

Axionic landscape for Higgs coupling near-criticality

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The measured value of the Higgs quartic coupling λ is peculiarly close to the critical value above which the Higgs potential becomes unstable, when extrapolated to high scales by renormalization group running. It is tempting to speculate that there is an anthropic reason behind this near-criticality. We show how an axionic field can provide a landscape of vacuum states in which λ scans. These states are populated during inflation to create a multiverse with different quartic couplings, with a probability distribution P that can be computed. If P is peaked in the anthropically forbidden region of Higgs instability, then the most probable universe compatible with observers would be close to the boundary, as observed. We discuss three scenarios depending on the Higgs vacuum selection mechanism: decay by quantum tunneling, by thermal fluctuations, or by inflationary fluctuations.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.97.035025](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.97.035025)**I. INTRODUCTION**

The standard model (SM) of particle physics, while enjoying tremendous success as an accurate description of nature, has many parameters whose values look mysterious from a theoretical perspective. Why are the Higgs mass and the energy scale of the cosmological constant so small compared to the Planck scale? Why is θ_{QCD} so small? What is the origin of the hierarchy of fermion masses? Such questions have inspired many efforts to go beyond the standard model. Following the discovery of the Higgs boson, there is a new item, dubbed “Higgs near-criticality,” on the list: why is the Higgs self-coupling λ (in conjunction with the top quark Yukawa coupling y_t) so close to the critical value beyond which the Higgs potential becomes unstable at high scales? The situation is illustrated in Fig. 1 [1], which shows the regions of stability, metastability and instability of our vacuum, in the λ - y_t plane, with the small ellipse of the measured values falling in the narrow region of metastability. In the metastability (instability) region the vacuum lifetime is longer (shorter) than the age of the Universe.

The answer could of course be that it is a coincidence: for fixed y_t , the quartic coupling is 0.01 below the stability boundary (0.03 above the instability line), which is a tuning of only 8% (23%) relative to its actual value. On the other hand if λ could *a priori* have taken any value between 0 and 4π , this becomes a tuning of 0.08% (0.2%), more in accord with the visual impression from Fig. 1. This is predicated on the assumption that there is no new physics coupled to the Higgs at high scales (up to the Planck scale) that might shift the stability boundaries relative to where they are shown. Nevertheless since there is an anthropic reason for λ to avoid the instability region, it is tempting to construct a scenario where this explains the coincidence.

While anthropic reasoning is eschewed by many physicists, if there is a landscape of vacuum states in which anthropically sensitive parameters are sampled, it seems difficult to dismiss. For example the very large number of flux compactifications in string theory [2,3] make it plausible that our Universe is part of a much larger multiverse [4]. A solution of the cosmological constant (Λ) problem was proposed in which Λ is finely scanned by these flux vacua [5], yielding values consistent with anthropic bounds [6]. Coleman’s wormhole mechanism [7] is another example of a multiverse in which the most likely value of Λ is small (in fact vanishing).

In this context, Rubakov and Shaposhnikov argued [8] that the observed values of physical constants might generically be close to the boundaries of the anthropically

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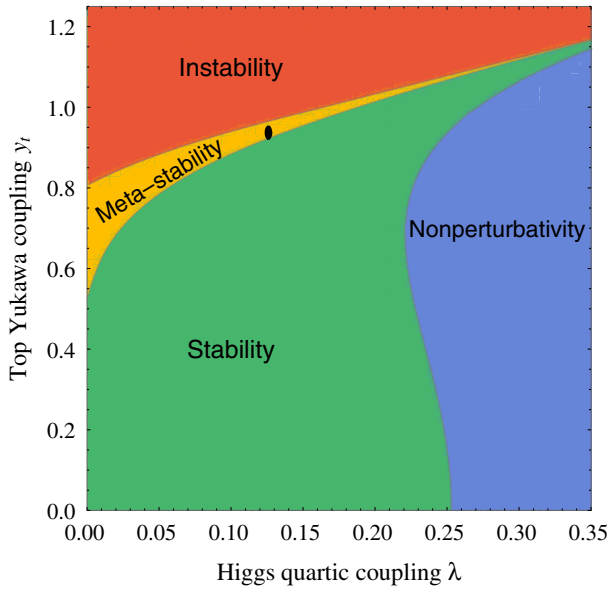


FIG. 1. Regions of the λ - y_t plane leading to stability, metastability, or instability of the Higgs potential at high scales [at next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) accuracy [1]]. In the region labeled “nonperturbativity” λ becomes strong below the Planck scale. The couplings are defined at the electroweak scale.

allowed regions. If the probability distribution is such that the most likely value of a parameter is anthropically forbidden, then the most likely observed value would be close to the boundary, since there are no observers on the forbidden side. The near-criticality of the Higgs potential looks like a possible example of this phenomenon.

The anthropic necessity of Higgs stability is an old observation that was used to put a lower bound on the Higgs mass (or an upper bound on the heaviest quark mass) as early as 1979 [9]. Improved predictions using higher orders in the loop expansion were subsequently made [1,10]. An indication of how delicate the tuning is for near-criticality is provided by the comparison of such predictions at different levels of precision [11]: at leading order our vacuum would be deep in the instability region, at next-to-leading order in the middle of the metastable one and at NNLO very close to the stability boundary.

Of particular relevance for our work, the implications of Higgs stability within a landscape of vacua with λ scanning were studied in Ref. [12], assuming conditions just like those suggested by Ref. [8] for the underlying probability distribution $P(\lambda)$, namely that it is maximized in the unstable region of small λ . In that work, a model-independent analysis was done, where no particular model of the landscape was proposed; rather a reasonable functional form for $P(\lambda)$ was assumed, which led to predictions for the Higgs mass prior to its measurement.

We think it is worthwhile to revisit the question of Higgs near-criticality within a specific model of the landscape, since such a study may reveal nontrivial challenges to the overall consistency of such a picture that may be shared by

other possible examples. At the same time we introduce a new kind of landscape that is particularly simple and amenable to calculations, namely the vacuum states provided by the minima of the potential of an axion field (whose detailed properties are very different from those of the QCD axion).

We are inspired by a string-theory-motivated construction, axion monodromy, previously used for inflation [13] and by the relaxion mechanism [14], used for solving the weak scale hierarchy problem. In contrast to these applications, however, we wish to avoid classical evolution of the axion a during cosmological evolution. Instead, the Universe is assumed to split into causally disconnected domains where a sits in different local minima of its potential. These vacuum states were populated by quantum fluctuations of a during a period of inflation, are essentially stable against tunneling once formed, and so realize a tractable example of a multiverse. The probability distribution is calculable in terms of the axion potential, given certain assumptions about the cosmological evolution that we specify.

II. LANDSCAPE FOR λ

The field a has a potential of the form

$$V(a) = \bar{V}(a) - \Lambda_b^4 \cos(af), \quad (1)$$

where \bar{V} denotes the part of the potential that can be approximated as nonoscillatory on a field range large compared to $2\pi f$. As the field a has an axionic origin (a is a pseudo-Goldstone boson, like a phase field), it originally enjoys a shift symmetry $a \rightarrow a + c$ that is broken by the potential (1). The term $\Lambda_b^4 \cos(af)$ breaks the shift symmetry down to a discrete subgroup $a \rightarrow a + 2\pi f$, while $\bar{V}(a)$ breaks the shift symmetry completely (at least in the range we consider; see below). It is then natural to expect these breaking terms to be much smaller than the typical mass scale or cutoff of the theory that we call Λ . In a string theoretic UV completion, Λ could be the string scale.

We assume then $\Lambda_b \lesssim \Lambda$ and take $\bar{V}(a) = \Lambda^4 V(\eta a/\Lambda)$, with $\eta \ll 1$. For our purposes it suffices to keep the linear term of this function,

$$\bar{V}(a) = \eta \Lambda^3 a + \dots \quad (2)$$

This linear term should accurately describe the potential $\bar{V}(a)$ in a typical field region. Without loss of generality (by doing a shift in the field), we can take this typical region to be in the vicinity of $a = 0$ and we can also take $\eta > 0$ so that $\bar{V}(a)$ is a growing function of a .

A concrete example for \bar{V} that arises in certain string theory compactifications [13] is

$$\bar{V}(a) = M^4 \sqrt{1 + a^2/F^2} \simeq M^4 a/F, \quad (3)$$

where the linear approximation is valid in the region where $a \gg F$. Here, M and F are generically at the string scale, but if the axion arises from a warped throat, then M can be parametrically suppressed by a warp factor, which may be exponentially small.

Another example is the clockwork axion [15], with $\bar{V}(a) = \epsilon \Lambda^4 \cos(a/F)$, and $F = Nf \gg f$, which is a hierarchy that can be arranged in a natural way. In this setting, the field range is compact, $2\pi F$, but we are interested in a patch Δa with $2\pi f \ll \Delta a \ll 2\pi F$, and there we can expand $\bar{V}(a)$ as in (2) around some typical value a_0 , obtaining $\eta = -(\epsilon \Lambda/F) \sin(a_0/F)$.

Let the minima of the potential (1) be labeled by an integer n , such that $a_n \simeq 2\pi n f$. A basic condition for having a landscape is that \bar{V} must be sufficiently flat so that it does not destroy the local minima of the oscillatory part. This requires

$$\bar{V}'(a) = \eta \Lambda^3 \lesssim \frac{\Lambda_b^4}{f}, \quad (4)$$

which, if satisfied, would naively imply infinitely many local minima. In realistic string constructions, however, there is backreaction from large windings, so that the actual number of minima is limited to $N \lesssim 10\text{--}100$, beyond which the above description breaks down, and possibly an extra dimension decompactifies [16]. In clockwork constructions the number of vacua is also finite as the field range is compact.

We assume that in addition to \bar{V} , there is a coupling of a to the Higgs potential,

$$V_h = (-\mu_h^2 + c_h \eta a \Lambda) |H|^2 + \left(\lambda + c_\lambda \frac{\eta a}{\Lambda} \right) |H|^4. \quad (5)$$

Such couplings also break the shift symmetry and so we assign a factor η to them. The a terms in (5) could be regarded as arising from a generalization of Eq. (3) by taking $M^4 \rightarrow M^4 + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda^2 |H|^2, |H|^4)$ or from expanded $\cos(a/F)$ potentials in the clockwork realization. In the landscape of vacua of the a field, where $\langle a \rangle = a_n \simeq 2\pi n f$, this shifts the bare values (i.e., the values at the UV scale Λ) of the Higgs parameters to

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n^2 &= \mu_h^2 - n c_h \eta (2\pi f) \Lambda, \\ \lambda_n &= \lambda + n c_\lambda \eta \frac{2\pi f}{\Lambda} \equiv \lambda + n \delta \lambda. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here we assume that some other mechanism solves the weak scale hierarchy problem (e.g. a relaxion mechanism [14]) so that μ_n is of electroweak size and focus on the shift in the Higgs coupling. For reasons detailed below we also choose $c_\lambda > 0$. Likewise we must assume there is another mechanism for solving the cosmological constant problem, since the vacuum energy varies between a -vacua due to the nonperiodic part of the potential \bar{V} .

TABLE I. Characteristics of the three cases we consider in the text, regarding the critical boundary, vacuum selection mechanism, step in λ needed and range of top mass (inside the experimental 3σ band) required.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Boundary	$T = 0$ instability	T_R instability	Stability
Vacuum selection	Quantum $T = 0$ decay	Thermal decay	Inflationary decay
$\delta \lambda$	~ 0.05	~ 0.02	$\ll 0.01$
M_t/GeV	173.34 ± 2.28	$173.34^{+1.34}_{-2.28}$	$\simeq 171$

We consider three possible scenarios, each associated to one of the three critical boundaries shown in Fig. 2; these are the boundaries of instability and metastability at zero temperature, and the boundary of high-temperature instability that depends upon the assumed reheating temperature (dashed lines). Our mechanism explains why we would observe (λ, y_t) to be near (and to the right of) one of these boundaries. The characteristics of the three categories are summarized in Table I. Figure 2 shows trajectories of successive vacua that exemplify each case. Which one of the three is actually realized depends upon cosmological parameters, as we discuss in more detail in the next section.

In case (1) we end close to the instability boundary and the probability to live in vacua beyond that boundary is depleted by $T = 0$ decay, in which the Higgs vacuum has a lifetime that is shorter than the age of the Universe. To explain why a

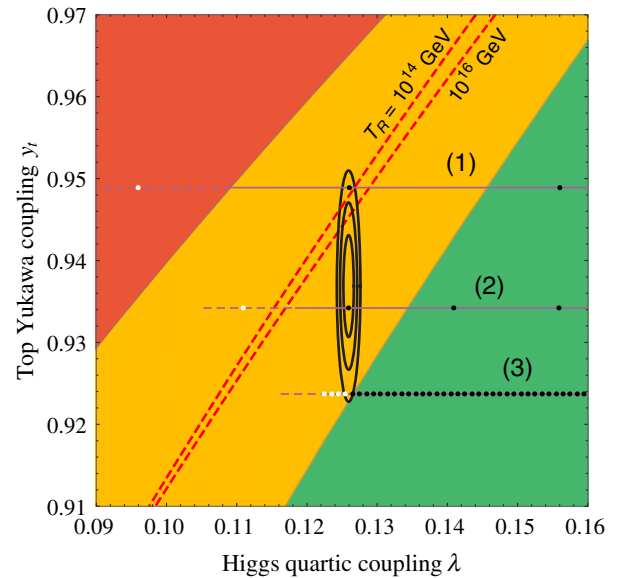


FIG. 2. Zoom-in of Fig. 1 showing also the instability lines for thermal vacuum decay with $T_R = 10^{14\text{--}16}$ GeV (red dashed lines). Trajectories of a -vacua are shown (surviving ones in black, doomed ones in white) for the three cases discussed in the text. We use $M_h = 125.09 \pm 0.24$ GeV [17] and $M_t = 173.34 \pm 0.67$ GeV [18] at $1\text{-}\sigma$ for the experimental ellipses.

point lying in the experimentally allowed ellipse at $y_t \simeq 0.95$ corresponds to the most probable anthropically allowed vacuum, we need $\delta\lambda \sim 0.05$, the approximate width of the metastable region.¹ Scenario (1) could take place for any value of the top mass, within the experimentally preferred region, which we take to be the 3σ range $M_t = 173.34 \pm 3 \times 0.67$ GeV [18].

In case (2) we end in a vacuum near the instability boundary for decay by thermal fluctuations with a high reheating temperature, which reduces the region of metastability. As concrete examples we illustrate the cases of $T_R = 10^{14}$ and $T_R = 10^{16}$ GeV. The boundary of the reduced region is shown as the dashed lines in Fig. 2 (see Refs. [20,21]), and a possible trajectory illustrating this case is shown along $y_t \simeq 0.934$. A smaller step size $\delta\lambda \sim 0.02$ is suggested for naturally explaining the distance of the SM point from the dashed boundary. This mechanism, for such large T_R , favors the lower range of the top mass, with $M_t \simeq 173.34_{-2.28}^{+1.34}$ GeV.

In case (3) we end very close to the stability boundary beyond which the Higgs vacuum is unstable against decay during inflation, for sufficiently large values of $\mathcal{H}_I \sqrt{N_e}$. This case is illustrated by the trajectory passing through the bottom of the experimental ellipse. Here the most probable state would be the one closest to the boundary in the absolute stability region, and it would require a very small step size $\delta\lambda$ to be naturally close to the experimental ellipse. Although this possibility is currently disfavored, it is not excluded and provides another possible regime for explaining near-critical stability, if the top mass is very close to its lowest 3σ value, $M_t \simeq 171$ GeV.

Once $\delta\lambda$ is fixed, (6) can be used to eliminate the unknown parameter η in terms of f and $\delta\lambda$. We introduce the ratio $\delta_\lambda \equiv \delta\lambda/0.05$ [which is of order unity in case (1)] to allow for the possibility of any of the three cases. Hence

$$c_\lambda \eta = 0.05 \delta_\lambda \frac{\Lambda}{2\pi f}. \quad (7)$$

III. PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION OF VACUA

A key ingredient of our scenario is the process by which the vacua get populated by quantum fluctuations during inflation, and the resulting probability distribution function $P(t, a_n)$ for the different vacua. It is governed by the Fokker-Planck equation

¹This number can be estimated as follows. The vacuum decay rate per unit volume is $\Gamma \sim h_t^4 e^{-8\pi^2/(3|\lambda(h_t)|)}$, where h_t is the preferred value for tunneling. The decay probability is Γ times the four-dimensional volume of our past light-cone $\sim (e^{140}/m_P)^4$. Decay probabilities of order 1 require $\lambda(h_t) \sim -0.05$ and this number is confirmed by a more sophisticated calculation (see e.g. [19]). Thus the metastable region is approximately $\lambda(h_t) \in \{-0.05, 0\}$. This translates to the region shown in Fig. 1 after running the couplings down to the weak scale.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[\frac{V'(a)}{3\mathcal{H}_I} P + \frac{\mathcal{H}_I^3}{8\pi^2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial a} \right] \quad (8)$$

(see for example Refs. [22–24]) where \mathcal{H}_I is the Hubble parameter during inflation. We take the inflationary contribution to the energy density to be much larger than $V(a)$ and consider \mathcal{H}_I to be approximately constant. Then the stationary solution to (8) is²

$$P(a) \sim e^{-8\pi^2 V(a)/3\mathcal{H}_I^4}. \quad (9)$$

We assume for the moment that this stationary solution (9) is reached and determines the relative probabilities of the different vacua (disregarding for now the possible decays along the Higgs direction). The necessary conditions to justify this assumption are discussed below. We do not care about the normalization of $P(a)$ as we are only interested in relative probabilities between different vacua.

At the local minima of the potential we have $V(a_n) \simeq \bar{V}(a_n)$, neglecting the uninteresting constant contribution $-\Lambda_b^4$ and taking $v \ll \Lambda$, where $v = 246$ GeV is the Higgs vacuum expectation value, with $v^2/2 = \langle |H|^2 \rangle$. With our convention $\eta > 0$, the underlying landscape probability distribution prefers the more negative values of n , which reduce $\bar{V}(a_n)$. By choosing $c_\lambda \eta > 0$ we then favor negative λ_n in Eq. (6) and unstable Higgs potentials are preferred within the landscape.

In order to have significant variation of $P(a_n)$ near the instability boundary, the exponent of (9) should change by $O(1)$ between neighboring vacua. The ratio of the probabilities of the second and first anthropically allowed vacua, relative to the anthropic boundary, is given by

$$-\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{8\pi^2 \Delta \bar{V}}{3\mathcal{H}_I^4} \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(1), \quad (10)$$

where

$$\Delta \bar{V} = \eta(2\pi f)\Lambda^3 = 0.05\Lambda_r^4. \quad (11)$$

In the last step we removed η by using (7) and introduce the quantity Λ_r (that appears repeatedly) as

$$\Lambda_r \equiv (\delta_\lambda/c_\lambda)^{1/4} \Lambda. \quad (12)$$

Condition (10) leads to the most likely anthropically allowed vacuum being the one closest to the critical boundary in question. It imposes a maximum value of the Hubble rate during inflation: $\mathcal{H}_I^4 \lesssim (8\pi^2 \Delta \bar{V}/3)$. On the other hand, the derivation of the Fokker-Planck equation from the stochastic approach to tunneling [22] assumes that

²If a contributes significantly to the energy density, the stationary solution is $P(a) \sim \exp\{24\pi^2 m_P^4/[V_I + V(a)]\}$, where V_I is the inflaton field potential and m_P the reduced Planck mass. An expansion for small $V(a)/V_I$ reproduces Eq. (9).

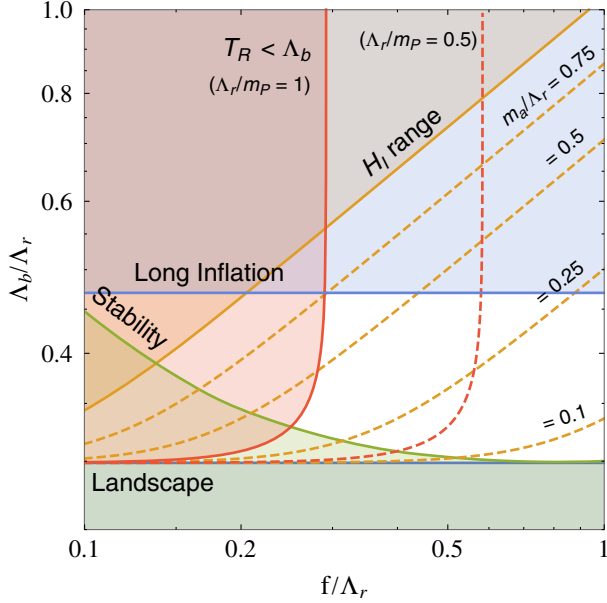


FIG. 3. Excluded (shaded) regions in the plane of Λ_b/Λ_r versus f/Λ_r . The “landscape” region violates condition (4); the “long inflation” region violates condition (22); “stability” denotes the vacuum stability bound (16); the “ H_I range” curve denotes the limit beyond which the interval of allowed inflationary Hubble rates \mathcal{H}_I from (13) vanishes. The dashed diagonal lines indicate the lowest allowed value of \mathcal{H}_I/Λ_r in this allowed range as the axion mass is varied (see text). The bounds corresponding to “ $T_R < \Lambda_b$ ” depend upon Λ_r/m_P and are shown for two values of that ratio.

$\mathcal{H}_I > m_a$, the mass of the a field. It is possible that this is only a sufficient and not a necessary condition [25], but if we respect it [along with (10)] then \mathcal{H}_I should be in the interval³

$$m_a = \frac{\Lambda_b^2}{f} \left[1 - \left(0.3 \frac{\Lambda_r}{\Lambda_b} \right)^8 \right]^{1/4} \lesssim \mathcal{H}_I \lesssim 1.07 \Lambda_r. \quad (13)$$

The upper limit is plotted in Fig. 3 with the label H_I range. Information on the lower limit, which varies from point to point in the plane, is conveyed by the dashed lines; e.g., on the line labeled $m_a/\Lambda_r = 0.25$, the interval for \mathcal{H}_I/Λ_r is (0.25, 1.07). On the other hand, Eq. (4), required to guarantee the existence of a landscape of a -vacua (which coincides with the requirement $m_a > 0$), gives the limit

$$\Lambda_b > 0.3 \Lambda_r, \quad (14)$$

which is also plotted in Fig. 3 and labeled “landscape”.

If we also insist that the inflaton potential dominates over the a potential, then $\mathcal{H}_I^2 \gtrsim 2\pi\eta\Lambda^3 N f / 3m_P^2$, where we have assumed that $a = 2\pi N f$ in the vicinity of our a -vacuum. Using (11) to eliminate ηf and combining with the upper limit in (13) we find

³Here we account for the displacement away from the minimum of the cosine potential due to the linear term, using $V' = 0$ to eliminate $\cos(af)$ in $m_a^2 = V''$, and (11) to reexpress $\Delta\tilde{V}$.

$$\frac{\Lambda_r}{m_P} \lesssim \frac{8.4}{\sqrt{N}}, \quad (15)$$

which is not very constraining (e.g. if $N \lesssim 100$ or $\Lambda_r \ll \Lambda$).

IV. VACUUM STABILITY

For our own a -vacuum to be habitable, it must not decay too quickly through tunneling to neighboring axionic vacua (not to be confused with the possible decay along the Higgs direction). This might occur during inflation, after reheating, when the effect of finite temperature is important, or at late times when we can consider T to be 0.

At zero temperature, the criterion for vacuum stability becomes

$$Ae^{-S_4} \lesssim \mathcal{H}_0^4 \quad (16)$$

where \mathcal{H}_0 is the present Hubble constant ($\sim e^{-140} m_P$ in Planckian units). S_4 is the four-dimensional Euclidean action for critical bubbles corresponding to transitions between neighboring vacua [26]. In (16), the prefactor $A = (S_4/2\pi)^2 J$, with J being a ratio of functional determinants with dimensions of $[\text{mass}]^4$. The J factor is difficult to compute, but is expected to be of order Λ_b^4 or f^4 , always smaller than Λ^4 and m_P^4 , so it is conservative to require $S_4 \gtrsim 560$ as a condition for vacuum stability. We numerically compute the bounce solution and resulting S_4 and plot this stability condition, labeled “stability”, in Fig. 3.

An analytic formulation of the stability criterion can be obtained using the thin-wall approximation [26], in which the four-dimensional action is

$$S_{4,nw} \simeq \frac{27\pi^2}{2} \frac{\sigma^4}{\Delta V^3}, \quad (17)$$

depending upon the bubble wall tension

$$\sigma \simeq \int_0^{2\pi f} da \sqrt{2\Lambda_b^4 [1 - \cos(af)]} = 8\Lambda_b^2 f, \quad (18)$$

and the potential difference between neighboring vacua as given by (11). By numerical calculation of the actual tunneling action, we find that this approximation is not very good in the region of parameter space of interest; however by comparing the exact and approximate results it is possible to correct for this. The relevant parameter determining how well the thin-wall approximation works is Λ_b/Λ_r ,⁴ and we find that the fractional error in the action can be accurately fit to the formula

⁴By the rescalings $\hat{a} = af$ and $x = r\Lambda_b^2/f$, we can write $S_4 = 2\pi^2 (f/\Lambda)^4 \int dx x^3 [\frac{1}{2}\hat{a}^2 + (0.3\Lambda_r/\Lambda_b)^4 \hat{a} - \cos\hat{a}]$, using (11). The thin-wall approximation breaks down as the coefficient of the linear term becomes large.

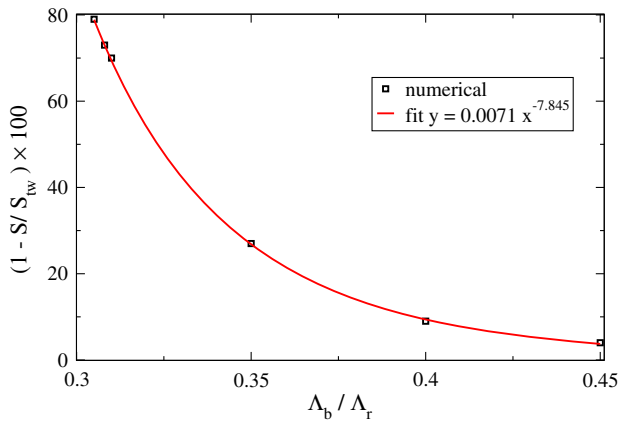


FIG. 4. Fractional error in the thin-wall approximation for the four-dimensional tunneling action, as a function of Λ_b/Λ_r . The analytic fit (19) as well as the numerical results are shown.

$$1 - \frac{S_4}{S_{4,tw}} \simeq 7.1 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{\Lambda_b}{\Lambda_r} \right)^{-7.845} \quad (19)$$

where S_4 is the full numerical value. This function is shown in Fig. 4.

In the case of vacuum transitions due to thermal excitation over the barrier, one should estimate the three-dimensional action for critical bubbles, taking also into account the thermal corrections to the potential. This is not a straightforward task: it depends on possible couplings of a to other sectors of the theory and is limited to temperatures well below the critical temperature T_c above which the dynamics responsible for the nonperturbative generation of the barriers in the axion potential become ineffective, but this is unspecified in our scenario. If the reheating temperature T_R is above T_c one expects the effective temperature-dependent barrier height $\Lambda_b^4(T)$ to start falling as a power of T [27]. Given the level of uncertainty on T_c , we content ourselves with imposing the condition that $T_R < T_c \sim \Lambda_b$, as a rough estimate for T_c .

To obtain T_R we use the relation for the Hubble parameter during radiation domination $\mathcal{H}_R = 0.33 \sqrt{g_*} T_R^2 / m_P$. Assuming instant reheating we have $\mathcal{H}_R = \mathcal{H}_I$ with \mathcal{H}_I respecting (13), which translates into the range

$$0.54 \frac{\sqrt{m_a m_P}}{\Lambda_r} < \frac{T_R}{\Lambda_r} \left(\frac{g_*}{g_*^{\text{SM}}} \right)^{1/4} < 0.56 \sqrt{\frac{m_P}{\Lambda_r}}, \quad (20)$$

with $g_*^{\text{SM}} = 106.75$. We exclude a point in parameter space if the lower limit of this range is bigger than Λ_b/Λ_r . The resulting limit is shown in Fig. 3, labeled $T_R < \Lambda_b$, for two representative values of $\Lambda_r/m_P = 0.5, 1$.

In cases (1) and (2) we must also consider the possibility of vacuum decay along the Higgs field direction, since we end up in the metastable region with respect to such decays. Metastability here means that quantum fluctuations at zero temperature are slow on the time scale \mathcal{H}_0^{-1} , and it does not take into account the possibility that tunneling was

triggered at an earlier time by inflation. In fact during inflation, if \mathcal{H}_I is higher than the instability scale, the Higgs field can be pushed over the barrier that separates the electroweak vacuum from the unstable region of field space [21,23,24], and this leads to an upper bound on $\mathcal{H}_I \sqrt{N_e}$, where N_e is the number of e -folds. As discussed in the next section, this kind of bound can be generically violated in our framework if a very long period of inflation is needed to guarantee that the stationary solution to the Fokker-Planck equation is reached. In fact, this is the vacuum selection mechanism in case (3).

For cases (1) and (2) we then have to forbid such decays during inflation. A simple way of circumventing this danger is to have a nonminimal coupling $\xi |H|^2 R$ between the Higgs field and the Ricci scalar R [23]. During inflation, $R = -12\mathcal{H}_I^2$, and this provides a contribution $12\xi\mathcal{H}_I^2$ to the squared Higgs mass that stabilizes the potential or suppresses Higgs fluctuations altogether (for $\xi > 3/16$), relaxing the bound on $\mathcal{H}_I \sqrt{N_e}$ [21]. Subsequent to inflation, during preheating the induced Higgs mass term oscillates along with the inflaton, and this can cause parametric resonant production of Higgses, whose associated classical field can probe the instability region again [28,29] and trigger vacuum decay. To avoid this, it is sufficient to have ξ in the range (0.06–4) [29], which we assume to be the case for scenarios (1) and (2).

V. INITIAL CONDITIONS

We have assumed that the stationary solution of the Fokker-Planck equation was achieved during inflation. Here we consider how long a period of inflation would be required to achieve this, starting from some different initial condition, for example that $P(a)$ was peaked around the true vacuum state. The barriers between neighboring vacua must be large enough to prevent tunneling at late times, while the scale of inflation must be sufficiently low so that $P(a)$ is not too flat, Eq. (10). Both of these tend to slow the time evolution of P .

It is instructive to consider a toy model consisting of a double-well potential $V(\phi)$ with just two vacuum states, separated by a barrier height V_b that is large compared to the energy difference between the two vacua. The system is initially sharply localized in one of the vacua, ϕ_1 , and allowed to evolve in time according to the Fokker-Planck equation. By a combination of numerical and analytical methods one discovers two relevant time scales, hierarchically different. The shorter one, $\tau_1 \simeq 3\mathcal{H}_I/[2V''(\phi_1)]$, is associated with the spread of P until it reaches an approximately Gaussian shape around the starting vacuum, $P(\phi) \simeq \exp[-(\phi - \phi_1)^2/(2\sigma_1^2)]$, with $\sigma_1^2 = 3\mathcal{H}_I^4/[8\pi^2 V''(\phi_1)]$. This solution is valid for small displacements and is quasistationary. The long time scale, τ_r , is associated with the probability leakage to the second vacuum at ϕ_2 , through the top of the barrier, at ϕ_t . The associated rate, $\Gamma = 1/\tau_r$, is

$$\Gamma \sim \frac{\mathcal{H}_I^3}{16\pi^2 \sigma_1 \sigma_t} e^{-8\pi^2 V_b / 3\mathcal{H}_I^4}, \quad (21)$$

where $\sigma_t^2 = 3\mathcal{H}_I^4 / (8\pi^2 |V''(\phi_t)|)$.

Applying this estimate to our scenario, we see that to avoid an exponentially long period of inflation, one needs $\mathcal{H}_I^4 \gtrsim 8\pi^2 V_b / 3$, while condition (10) implies $\mathcal{H}_I^4 \lesssim 8\pi^2 \Delta\bar{V} / 3$. Using $V_b = \Lambda_b^4$ and $\Delta\bar{V}$ from (11), the combined conditions require

$$\Lambda_b / \Lambda_r < 0.47. \quad (22)$$

Hence it is possible to satisfy all the criteria without having a very long period of inflation.

However, a more generic situation is to admit a prior period of eternal inflation, which would automatically justify the stationary solution since then an arbitrarily long period of evolution could occur prior to the final stage of observable inflation. Two common situations can admit eternal inflation. First, inflation could be chaotic during the primordial stage, with the inflaton displaced high enough on its potential so that upward quantum fluctuations can dominate over the classical downhill evolution [4]. Second, the inflaton (not necessarily the same inflaton that is responsible for the final stage of inflation) could be trapped in a false vacuum with an exponentially long lifetime, the exponential of the tunneling action [30]. Either case allows us to relax the requirement (22).

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have presented a concrete realization of a mechanism to explain the near-criticality of the SM Higgs quartic coupling λ . It uses an axionlike field a with a potential that develops a large number of nondegenerate vacua in which λ takes different values, effectively scanning, due to a coupling of the Higgs field to a . The vacua are assumed to be populated during inflation with probabilities that depend exponentially on the ratio $V(a)/\mathcal{H}_I^4$. By appropriately choosing the sign of the overall slope of $V(a)$, vacua with increasingly negative values of λ are favored. The conditional probability for a particular vacuum state given that it is compatible with observers is 0 if it undergoes catastrophic decay of the Higgs vacuum. Thus the most likely anthropically allowed states are those that are close to a critical line in the plane of λ and y_t . We discussed three different scenarios, summarized in Table I and illustrated by Fig. 2. They require different cosmological histories and parameters for the potential of the a field, and they depend upon the precise value of the top quark mass.

In case (1), vacua beyond the instability line are depleted by quantum tunneling, which is faster than the age of the Universe. In case (2), which requires a large reheating temperature, thermal fluctuations over the Higgs barrier remove vacua beyond the thermal instability line. In case (3), which requires a high inflationary Hubble rate or a large number of e -folds, Higgs fluctuations induced during inflation trigger vacuum decay along the unstable Higgs direction, effectively selecting vacua with stable Higgs potentials.

While the mechanism we have discussed offers an explanation for the intriguing near-criticality of the Higgs quartic coupling, it does not address the hierarchy problem. It would be quite interesting to find a mechanism that could address both issues simultaneously, especially given the fact that similar mechanisms (e.g. relaxions) offer potential solutions to the hierarchy problem.

It is perhaps disappointing that this scenario does not make positive predictions for new physics at experimentally accessible energies. Since the only new field, the axion, has a mass typically much larger than the electroweak scale, there are no manifestations at low energy. Instead, we predict an *absence* of new physics coupling to the Higgs field at low scales, to the extent that such couplings would move the critical lines of stability away from their standard model values. On the other hand, we think it is interesting that despite the lack of low-energy experimental tests, the mechanism is highly constrained by considerations of theoretical and cosmological consistency. It shows that the mere existence of a landscape is not sufficient for a successful anthropic explanation of tuning problems. Our results further indicate that the new physics scale should generically be very high (not far below the string or Planck scale) to make the vacua of the landscape stable against tunneling both during inflation and at late times, and that a prior period of eternal inflation is strongly motivated.

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