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Realization of a spontaneous gauge and supersymmetry breaking vacuum

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ABSTRACT: It is one of the major issues to realize a vacuum which breaks supersymmetry (SUSY) and R-symmetry, in a supersymmetric model. We study the model, where the same sector breaks the gauge symmetry and SUSY. In general, the SUSY breaking model without gauge symmetry has a flat direction at the minimum of F-term scalar potential. When we introduce U(1) gauge symmetry to such a SUSY breaking model, there can appear a runaway direction. Such a runaway direction can be lifted by loop effects, and the gauge symmetry breaking and SUSY breaking are realized. The R-symmetry, that is assigned to break SUSY, is also spontaneously broken at the vacuum. This scenario can be extended to non-Abelian gauge theories. We also discuss application to the Pati-Salam model and the SU(5) grand unified theory. We see that non-vanishing gaugino masses are radiatively generated by the R-symmetry breaking and the gauge messenger contribution.

KEYWORDS: Supersymmetry Breaking, Supersymmetric Gauge Theory, Supersymmetric Standard Model

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	SUSY breaking model	2
2.1	SUSY breaking models without gauge symmetry	2
2.2	SUSY breaking model with U(1) gauge symmetry	3
2.3	A concrete model	5
3	Non-Abelian gauge models	9
3.1	SU(N) model	9
3.2	Illustrative models	10
3.2.1	Pati-Salam model	12
3.2.2	Flipped SU(5) GUT	14
3.3	Tachyonic mass	16
4	Conclusion	17

1 Introduction

It is important to study physics beyond the standard model (SM). Indeed, several types of extensions have been studied. One direction of extensions is to assume larger gauge groups, e.g. U(1) extension and grand unified theories (GUTs) such as SU(5) and SO(10). Another direction is supersymmetric extension such as minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM). Supersymmetric gauge-extended models such as supersymmetric GUTs are motivated well by the explanation of the origins of the electroweak (EW) scale and the SM gauge groups. In such models, it is an important key how gauge symmetries and supersymmetry (SUSY) break down. It is also interesting to construct models that both gauge symmetries and SUSY are broken spontaneously by the same sector and their breaking is tightly related with each other [1–7].

In general, spontaneous SUSY breaking models without gauge symmetries have flat direction at the tree-level potential minimum [8–10] like the O’Raifeartaigh model [11]. Such a flat direction could be lifted up by one-loop effects. SUSY breaking models with U(1) gauge symmetry have been studied as well. Then, it is found that the U(1) D-term potential does not stabilize the flat direction of the F-term scalar potential. However, there can appear a runaway direction along which the D-term potential becomes vanishing, when D-term is non-vanishing at the minimum of F-term scalar potential [12]. Such a runaway direction could be lifted up by one-loop effects and a minimum would appear at non-vanishing finite field value. Then, we could realize both gauge symmetry and SUSY breaking. Note that R-symmetry, that should be broken to realize finite gaugino masses,

could also be spontaneously broken at the vacuum. Thus, we can evade the vanishing gaugino masses that are often predicted in the gauge mediation models [10, 13, 14].

In this paper, we study the above scenario, that is, the runaway direction and its lifting to realize both gauge symmetry and SUSY breaking by the same sector. At first we discuss the U(1) model, and then extend it to non-Abelian models. As illustrative models toward realistic GUTs, we discuss the Pati-Salam model [15, 16] and the SU(5) GUT [17–20]. In the Pati-Salam model, the gauge symmetry is $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_L$. The gauge symmetry $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R$ and SUSY are broken at the same time. That can be also realization of gauge messenger models, which can lead a specific spectrum of superpartners [21–23]. Similarly, we see that our SUSY breaking scenario can be applied to the SU(5) GUT and compare the result with the one in the Pati-Salam model.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we study the SUSY breaking model with U(1) gauge symmetry. We show that there is a runaway direction and it can be lifted by one-loop effects. In section 3, we extend the U(1) model to non-Abelian models, and we apply the above model to the Pati-Salam model and the flipped SU(5) GUT. Section 4 is devoted to conclusion.

2 SUSY breaking model

In this section, we study flat directions and runaway directions in SUSY breaking models with and without U(1) gauge symmetry. We show that such a runaway direction can be lifted by one-loop effects. Most of the content in this section is review except lifting the runaway direction by one-loop effects.

2.1 SUSY breaking models without gauge symmetry

In this section, we review that a generic SUSY breaking model has a flat direction at the potential minimum [8–10] like the O’Raifeartaigh model.

We consider renormalizable superpotential $W(\phi_i)$ with $i = 1, \dots, n$. Here, we use the notation that the chiral superfield ϕ_i and its lowest component are written by the same letter. Then, the F-term scalar potential V_F is obtained by

$$V_F = \sum_i \overline{W_i} W_i, \quad (2.1)$$

assuming canonical Kähler potential. Here W_i denotes the first derivative of $W(\phi_i)$ by ϕ_i , and we use a similar notation for higher derivatives. We assume that the potential minimum is obtained at $\phi_i = \phi_i^{(0)}$ and SUSY is broken there. That is, the stationary condition is satisfied as

$$\frac{\partial V_F}{\partial \phi_j} = \sum_i \overline{W_{ij}}(\phi^{(0)}) W_i(\phi^{(0)}) = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Since we assume that SUSY is broken, some of $W_i(\phi^{(0)})$ must be non-vanishing. Actually, the fermion field along the direction $v_i = W_i(\phi^{(0)})$ is massless, and corresponds to the Nambu-Goldstone fermion caused by the SUSY breaking.

The mass squared matrix of scalar fields is written by

$$M_B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_k \overline{W_{ik}}(\phi^{(0)}) W_{kj}(\phi^{(0)}) & \sum_k \overline{W_{ijk}}(\phi^{(0)}) W_k(\phi^{(0)}) \\ \sum_k \overline{W_{\bar{k}}}(\phi^{(0)}) W_{ijk}(\phi^{(0)}) & \sum_k \overline{W_{jk}}(\phi^{(0)}) W_{ki}(\phi^{(0)}) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.3)$$

Let us evaluate the mass squared along the direction v_i , which is the superpartner direction of the Nambu-Goldstone fermion. Its supersymmetric mass is vanishing because of the stationary condition (2.2). Thus, the mass squared along this direction is obtained as

$$\sum_{i,j,k} v_i W_{ijk}(\phi^{(0)}) \overline{W_{\bar{k}}} v_j + c.c.. \quad (2.4)$$

If this mass squared is non-vanishing, it can be negative and the vacuum is not stable. For the vacuum to be stable, the above value should vanish, i.e.,

$$\sum_{j,k} W_{ijk}(\phi^{(0)}) \overline{W_{\bar{k}}}(\phi^{(0)}) \overline{W_{\bar{k}}}(\phi^{(0)}) = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

Now, let us consider the following direction, z :

$$\phi_i = \phi_i^{(0)} + z \overline{W_{\bar{i}}}(\phi^{(0)}). \quad (2.6)$$

By use of the above results, we find

$$W_i(\phi_i^{(0)} + z \overline{W_{\bar{i}}}(\phi^{(0)})) = W_i(\phi_i^{(0)}). \quad (2.7)$$

That is, the F-term scalar potential is flat, $V_F(\phi_i^{(0)}) = V_F(\phi_i^{(0)} + z \overline{W_{\bar{i}}}(\phi^{(0)}))$, along the above direction in eq. (2.6).

Such a flat direction could be lifted by the one-loop effects [24]

$$V_{1-loop}(X) = \sum (-1)^F \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \mathcal{M}_i^4 \ln(\mathcal{M}_i^2/\Lambda^2). \quad (2.8)$$

In the regime that the magnitude of soft SUSY breaking term is much smaller than the field value, the full potential including loop effects could be written by [25]

$$V_{\text{eff}} \approx \sum |W_i|^2 Z_i^{-1}, \quad (2.9)$$

where Z_i denotes the wave-function renormalization of ϕ_i .

2.2 SUSY breaking model with U(1) gauge symmetry

Here, we study a SUSY breaking model with U(1) gauge symmetry. We show that the flat direction in the previous section is still flat even including the D-term potential, but there can appear a runaway direction, along which certain fields go to infinity, i.e., $\phi \rightarrow \infty$, and the potential becomes lower [12, 26] (see also ref. [27]).

The full scalar potential is given by

$$V = V_F + V_D, \quad (2.10)$$

with

$$V_D = \frac{g^2}{2} D^2, \quad D = \sum_i q_i |\phi_i|^2, \quad (2.11)$$

where q_i denotes the U(1) charge of ϕ_i .

First, we show useful relations among the superpotential, D-term and their derivatives. The superpotential must be invariant under the U(1) gauge transformation, $\phi_i \rightarrow \phi_i + i\varepsilon q_i \phi_i$. This leads the relation,

$$\sum_i W_i q_i \phi_i = \sum_i W_i D_{\bar{i}} = 0. \quad (2.12)$$

Its derivative by ϕ_j is written as

$$\sum_i W_{ij} q_i \phi_i + W_j q_j = \sum_i (W_{ij} D_{\bar{i}} + W_i D_{\bar{ij}}) = 0. \quad (2.13)$$

We also obtain

$$\sum_j q_j |W_j|^2 + \sum_{i,j} \bar{W}_j W_{ij} D_{\bar{i}} = 0. \quad (2.14)$$

In addition, the stationary condition is written as

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi_j} = \frac{\partial (V_F + V_D)}{\partial \phi_j} = \sum_i \bar{W}_i (\phi_i^{(0)}) W_{ij} (\phi_i^{(0)}) + g^2 D (\phi_i^{(0)}) D_j (\phi_i^{(0)}) = 0. \quad (2.15)$$

By use of this, we can obtain the following relation:

$$\sum_j q_j |W_j (\phi_i^{(0)})|^2 - g^2 D \sum_j |D_j (\phi_i^{(0)})|^2 = 0. \quad (2.16)$$

This relation implies that the D-term is non-vanishing only if at least one charged field has non-vanishing F-term. Otherwise, the D-term vanishes. When D is vanishing, the structure of the full potential is the same as one of V_F .

The mass squared matrix of the scalar fields ϕ_i is written by

$$M_B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_k \bar{W}_{ik} W_{kj} + g^2 (D_{\bar{i}} D_j + D D_{\bar{ij}}) & \sum_k \bar{W}_{ik} W_{kj} + g^2 D_{\bar{i}} D_{\bar{j}} \\ \sum_k \bar{W}_{\bar{k}i} W_{kj} + g^2 D_{\bar{i}} D_j & \sum_k \bar{W}_{\bar{j}k} W_{ki} + g^2 (D_i D_{\bar{j}} + D D_{\bar{ij}}) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.17)$$

It is found that when both $D = 0$ and $W_i \neq 0$ are satisfied, the direction v_i has the same mass squared as eq. (2.4). Using eq. (2.12), we can show that the direction z in eq. (2.6) is flat when the minimum of V_F , $\phi_i^{(0)}$, satisfies $D(\phi_i^{(0)}) = 0$.

Now, let us study the other case that the minimum of V_F , $\phi_i^{(0)}$, does not satisfy $D(\phi_i^{(0)}) = 0$. Obviously, we find that $V(\phi^{(0)})$ is larger than $V_F(\phi^{(0)})$ because of the non-vanishing D-term. We examine the value of D along the direction in eq. (2.6):

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sum_i q_i |\phi_i^{(0)} + z \bar{W}_i (\phi^{(0)})|^2 \\ &= \sum_i q_i |\phi_i^{(0)}|^2 + |z|^2 \sum_i q_i |W_i (\phi^{(0)})|^2 + z \sum_i q_i \phi_i^{(0)} W_i (\phi^{(0)}) + c.c.. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

The third term vanishes because of the relation (2.12). We also find that $\sum q_i |W_i(\phi^{(0)})|^2$ is vanishing according to the relations (2.14) and (2.2). This result implies that the potential, $V_F + V_D$, is flat along the direction defined in eq. (2.6) even adding non-vanishing D-term.

On the other hand, we can show that there is the following runaway direction:

$$\phi_i = \phi_i^{(0)} + z_\infty \bar{W}_i(\phi^{(0)}) + \frac{c_i}{\bar{z}_\infty} + \mathcal{O}(z_\infty^{-2}), \quad (2.19)$$

where c_i is constant. The D-term along this direction is evaluated as

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sum_i q_i \left| \phi_i^{(0)} + z_\infty \bar{W}_i(\phi^{(0)}) + \frac{c_i}{\bar{z}_\infty} \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_i q_i |\phi_i^{(0)}|^2 + q_i W_i(\phi^{(0)}) c_i + q_i \frac{\bar{c}_i \phi_i^{(0)}}{z_\infty} + c.c. + \mathcal{O}(z_\infty^{-2}). \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

We can choose c_i such that they satisfy

$$\sum_i q_i |\phi_i^{(0)}|^2 + q_i W_i(\phi^{(0)}) c_i + c.c. = 0. \quad (2.21)$$

Then, we find that $D = 0$ in the limit $z_\infty \rightarrow \infty$, that is, $V \rightarrow V_F(\phi^{(0)})$. Hence, there is, in general, a runaway direction in the model, where common fields contribute to both U(1) gauge symmetry and SUSY breaking.

We have shown that there is a runaway direction in generic model when the minimum of the F-term scalar potential corresponds to the non-vanishing D-term. Such a runaway direction would be lifted by loop effects. In the next section, we discuss lifting of the runaway direction by using an explicit model.

2.3 A concrete model

In this section, we study a concrete model that causes SUSY breaking and predicts a runaway direction at the tree level [12]. Our model includes five chiral superfields, X_0 , $X_\pm$, and $\phi_\pm$. The superfields X_+ and ϕ_+ (X_- and ϕ_-) have U(1) charge, +1 (−1), while X_0 is neutral. We write the superpotential,

$$W = X_0(f + \lambda \phi_+ \phi_-) + m_1 X_- \phi_+ + m_2 X_+ \phi_-. \quad (2.22)$$

We also assign R-symmetry to cause SUSY breaking. The fields, X_0 and $X_\pm$, have R-charge 2, while $\phi_\pm$ have vanishing R-charge.

The constants, f , λ and $m_{1,2}$, can be defined as positive real values. Assuming that $m_1 m_2 < \lambda f$ is satisfied, the minimum of the F-term scalar potential is given by

$$\phi_+^{(0)} = -\frac{F}{m_1}, \quad \phi_-^{(0)} = \frac{F}{m_2}, \quad X_0^{(0)} = X_+^{(0)} = X_-^{(0)} = 0, \quad (2.23)$$

where F and F_0 are defined as

$$F = F_0 \sqrt{f\lambda/(m_1 m_2) - 1}, \quad F_0 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{\lambda}. \quad (2.24)$$

At this minimum, the F-terms are obtained as

$$W_{\phi_+} = W_{\phi_-} = 0, \quad W_{X_0} = F_0, \quad W_{X_+} = -W_{X_-} = F, \quad (2.25)$$

and the F-term scalar potential is written by

$$V_F(\phi^{(0)}) = F_0^2 + 2F^2 = 2\frac{m_1 m_2 f}{\lambda} - \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{\lambda^2}. \quad (2.26)$$

Furthermore, the minimum of the F-term scalar potential has the following flat direction:

$$X = zF_0, \quad X_+ = zF, \quad X_- = -zF. \quad (2.27)$$

At the minimum of the F-term scalar potential, the D-term is evaluated as

$$D^{(0)} = \frac{F^2(m_2^2 - m_1^2)}{m_1^2 m_2^2}, \quad V_D = \frac{g^2}{2}(D^{(0)})^2. \quad (2.28)$$

Unless $m_1 = m_2$, the D-term $D^{(0)}$ does not vanish. We can confirm that the value of D-term does not change along the direction of eq. (2.27).

Based on the discussion in section 2.2, there is a runaway direction in this kind of model. We investigate the following direction:

$$X_0 = zF_0 + \frac{c_0}{\bar{z}}, \quad X_+ = zF + \frac{c_+}{\bar{z}}, \quad X_- = -zF + \frac{c_-}{\bar{z}}. \quad (2.29)$$

We choose $c_{\pm}$ such that they satisfy

$$\frac{F^2(m_2^2 - m_1^2)}{m_1^2 m_2^2} + 2\text{Re}(c_+ + c_-)F = 0, \quad (2.30)$$

that corresponds to the condition (2.21). For large z , the D-term and the D-term potential behave as

$$D = \mathcal{O}(z^{-2}), \quad V_D = \mathcal{O}(z^{-4}). \quad (2.31)$$

On the other hand, the F-terms of $\phi_{\pm}$ behave as

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\phi_+} &= \frac{m_1}{\bar{z}} \left(c_0 \sqrt{f\lambda/(m_1 m_2) - 1} + c_- \right), \\ W_{\phi_-} &= \frac{m_2}{\bar{z}} \left(-c_0 \sqrt{f\lambda/(m_1 m_2) - 1} + c_+ \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.32)$$

Then, the full scalar potential becomes

$$V = V_F(\phi^{(0)}) + \frac{C}{|z|^2} + \mathcal{O}(z^{-3}), \quad (2.33)$$

where C is given by

$$C = m_1^2 \left| c_0 \sqrt{f\lambda/(m_1 m_2) - 1} + c_- \right|^2 + m_2^2 \left| -c_0 \sqrt{f\lambda/(m_1 m_2) - 1} + c_+ \right|^2. \quad (2.34)$$

Thus, this potential has the runaway direction $z \rightarrow \infty$. The minimum of C is obtained as

$$C_{\min} = \frac{F^2(m_1^2 - m_2^2)^2}{4m_1^2 m_2^2 (m_1^2 + m_2^2)}. \quad (2.35)$$

Now, let us evaluate loop-effects, assuming $|\lambda|^2 \gg g^2$. We expand $\phi_{\pm}$ around the minimum,

$$\phi_+ = \phi_+^{(0)} + \delta\phi_+, \quad \phi_- = \phi_-^{(0)} + \delta\phi_-. \quad (2.36)$$

The mass term of $\delta\phi_{\pm}$ in the superpotential is written by

$$W = X_0 \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{\lambda} + \lambda \delta\phi_+ \delta\phi_- \right) + \dots \quad (2.37)$$

That is, the non-vanishing X_0 generates the supersymmetric mass of $\delta\phi_{\pm}$. In addition, we have the following term in the scalar potential,

$$V = \left| \frac{m_1 m_2}{\lambda} + \lambda \delta\phi_+ \delta\phi_- \right|^2 + \dots, \quad (2.38)$$

that makes the mass splitting between scalars and fermions of $\delta\phi_{\pm}$. Then we obtain the one-loop potential,

$$V_{1-loop} = \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{32\pi^2} \ln(|X_0|^2/\Lambda^2) + \dots = \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{32\pi^2} \ln(|z|^2 F_0^2/\Lambda^2) + \dots \quad (2.39)$$

Note that the full potential can be written approximately [25, 28]

$$V = |F_{X_0}|^2 Z_{X_0}^{-1} + \dots, \quad (2.40)$$

with

$$Z_{X_0}^{-1} \approx 1 + 2\gamma_{X_0} \ln|X_0|/\Lambda, \quad (2.41)$$

where γ_{X_0} is the anomalous dimension of X_0 .

At any rate, the above one-loop correction can lift up the runaway direction. The potential for z can be approximated as

$$V = \frac{C_{\min}}{|z|^2} + \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{32\pi^2} \ln(|z|^2 F_0^2/\Lambda^2) + \dots \quad (2.42)$$

Then, the stationary condition, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial |z|} = 0$, is satisfied at

$$|z^{(0)}|^2 = \frac{32\pi^2 C_{\min}}{m_1^2 m_2^2}. \quad (2.43)$$

Thus, by including the one-loop effects, we can obtain the potential minimum with finite vacuum expectation values (VEVs), where both U(1) gauge symmetry and SUSY break down. X_0 and $X_{\pm}$ carry the non-vanishing R-charges, so that the R symmetry is also broken at this vacuum.

For simple illustrating estimation, we take the parameters such that $m_1 \gg m_2$. Then, we can approximately evaluate the VEVs:

$$|\phi_+^{(0)}| \approx \frac{m_2}{\lambda}, \quad |\phi_-^{(0)}| \approx \frac{m_1}{\lambda}, \quad (2.44)$$

and

$$|X_{\pm}^{(0)}| \approx z^{(0)} F \approx 2\sqrt{2}\pi \frac{f}{\lambda m_2}. \quad (2.45)$$

Also, the F-terms are approximated by

$$|W_{X_+}^{(0)}| = m_1 \phi_-^{(0)} \approx \frac{m_1^2}{\lambda}, \quad |W_{X_-}^{(0)}| = m_2 \phi_+^{(0)} \approx \frac{m_2^2}{\lambda}. \quad (2.46)$$

Note that $|X_{\pm}^{(0)}|$ is much larger than $|\phi_{\pm}^{(0)}|$ at the obtained SUSY breaking vacuum. In this setup, $|W_{X_{\pm}}^{(0)}| \gg |W_{\phi_{\pm}}^{(0)}|$ is also predicted.

Substituting sample values, let us evaluate the parameters quantitatively. For instance, fixing the parameters at $(F, m_2, g) = (10 \times m_1^2, 0.5 \times m_1, 0.1)$, we estimate the SUSY and gauge symmetry breaking scales as

$$\begin{aligned} |X_{\pm}^{(0)}| &\approx (2.4 \times 10^3) m_1, & |\phi_+^{(0)}| &\approx 10 m_1, \quad |\phi_-^{(0)}| \approx 20 m_1, \\ |W_{\phi_+}^{(0)}|^2 + |W_{\phi_-}^{(0)}|^2 &\approx 1.6 \times 10^{-5} F^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.47)$$

Note that $|z^{(0)}|$ is approximately evaluated as $240/m_1$ at this reference point, so that $|X_{\pm}^{(0)}|$ becomes large and $|W_{\phi_{\pm}}^{(0)}|$ are suppressed. F denotes the F-terms of $X_{\pm}$ and $F = 10 \times m_1^2$ corresponds to $\lambda \approx 0.05$. If we assume that F is much larger than $m_{1,2}^2$, $X_{\pm}^{(0)}$ becomes larger while $W_{\phi_{\pm}}^{(0)}$ becomes smaller.

It is important to investigate the masses of the fields in the SUSY breaking sectors. At this reference point, the scalar masses squared normalized by m_1^2 are quantitatively estimated as

$$(1.1 \times 10^{-4}, 1.4 \times 10^4, 1.4 \times 10^4, 2.3 \times 10^5, 0.7, 1.4 \times 10^4, 1.4 \times 10^4) \times m_1^2. \quad (2.48)$$

In addition, there is a massive mode from the real part of z , whose mass is given by the one loop correction in eq. (2.42). The imaginary part of z corresponds to the Goldstone boson of the R symmetry.

Note that the superpotential in eq. (2.22) leads only SUSY breaking vacua. Adding the D-term, we also find a SUSY breaking vacuum with vanishing X_0 and $X_{\pm}$ at the tree level. At this vacuum, $\phi_{\pm}$ and the F-terms of $X_{\pm}$ develop the VEVs, and the SUSY and the gauge symmetry are broken. This vacuum, however, suffers from tachyonic masses of the sfermions, as discussed in section 3.2. The vacuum we have obtained at the one-loop level is located at the point with non-vanishing X_0 and $X_{\pm}$. There, the D-term is suppressed by $|z|^2$ and the one-loop correction given by the non-vanishing F-terms can easily stabilize the vacuum. The distance between the two SUSY breaking vacua is enough large for our vacuum to be long-lived, because of the runaway behavior. Thus, we focus on this vacuum and construct some models with the GUT gauge symmetries.

Before the application to the GUT models, let us comment on the theoretical aspects of our SUSY breaking model. Above, we have shown that the runaway direction can be lifted up by one-loop effects in one concrete model. The runaway behavior is the generic feature in a certain class of SUSY breaking models with gauge symmetries as explained in the previous section. Similarly, runaway directions in generic models could be stabilized by loop-effects in proper parameter regions. It would be important to discuss conditions on lifting of runaway directions in generic models, but it is beyond our scope.

Here, we also give a comment on the R-symmetry. The above model has the R-symmetry, whose charges are assigned such that X_0 and $X_{\pm}$ have the R-charge 2 and $\phi_{\pm}$ have vanishing charge. At the minimum studied above, the fields X_0 and $X_{\pm}$ develop VEVs, and then the R-symmetry is spontaneously broken. Note that the U(1) charges of X_0 and $X_{\pm}$ are different. For example, if a VEV of a single field breaks the R-symmetry and U(1) symmetry, a new R-symmetry, which is a linear combination of the R-symmetry and broken U(1) symmetry, would remain. However, in the above model, such a new R-symmetry does not remain. Then, the gauge messenger contribution produces non-vanishing gaugino masses at the one-loop level. We see the predictions in some illustrative models.

So far, we have studied the SUSY breaking model with the U(1) gauge symmetry. We can extend this model to the model with non-Abelian gauge symmetry G . In the next section, we apply the above study to models with non-Abelian gauge symmetry, and discuss the applications to the Pati-Salam Model and the SU(5) GUT.

3 Non-Abelian gauge models

In this section, we extend the previous discussion on U(1) models to non-Abelian gauge models.

3.1 SU(N) model

Here, we consider the extension of the U(1) model to non-Abelian gauge theory. We replace X_+ and ϕ_+ by chiral matter fields with R representation under non-Abelian gauge symmetry (G), and X_- and ϕ_- by chiral matter fields with conjugate representation, $\bar{R}$, while X_0 is the singlet. For concreteness, we study the model with $G = \text{SU}(N)$ gauge symmetry, where X_+ and ϕ_+ are the N fundamental representations and X_- and ϕ_- are its conjugate representations. Then, we consider the same superpotential as eq. (2.22) with the above replacement of representations. Similar to eqs. (2.23) and (2.25), some components in $N + \bar{N}$ representations develop VEVs and non-vanishing F-terms. By using SU(N) rotation, we can fix the VEV directions as

$$\phi_+^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \hat{\phi}_+^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_-^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \hat{\phi}_-^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.1)$$

with

$$\hat{\phi}_+^{(0)} = -\frac{F}{m_1}, \quad \hat{\phi}_-^{(0)} = \frac{F}{m_2}. \quad (3.2)$$

Thus, the gauge symmetry SU(N) is broken to SU($N - 1$). Similarly, we obtain non-vanishing F-terms along the following directions:

$$W_{X_+} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ W_{\hat{X}_+} \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_{X_-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ W_{\hat{X}_-} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.3)$$

with

$$W_{\hat{X}_+} = -W_{\hat{X}_-} = F. \quad (3.4)$$

The F-term, W_{X_0} , is the same as eq. (2.25).

The D-terms corresponding to the broken generators are non-vanishing at $X_0 = X_{\pm} = 0$, but the tree-level potential has a runaway direction, which is the same as eq. (2.29). Furthermore, similar to eqs. (2.39), (2.40), and (2.42), the potential including one-loop effects would be written as

$$V = \frac{C_{\min}}{|z|^2} + \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2 \gamma_{X_0}}{\lambda^2} \ln(|z|^2 F_0^2 / \Lambda^2) + \dots. \quad (3.5)$$

Here, γ_{X_0} denotes the anomalous dimension of X_0 , which depends on the coupling and multiplicity N . Then, the minimum is estimated as

$$|z^{(0)}|^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 C_{\min}}{m_1^2 m_2^2 \gamma_{X_0}}. \quad (3.6)$$

Note that the gauge symmetry breaking scale is given by

$$M_X \sim g X_{\pm}^{(0)}. \quad (3.7)$$

Compared to the U(1) model, there are extra fields from the decomposition of $\phi_{\pm}$ and $X_{\pm}$. The VEVs of X_0 , $X_{\pm}$ and $\phi_{\pm}$ can make the remnant fields massive at the tree level, except for z . Then, we obtain the SU(N-1) gauge theory, effectively. Integrating out the remnant fields at the breaking scale, the mass of the SU(N-1) gaugino is radiatively induced. In addition, the mass squared of extra fields charged under SU(N) would be also generated. In order to check the stability of our vacuum, we need estimate the soft SUSY breaking terms. Below, we study the stabilities in some concrete models.

Similarly, we can construct a model, where $SU(N) \times U(1)$ is broken by fields with N_q representation and its conjugate where q is U(1) charge. Also we can construct a model, where $SU(N) \times SU(M)$ gauge symmetries are broken by the fields with $(N, \bar{M})$ representation and its conjugate, respectively. Such models would be interesting from the viewpoint of phenomenological applications: the flipped $SU(5) \times U(1)$ model [18–20] and $SU(4) \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ model [15, 16] could correspond to the case. In the next section, we discuss the application including quark and lepton chiral superfields and study the soft SUSY breaking terms in each model. Inclusion of squarks and sleptons, however, makes the potential complicated and in general there are directions, where squarks and sleptons develop their VEVs. If all of the squark and slepton masses squared are positive, such a vacuum would be (meta-)stable. We assume that quarks and leptons have no couplings with X_0 , $X_{\pm}$ and $\phi_{\pm}$. Then, we estimate soft SUSY breaking terms through the gauge mediation. We give some comments on the stability of our vacuum in each setup.

3.2 Illustrative models

Based on the above discussion, we construct illustrative models where gauge symmetry and SUSY are simultaneously broken. In the previous section, we introduce the extension

to the model with $SU(N)$ gauge symmetry. In the same manner, we can consider a model with $G_1 \times G_2$ gauge symmetries as well. Here, G_A ($A = 1, 2$) is Abelian or non-Abelian gauge symmetry, and both $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ are charged under $G_1 \times G_2$, while X_0 is the singlet.

In our SUSY breaking model, the VEVs of $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ break gauge symmetry. If $G_1 \times G_2$ has a bigger rank than the SM gauge symmetry, we could discuss the simple scenario that the SM gauge symmetry is embedded into G_1 and/or G_2 like the GUT and the SUSY breaking sector also causes the GUT breaking. Since the dynamics of SUSY breaking and GUT breaking is explicitly given in this kind of model, the soft SUSY breaking terms for the supersymmetric SM fields are explicitly predicted according to the gauge mediation. Thus, in this subsection, we evaluate soft SUSY breaking terms from the gauge mediation. We neglect D-term contributions in the study below.

Let us assume that one of the SM gauge groups (G_a^{SM}) is given by the part of $G_1 \times G_2$, the gaugino mass of G_a^{SM} is generated at the gauge symmetry breaking scale μ as [29]

$$M_a(\mu) = \frac{\alpha_a(\mu)}{4\pi} \Delta b_a \frac{F^X}{X}. \quad (3.8)$$

Here, Δb_a denotes the difference between the beta-function coefficients of G_a^{SM} and of $G_1 \times G_2$.¹ For instance, if the SM $SU(3)$ comes from G_1 , Δb_3 is given by $\Delta b_3 = b_3 - b'_1$, where b_3 and b'_1 are the beta-function coefficients of $SU(3)$ and G_1 , respectively. Here, we assume that chiral superfields integrated out at μ obtain the masses from the non-vanishing VEV, X . F^X is the F-term of the superfield developing the VEV.

When the MSSM chiral superfield, Q_I , is charged under $G_1 \times G_2$, the non-vanishing A-term and B-term are generated as follows [29]:

$$A_I(\mu) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \{c_I^A \alpha_A(\mu) - c_I^a \alpha_a(\mu)\} \frac{F^X}{X}, \quad (3.9)$$

Here, c_I^A and c_I^a are the second Casimir operators of G_A and G_a^{SM} . The SUSY breaking trilinear coupling corresponding to the Yukawa coupling y_{IJK} , $y_{IJK} A_{IJK} Q_I Q_J Q_K$, and the SUSY breaking bilinear coupling corresponding to the μ -term, $\mu_H B H_u H_d$, are given by $A_{IJK} = A_I + A_J + A_K$ and $B = A_{H_u} + A_{H_d}$. Note that H_u and H_d denote the $SU(2)_L$ -doublet Higgs fields in the MSSM.

It is a critical feature of this model that non-vanishing A-terms and B-term are generated at the one-loop level. In order to realize 125 GeV Higgs mass, a sizable A-term involving top squark is favorable. Besides, a proper value of the B-term is also necessary to cause the EW symmetry breaking. Then, this feature would be appropriate to construct a realistic supersymmetric model.

Next, we estimate the scalar mass squared in our model. As discussed in ref. [22], there are one-loop corrections to the scalar masses squared in this kind of supersymmetric model. In our model, $\phi_\pm$ and their F-terms also develop non-vanishing VEVs, and the

¹In our notation, G_a^{SM} ($a = 1, 2, 3$) represents $G_1^{\text{SM}} \equiv U(1)$, $G_2^{\text{SM}} \equiv SU(2)_L$ and $G_3^{\text{SM}} \equiv SU(3)$, respectively. Each of the beta-function coefficient in the MSSM is denoted by b_1 , b_2 and b_3 . Note that the $U(1)$ gauge coupling is the one of the unified gauge couplings around 10^{16} GeV in the MSSM. The beta-function of $U(1)_Y$ is denoted by b_Y .

VEVs drive the masses squared negative according to the one-loop level [22]. We estimate the one-loop corrections as

$$m_I^2(\mu) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \{c_I^A \alpha_A(\mu) - c_I^a \alpha_a(\mu)\} \mathcal{M}_1^2, \quad (3.10)$$

where $\mathcal{M}_1^2$ is given by

$$\mathcal{M}_1^2 = \frac{\left(|\hat{\phi}_+^{(0)}|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_-^{(0)}|^2 + 2|z^{(0)}|^2 F^2\right) \left(|F_{\hat{\phi}_+}|^2 + |F_{\hat{\phi}_-}|^2 + 2F^2\right) - \left|\hat{\phi}_+^{(0)} F_{\hat{\phi}_+} + \hat{\phi}_-^{(0)} F_{\hat{\phi}_-} + 2z^{(0)} F^2\right|^2}{\left(|\hat{\phi}_+^{(0)}|^2 + |\hat{\phi}_-^{(0)}|^2 + 2|z^{(0)}|^2 F^2\right)^2}. \quad (3.11)$$

$\mathcal{M}_1^2$ is vanishing in the limit that $|\hat{\phi}_\pm^{(0)}|$ and $F_{\hat{\phi}_\pm}$ go to zero. In our model, $|\hat{\phi}_\pm^{(0)}|$ is relatively small compared to $|\hat{X}_\pm^{(0)}|$. $F_{\hat{\phi}_\pm}$ is also suppressed by $|z^{(0)}|$ as shown in eq. (2.47), so that the one-loop corrections are expected to be small. For instance, $\mathcal{M}_1^2$ is estimated as $(2.5 \times 10^{-5})/|z^{(0)}|^2$, at the reference point in eq. (2.47). On the other hand, the two-loop contributions to the masses squared are estimated as

$$m_I^2(\mu) = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \left\{ c_I^A b'_A \alpha_A^2(\mu) + c_I^a \tilde{b}_a \alpha_a^2(\mu) \right\} \left(\frac{F^X}{X} \right)^2. \quad (3.12)$$

Note that $\tilde{b}_a$ is given by $\tilde{b}_a = b_a - 2b'_1$, when G_a^{SM} is a subgroup of G_1 . Here, F^X/X is dominantly given by $X_0^{(0)}$ and $X_\pm^{(0)}$ and estimated as $1/|z^{(0)}|$. Thus, the two-loop contributions could dominate over the one-loop, as far as the gauge couplings are not too small. At the reference point in eq. (2.47), the minimum size of the gauge coupling is about 0.04 for the two-loop correction to be dominant compared to the one-loop. Note that the one-loop contribution is suppressed more significantly, if F is assumed to be much larger than $m_{1,2}^2$.

Even if the two-loop contributions dominate the masses squared, the beta-function coefficient of G_A may give a negative contribution to the masses squared, as shown in eq. (3.12). In such a case, we would conclude that the vacuum is not stable, when only the gauge mediation is dominant. We need additional contributions to sfermion masses, e.g. gravity mediation, unless large RG corrections are expected. We will give a comment on the extra contributions in section 3.3.

Below, we especially introduce two different models: the Pati-Salam model [15, 16] and the $\text{SU}(5) \times \text{U}(1)$ GUT, namely the flipped $\text{SU}(5)$ GUT [18–20]. In each model, we show the soft SUSY breaking terms and discuss the phenomenological impacts. We also give a short discussion about the conventional $\text{SU}(5)$ model [17]. Concerned with the soft SUSY breaking terms, we investigate the one-loop corrections for the gaugino and the A-terms and especially the two-loop corrections for the mass squared. The one-loop corrections may be dominant, depending on the parameters. The one-loop, however, gives negative mass squared, so that we discuss the possibility that the two-loop corrections to the mass squared compensate the tachyonic mass in each model.

3.2.1 Pati-Salam model

First, we apply our SUSY breaking dynamics to the Pati-Salam model with the gauge symmetry $\text{SU}(4) \times \text{SU}(2)_R \times \text{SU}(2)_L$ [15, 16]. In the Pati-Salam model, $\text{SU}(4) \times \text{SU}(2)_R$

breaks down to $SU(3) \times U(1)_Y$: $SU(3)$ comes from the subgroup of $SU(4)$, and $U(1)_Y$ is given by the linear combination of the subgroups of $SU(4)$ and $SU(2)_R$. In this case, $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R$ corresponds to $G_1 \times G_2$ in the above discussion. The charge assignment of $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_L$ for $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ is defined as

$$X_+, \phi_+ : (\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}), \quad \mathbf{X}_-, \phi_- : (\bar{\mathbf{4}}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}). \quad (3.13)$$

X_0 is not charged under any gauge symmetry. In addition to these, we set three generations of the usual Pati-Salam model, that correspond to $(\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})$ and $(\bar{\mathbf{4}}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$ under $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R \times SU(2)_L$ as well as the Higgs fields corresponding to $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2})$.

Based on the study in section 2.3, we can expect that the VEVs of $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ break $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R$ at the SUSY breaking vacuum. The remnant symmetry is expected to be $SU(3) \times U(1)_Y$ in the setup, so that our SUSY breaking model in section 2.3 is compatible with the Pati-Salam model.

In our model, all fields from $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ can gain the masses around the SUSY breaking scale. Then, Δb_a are evaluated as follows, assuming that the chiral superfields in the SUSY breaking sector are integrated out at μ :

$$(\Delta b_Y, \Delta b_2, \Delta b_3) = (-10/3, 0, -1). \quad (3.14)$$

These values lead vanishing wino mass and relatively small gluino mass, according to eq. (3.8).

Following eq. (3.9) and eq. (3.12), the A-terms and masses squared are also evaluated. We see that non-vanishing A-terms are generated, if Q_I is charged under $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R$. In the mass squared, the signs of b'_A and b_a play a crucial role in avoiding the tachyonic masses. In our setup, $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ largely contribute to the beta-function coefficients of $SU(4) \times SU(2)_R$: $b'_{SU(4)} = 4$ and $b'_{SU(2)_R} = -8$. Also, $\tilde{b}_3 = -5$ is led by this matter content, so that the masses squared of right-handed squarks tend to be negative. The soft-SUSY breaking terms relevant to down-type and up-type squarks are obtained as follows:

$$A_{Q_L u_R H_u}(\mu) = \left(\frac{13}{6} \frac{\alpha_3(\mu)}{4\pi} - \frac{13}{9} \frac{\alpha_Y(\mu)}{4\pi} + 3 \frac{\alpha_R(\mu)}{4\pi} \right) \frac{F^X}{X}, \quad (3.15)$$

$$m_{Q_L}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{5}{3} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{13}{54} \frac{\alpha_Y^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}, \quad (3.16)$$

$$m_{u_R}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{5}{3} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{104}{27} \frac{\alpha_Y^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - 12 \frac{\alpha_R^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}, \quad (3.17)$$

$$m_{d_R}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{5}{3} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{26}{27} \frac{\alpha_Y^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - 12 \frac{\alpha_R^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}. \quad (3.18)$$

Here, Q_L , u_R , and d_R denote the $SU(2)_L$ -doublet, $SU(2)_L$ -singlet up-type, and down-type quark superfields respectively. In these descriptions, the gauge coupling of $SU(4)$ is the same as the one of the SM $SU(3)$. In addition, $\alpha_R(\mu)$ denotes the gauge coupling of $SU(2)_R$ symmetry, and satisfies the following relation at the breaking scale;

$$\alpha_Y^{-1}(\mu) = \alpha_R^{-1}(\mu) + \frac{2}{3} \alpha_3^{-1}(\mu), \quad (3.19)$$

where α_Y denotes the $U(1)_Y$ gauge coupling. As we see, the sizable $\alpha_R(\mu)$ gives the negative contributions to $m_{d_R}^2$ and $m_{u_R}^2$. Depending on the breaking scale, α_R becomes compatible with α_3 and makes $m_{d_R}^2$ and $m_{u_R}^2$ negative. This means that up-type and down-type squarks become tachyonic at the low scale even if the two-loop contributions are dominant, as far as large positive RG corrections are not expected. In this model, the gluino mass is relatively light, so that the RG correction is relatively small.

In the mass squared for right-handed slepton, there is also a negative contribution from $SU(2)_R$:

$$m_{e_R}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{26}{3} \frac{\alpha_1^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + 15 \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - 12 \frac{\alpha_R^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}. \quad (3.20)$$

The $SU(4)$ gauge interaction, however, compensates for the negative contribution, so that $m_{e_R}^2$ can become larger than $m_{d_R}^2$ and $m_{u_R}^2$. Note that the mass squared for left-handed lepton is also positive, because of no $SU(2)_R$ contribution.

We conclude that this application of our SUSY breaking scenario to the Pati-Salam model works well to cause both SUSY breaking and GUT breaking. The R-symmetry is spontaneously broken, so that finite gaugino masses are generated by the gauge mediation. This model may, however, suffer from the tachyonic squark masses, if the gauge mediation contribution is dominant in the soft SUSY breaking terms. If the breaking scale is lower than 10^{10} GeV, all masses squared can be positive because of small α_R . Otherwise, we need other sizable mediation effects such as gravity mediation and anomaly mediation, to lead a realistic supersymmetric SM model. The vanishing wino mass also requires such effects.

3.2.2 Flipped $SU(5)$ GUT

Next, we consider another application of our SUSY breaking scenario to the GUT model: $G_1 \times G_2 \equiv SU(5) \times U(1)_X$. If $U(1)_Y$ is given by the linear combination of $U(1)_X$ and the subgroup of $SU(5)$, the GUT model could correspond to the flipped $SU(5)$ GUT [18–20]. In the flipped $SU(5)$ GUT, we consider the charge assignment of $SU(5) \times U(1)_X$ for $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ as follows:

$$X_+, \phi_+ : (\mathbf{10}, 1/\sqrt{40}), \quad X_-, \phi_- : (\overline{\mathbf{10}}, -1/\sqrt{40}). \quad (3.21)$$

X_0 is again not charged under any gauge symmetry. In this GUT, the MSSM fields are again embedded into $\mathbf{10}$, $\mathbf{5}$ and $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$ representational fields, and the GUT breaking should consist of $SU(5) \rightarrow SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_5$ and $U(1)_X \times U(1)_5 \rightarrow U(1)_Y$. The SUSY breaking vacuum discussed in section 2.3 leads the breaking chain. Note that $\mathbf{5}$ and $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$ representational fields, denoted by H and $\overline{H}$ respectively, are also introduced to realize the EW Higgs doublets in the MSSM. In order to avoid too short life time of proton, the masses of the colored fields in the $\mathbf{5}$ and $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$ Higgs fields should be GUT-scale. In our setup, we can write down the following terms: $X_+ X_+ H$, $X_+ \phi_+ H$, $X_- X_- \overline{H}$, $X_- \phi_- \overline{H}$, and so on.² Then, we expect that the colored Higgs fields can obtain the masses around the GUT scale, and mediate the SUSY breaking to the visible sector. Note that we may have to assign

²These terms do not modify our vacuum, since the SM-singlet fields in $X_\pm$ and $\phi_\pm$ only develop the VEVs and the linear terms such as $\langle X_- \rangle \langle X_+ \rangle H$ are vanishing at our vacuum.

R-symmetry to the visible sector and we need some mechanisms to generate the low-scale μ term, that is the supersymmetric mass term of the Higgs doublets. This issue is beyond our scope, and we estimate the soft SUSY breaking terms assuming that the colored Higgs fields are also integrated out at the GUT breaking scale and mediate the SUSY breaking effect.

The threshold corrections, that correspond to the coefficients of the gaugino masses, are given by

$$(\Delta b_1, \Delta b_2, \Delta b_3) = (1, -3, 1). \quad (3.22)$$

Note that Δb_3 is relatively small, and it is vanishing if the colored Higgs fields do not contribute to the soft SUSY breaking term.

In this GUT model, the beta-function coefficients are not so large: $b'_{\text{SU}(5)} = 2$ and $b'_{\text{U}(1)_X} = -8$. The coefficient, $\tilde{b}_3$, that appear in the mass squared for squark, is estimated as $\tilde{b}_3 = -1$. The soft SUSY breaking terms concerned with the squark and slepton masses are estimated as follows:

$$A_{Q_L u_R H_u}(\mu) = \left(\frac{127}{15} \frac{\alpha_3(\mu)}{4\pi} + \frac{7}{10} \frac{\alpha_X(\mu)}{4\pi} - \frac{13}{15} \frac{\alpha_1(\mu)}{4\pi} \right) \frac{F^X}{X}, \quad (3.23)$$

$$m_{Q_L}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{127}{30} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - \frac{2}{5} \frac{\alpha_X^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{43}{150} \frac{\alpha_1^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}, \quad (3.24)$$

$$m_{u_R}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{104}{15} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - \frac{18}{5} \frac{\alpha_X^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{344}{75} \frac{\alpha_1^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}, \quad (3.25)$$

$$m_{d_R}^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{176}{15} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - \frac{2}{5} \frac{\alpha_X^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{86}{75} \frac{\alpha_1^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}, \quad (3.26)$$

$$m_L^2(\mu) = \left\{ \frac{21}{10} \frac{\alpha_3^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} - \frac{18}{5} \frac{\alpha_X^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{129}{50} \frac{\alpha_1^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}, \quad (3.27)$$

$$m_{e_R}^2(\mu) = \left\{ -10 \frac{\alpha_X^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} + \frac{258}{25} \frac{\alpha_1^2(\mu)}{(4\pi)^2} \right\} \frac{|F^X|^2}{|X|^2}. \quad (3.28)$$

Here, α_1 and α_X satisfy the following relation,

$$25 \alpha_1^{-1}(\mu) = 24 \alpha_X^{-1}(\mu) + \alpha_3^{-1}(\mu). \quad (3.29)$$

Note that m_L^2 is the mass squared for left-handed slepton. When μ is set to the GUT scale ($\sim 10^{16}$ GeV), all gauge couplings get close to the same value. If the couplings are assumed to be unified at μ , we find that the two-loop contributions to all masses squared of squarks and sleptons can be positive at the breaking scale in this GUT model. Note that the gauge couplings are also enough large to compensate the negative contributions of the one-loop to the masses squared.

In our analysis, we have not included the threshold correction that arises from the mass difference of the particles in SUSY breaking sectors. Besides, we have not detailed the setup for the realistic model. For instance, we have to take into account how to realize the Yukawa couplings in the MSSM. If we introduce extra fields to build a realistic model, the predictions we obtained here would be modified. The detailed analysis will be given near future.

Let us comment on the not-flipped SU(5) GUT case [17]. In this case, the gauge symmetry consists of two symmetry: $G_1 \times G_2 \equiv \text{SU}(5) \times \text{U}(1)'$. $\text{U}(1)_Y$ comes from the subgroup of SU(5) and we could, for instance, consider the following charge assignment for the SUSY breaking sector:

$$X_+, \phi_+ : (\mathbf{adj}, 1), \quad X_-, \phi_- : (\mathbf{adj}, -1). \quad (3.30)$$

This setup, however, leads very large negative $b'_{\text{SU}(5)}$, because of many adjoint chiral superfields: $b'_{\text{SU}(5)} = -12$. This large value leads Landau pole just above the breaking scale. Besides, we face the big issue concerned with the masses of the colored Higgs fields. In the SU(5) GUT, we introduce two terms, $W_H = \mu_H H \bar{H} + \lambda_\Sigma \Sigma H \bar{H}$, where Σ is the adjoint field to break the SU(5) gauge symmetry. We have to allow the fine-tuning between μ_H and $\lambda_\Sigma \langle \Sigma \rangle$, but in principal we obtain the large hierarchy between the EW Higgs doublet and the colored Higgs fields. Now, we can expect that either $X_\pm$ or $\phi_\pm$ plays a role of Σ and realizes the hierarchy. The $\text{U}(1)'$ symmetry, however, forbids either μ_H or λ_Σ , so that it is impossible to gain the hierarchy in this setup. Besides, the VEVs of $X_\pm$ are expected to be large, and then $X_\pm$ should be identical to Σ in W_H . This setup, however, causes the bilinear term of the scalar components of H and $\bar{H}$, according to the non-vanishing F-terms of $X_\pm$. Therefore, it is difficult to realize the realistic EW symmetry breaking vacuum.

3.3 Tachyonic mass

We have studied two examples towards constructing realistic models. Indeed, by the mechanism in section 2, we can break the gauge symmetry and SUSY in realistic GUT gauge theories. However, only pure gauge mediation may lead to tachyonic squark and/or slepton masses, especially in the Pati-Salam model. That implies that such vacua are not stable or even meta-stable. In order to stabilize the vacuum, we need another contribution, e.g. gravity mediation, in such a case. For example, we can assume the additional term in Kähler potential,

$$\Delta K = (c_0 |X_0| + c_+ |X_+|^2 + c_- |X_-|^2) |Q_I|^2, \quad (3.31)$$

where Q_I denotes quark and lepton superfields, such that squarks and sleptons have positive masses squared. Phenomenological aspects of models depend strongly on c_0 and $c_\pm$. On the other hand, if we have no additional corrections on the gaugino masses and A -terms except the pure gauge mediation, these can be predictions of our models. Alternatively, we may assume that the anomaly mediation [30, 31] is comparable with the gauge mediation discussed above. The pure anomaly mediation leads to tachyonic slepton masses, although squark masses squared are positive.

In the Pati-Salam model, the vanishing wino mass also requires such additional contributions. A proper combination of the gauge mediation, the gravity mediation and anomaly mediation would lead realistic mass spectrum of the SUSY particles in a certain GUT breaking model. Such a study is challenging and we would study it elsewhere.

4 Conclusion

It is one of important issues to understand the vacuum structure of our universe. If SUSY really exists in our nature, our vacuum spontaneously breaks the symmetry, so that it is a major issue to construct a SUSY breaking model.

When SUSY breaking is triggered by F-terms of chiral superfields, it is known that the symmetry breaking is accompanied by flat directions in the field space. The flat directions should be stabilized at the non-vanishing VEV to realize the R-symmetry breaking. Besides, it is a big issue to induce non-vanishing gaugino masses in the gauge-mediation models, even if the R-symmetry is broken at our vacuum. Thus, it is not trivial to find the realistic SUSY breaking vacua and construct the SUSY model that predicts massive superpartners of the SM particles.

In this paper, we consider a supersymmetric model with U(1) gauge symmetry and R-symmetry. In this model, both of the gauge symmetry and SUSY are broken by the same fields. We find flat directions triggered by the SUSY breaking, and the D-term of the U(1) gauge symmetry is not vanishing along the flat directions. In this kind of model, it is known that there are also runaway directions at the tree-level [12]. We suggest that such runaway directions can be lifted by the one-loop effect, and the SUSY breaking vacuum can be realized. The gauge symmetry breaking is also caused by the SUSY breaking dynamics, and the R-symmetry also spontaneously breaks down. In such a case, the gauge messenger field can mediate the SUSY breaking effect and can induce non-vanishing gaugino masses.

We can extend this U(1) model to non-Abelian theory. It is quite interesting to apply this mechanism to the GUTs, e.g. the Pati-Salam model and the flipped SU(5). This simple setup may, however, cause the problem that squarks and sleptons develop VEVs according to the one-loop and two-loop corrections. We estimate the soft SUSY breaking terms concerned with sfermions through the gauge mediation. In the Pati-Salam model, the $SU(2)_R$ contributions to the mass squared are negative even at the two-loop level, so that especially the squark masses become tachyonic depending on the size of gauge coupling, i.e. the breaking scale. On the other hand, we find that all masses squared can be positive in the flipped SU(5), taking into account the two-loop corrections. We need study in more detail, taking into account how to realize the realistic Yukawa couplings in the MSSM. In the case that the negative mass squared is derived, we propose another contribution, e.g. gravity mediation and anomaly mediation. In particular, such additional contributions are required by the vanishing wino mass in the Pati-Salam model. Those contributions may drastically change the mass spectrum, and phenomenology may depend on details of mediations. Further study on the GUT with our SUSY breaking model will be given in the near future.

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