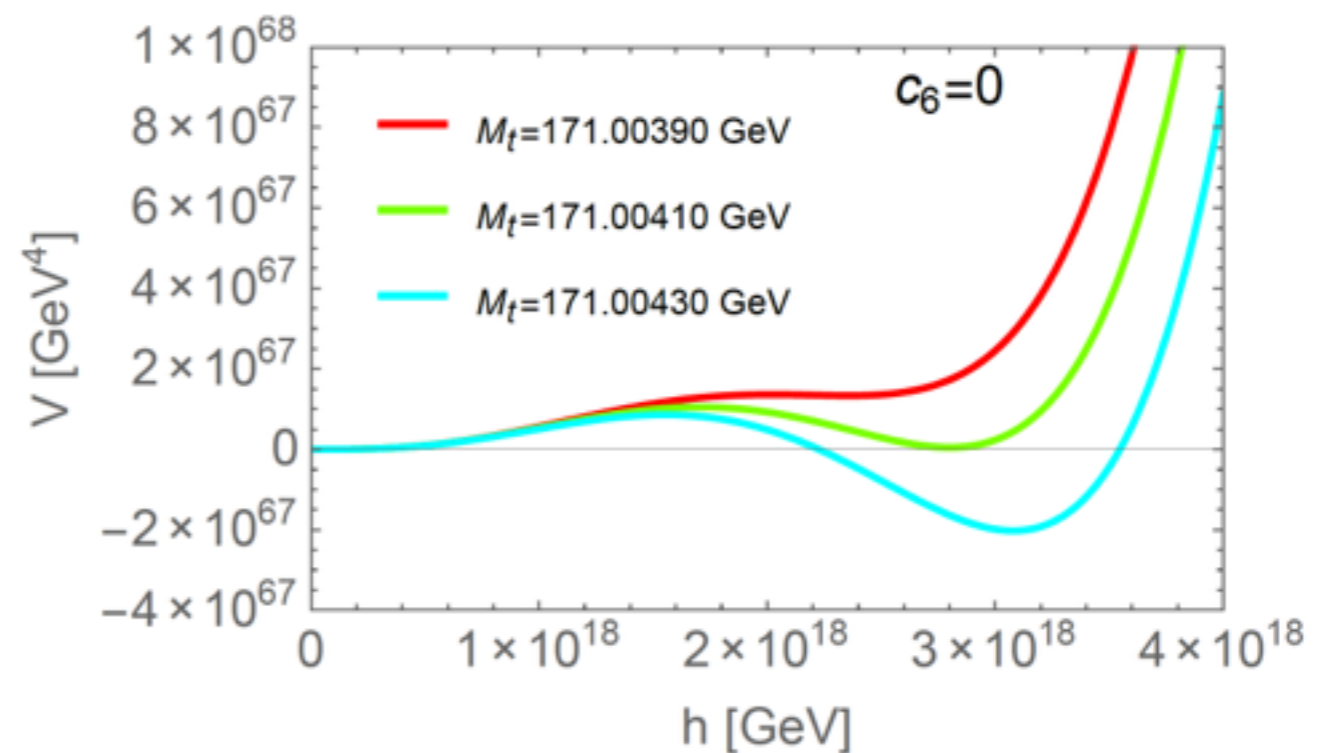
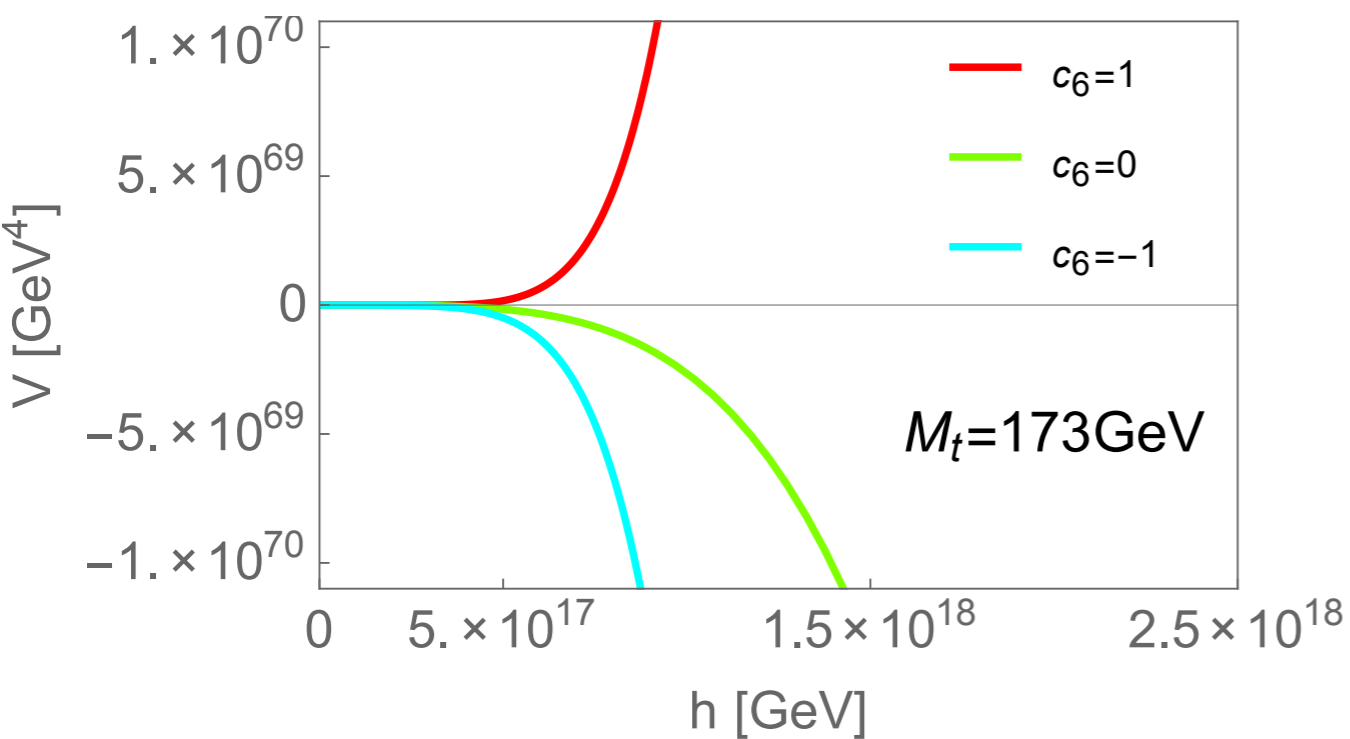


# Test 1: Higgs potentials

[Degrassi et. al. '12, ...]

central value  $M_t=173\text{GeV}$  &  $c_6=0$ ,  
EW vacuum is **metastable**.

smaller  $M_t \approx 171\text{GeV}$ ,  
EW vacuum is **absolutely stable**.



$\lambda < 0$  for  $h > 10^{10}\text{GeV}$ .

Requiring the degenerate vacua, the predictions on  $M_H$ ,  $M_t$  are obtained.  
The correct  $M_H$  was predicted 20 years ago. [Froggatt, Nielsen '95]

# Test2: $S^1$ compactification of SM

[Arkani-Hamed, Dubovsky, Nicolis, Villadoro '07]

potential for radion  $L$

$$\frac{L_0^2}{(2\pi L)^2} \left\{ \Lambda_4 - \frac{1}{180L^4(2\pi)^4} - \sum_i 2V_{S^1}^{(1)} \left( L, M_{\nu_i}, \frac{1-z}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$\Lambda_4$ (positive)

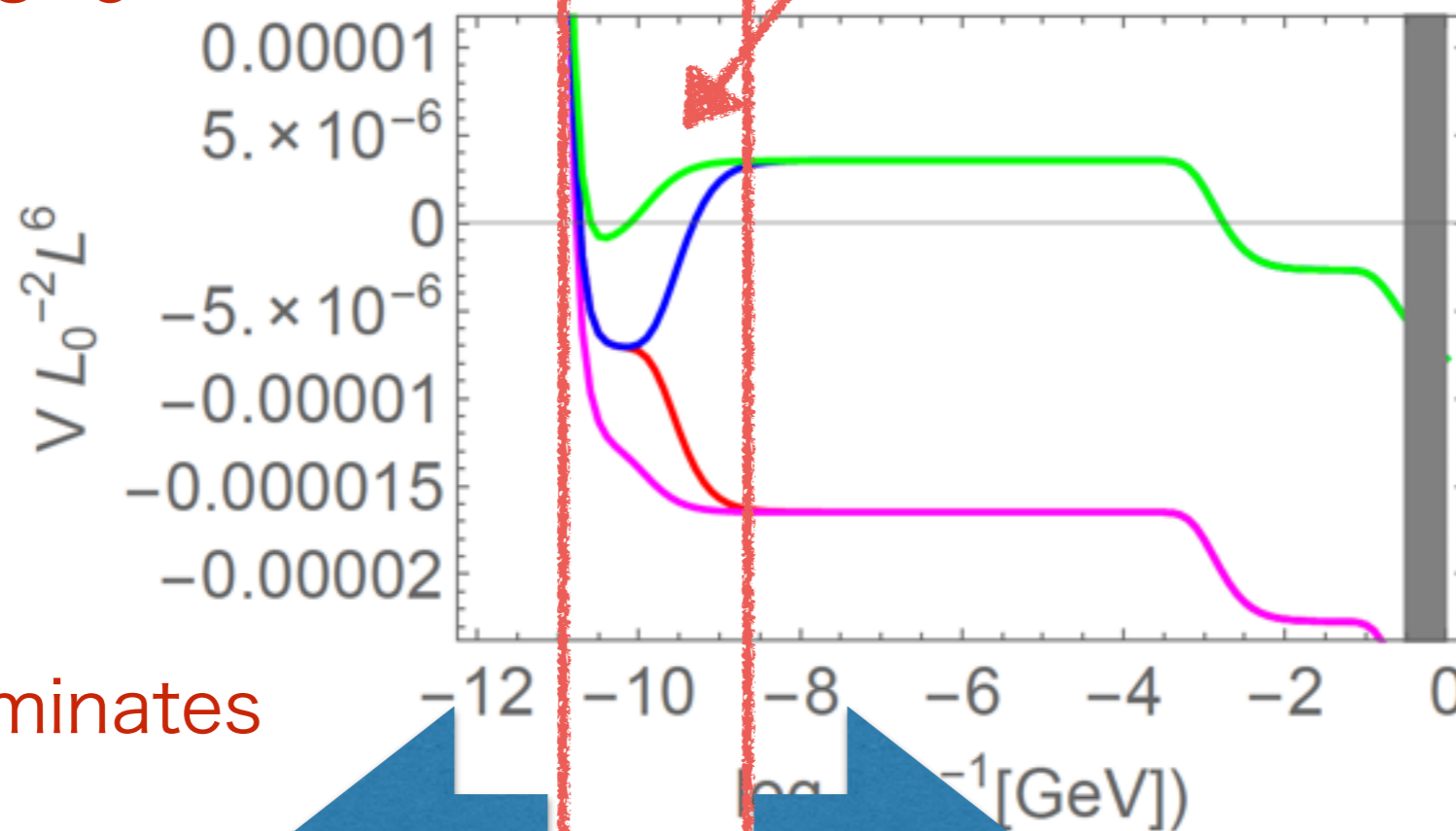
d.o.f.

$\gamma$  + graviton: 4

$\nu$ :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

balance among  $\gamma$  + graviton (negative)

$\nu$  (negative/positive  $z=0$  or  $1$ )



- $z=0, m_{1 \text{ or } 3}=0.1 \text{ eV}$
- $z=0, m_{1 \text{ or } 3}=0 \text{ eV}$
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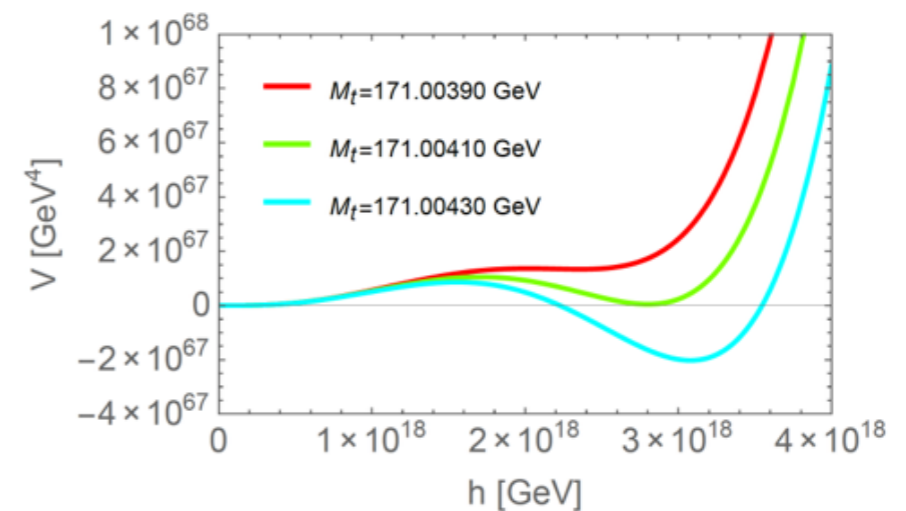
cc dominates

$\nu$  dominates

bc & mass of  $\nu$

# Summary

- SM Higgs potential and SM landscape are good place to test various conjectures.



- Multiple Point criticality Principle predicts Neutrino is Dirac, and  $m_{\nu, \text{lightest}} = O(1-10)\text{meV}$ .

# AdS vacuum in SM on $S^1$

- potential for radion field.

There is  $AdS_3$  minimum.

