

Gravitational quantum corrections in warped supersymmetric brane worlds

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Abstract

We study gravitational quantum corrections in supersymmetric theories with warped extra dimensions. We develop for this a superfield formalism for linearized gauged supergravity. We show that the 1-loop effective Kähler potential is a simple functional of the KK spectrum in the presence of generic localized kinetic terms at the two branes. We also present a simple understanding of our results by showing that the leading matter effects are equivalent to suitable displacements of the branes. We then apply this general result to compute the gravity-mediated universal soft mass m_0^2 in models where the visible and the hidden sectors are sequestered at the two branes. We find that the contributions coming from radion mediation and brane-to-brane mediation are both negative in the minimal set-up, but the former can become positive if the gravitational kinetic term localized at the hidden brane has a sizable coefficient. We then compare the features of the two extreme cases of flat and very warped geometry, and give an outlook on the building of viable models.

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1 Introduction

Low energy supersymmetry is arguably the best motivated extension of the Standard Model (SM). It solves the gauge hierarchy problem, has a natural dark matter candidate, and in the minimal scenario predicts gauge coupling unification. However, supersymmetry needs to be broken in order to give weak scale masses to the superpartners. In order for all the superpartners to be heavier than the SM particles, supersymmetry is typically broken in a hidden sector and transmitted to the SM by gravitational [1] or gauge interactions [2] (for a review see [3]). At low energy, the breaking of supersymmetry is encoded in soft supersymmetry breaking terms. A crucial point in designing a supersymmetry breaking scenario is to ensure that the soft scalar masses do not generate phenomenologically unacceptable Flavor Changing Neutral Currents (FCNC). The safest way of doing this is to generate soft masses in the IR, where the only flavor spurions are the Yukawa matrices. This insures that there will be a super-GIM mechanism suppressing FCNC. Gauge mediation is of this type, while ordinary gravity mediation is not, because the soft masses are affected by divergent gravity loops dominated in the UV. Another supersymmetry breaking transmission mechanism that is safe with respect to flavor is anomaly mediation [4, 5]. In this scenario, supersymmetry breaking is transmitted via the super-Weyl anomaly, so that it is also dominated in the IR. However, the anomaly mediated contribution is parametrically smaller than the ordinary gravity mediated one. A way to suppress gravity mediation is to invoke an extra dimension of space. This allows to spatially separate the visible sector from the hidden sector where supersymmetry is broken. By locality, contact interactions between the two sectors are absent at tree level and are only generated by calculable gravity loops. The contribution to the soft parameters from these effective operators and the one from anomaly mediated have different radius dependence. For large enough radius, anomaly mediation dominates, leading to a sharp prediction for the soft terms. Unfortunately this sharp prediction entails tachyonic sleptons. Thus pure anomaly mediation is not viable and extra contributions should be invoked. A natural and interesting next-to-minimal scenario is obtained when the radius is small enough for the finite gravitational loops to compete with anomaly mediation effects [6]. In principle this can cure the tachyonic sleptons while keeping an energy gap between the scale of mediation, the inverse radius $1/R$, and the five-dimensional (5D) quantum gravity scale M_5 at which presumably extra flavor breaking effects come into play. The presence of this energy gap allows to control the size of flavor violation in soft terms.

In the simplest situation of a flat geometry, the effective low-energy theory is described in terms of the visible and hidden sector chiral superfields Φ_i with $i = 0, 1$, the radion field T , whose scalar component vacuum expectation value (VEV) determines the radius $\langle T \rangle = \pi R$, and the 5D Planck scale M_5 . The tree-level kinetic

function has the form²:

$$\Omega_{\text{tree}} = -3M_5^3 (T + T^\dagger) + \Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0 + \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 . \quad (1.1)$$

The radius dependence of the non-local operators induced by gravity loops is completely fixed by simple power counting (notice that each graviton line brings in a factor of $1/M_5^3$). The operators that are relevant for soft scalar masses are easily seen to have the form

$$\Omega_{1\text{-loop}} \supset a \frac{\Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0}{M_5^3 (T + T^\dagger)^3} + a \frac{\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1}{M_5^3 (T + T^\dagger)^3} + b \frac{\Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1}{M_5^6 (T + T^\dagger)^4} . \quad (1.2)$$

When supersymmetry is broken, the radion and the hidden sector chiral multiplets get in general non-zero F -terms, and the visible sector scalar fields get soft masses respectively from one of the first two terms and from the third term in ref. (1.2). The former give the so-called radion mediated contribution, and its coefficient a was calculated for the first time in ref. [7]. The latter yields the brane-to-brane mediated contribution and its coefficient b was recently calculated in refs. [8, 9]. Both contributions turn out to be negative in the simplest situation. However in ref. [8] the soft masses were computed also in a more general case, where the supergravity fields have non-vanishing localized kinetic terms. It was shown, in particular, that a kinetic term with a large coefficient at the hidden brane changes the sign of the radion-mediated contribution but not its size, whereas it does not change the sign of the brane-to-brane-mediated contribution but suppresses its size. It was then shown that in this situation a viable model of supersymmetry breaking with competing effects from gravity and anomaly mediation can be achieved.

The main qualitative effects of a large kinetic term on the hidden brane is to shift the spectrum of the Kaluza–Klein (KK) modes and localize their wave functions away from the hidden brane. This is somewhat similar to what happens in a warped geometry like the RS1 set-up of ref. [10]. It is then conceivable that a warping of the geometry could lead to an acceptable pattern of gravity-mediated soft terms, representing perhaps a more natural and appealing substitute for the localized kinetic terms invoked in ref. [8]. The aim of this paper is to generalize the analysis of refs. [8, 9] to warped geometries by computing the full effective Kähler potential in a supersymmetric version of the RS1 set-up. In order to investigate the quantitative relation between the effects of warping and localized kinetic terms, we shall moreover allow for arbitrary localized kinetic terms at the two branes in the warped case as well.

In the regime where the warping is significant, the expected form of the corrections can be deduced from the AdS/CFT correspondence [11]. According to

²The Kähler potential is given by $K = -3 \ln(-\Omega/3)$, in units of the 4D Planck mass. Throughout this paper, with an abuse of nomenclature, we will often refer to Ω as the Kähler potential.

this correspondence, all the physics of a RS1 model is equivalent to that of a 4D conformal field theory in which the conformal symmetry is non-linearly linearized in the IR and explicitly broken in the UV, and in which 4D gravity is gauged [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17]. The coordinates that are most suitable for studying the holographic interpretation of the RS model are the ones where the metric is written as:

$$ds^2 = \frac{L^2}{z^2} (dx_\mu dx^\mu + dz^2) \quad (1.3)$$

where L is the AdS radius length and where boundaries at $z = z_0$ and $z = z_1$ with $z_0 \ll z_1$ are assumed. From the CFT point of view, the z coordinate corresponds to a renormalization scale. In this respect the boundaries at z_0 and z_1 are named respectively the UV brane and the IR brane. The presence of the UV brane corresponds to cutting off the CFT in the UV at the energy scale $1/z_0$ and to gauging 4D gravity. Indeed the graviton zero mode is localized at the UV brane, and the effective 4D Planck mass is $M^2 = (M_5^3 L^3)/z_0^2$. Notice that when $z_0 \rightarrow 0$ the Planck mass diverges and 4D gravity decouples. By a change of x, z coordinates we can however always work with $z_0 = L$, in which case we get the familiar RS parametrization $M^2 = M_5^3 L$. The presence of the IR brane at the position $z = z_1$ corresponds instead to a spontaneous breaking of conformal invariance in the IR at the energy $1/z_1$. The radion field of the 5D theory basically corresponds to fluctuations in the position z_1 of the IR brane and can be interpreted as the Goldstone boson of spontaneously broken dilatation invariance. Matter fields on the UV brane are identified with elementary fields coupled to the CFT through gravity and higher-dimensional operators suppressed by powers of the UV cut-off $1/z_0$. On the other hand, compatibly with the interpretation of z as an RG scale, matter fields living at z_1 are interpreted as bound states with compositeness scale of order $1/z_1$. In the limit where the position z_0 of the Planck brane is sent to 0, the theory becomes conformal, implying, among other things, that the couplings of the radion are dictated by conformal invariance. It then follows that for $z_0 \rightarrow 0$ the Kähler potential, including quantum corrections, must have its tree-level form. Any correction with a different dependence would explicitly break conformal invariance. Moving the Planck brane in, however, makes the 4D graviton dynamical and breaks conformal symmetry explicitly. Due to this, non-trivial corrections to the Kähler potential are induced by graviton loops attached to the CFT. These loops are cut-off at the KK scale $1/z_1$, playing the role of the scale of compositeness. The induced effects are therefore suppressed by powers of $1/(z_1 M)^2$.

To write the low energy effective theory of the supersymmetric RS model it is convenient to parameterize the radion with a superfield μ whose scalar component VEV is precisely the position of the IR brane: $\langle \mu \rangle = 1/z_1$. The effective kinetic function can then be written as

$$\Omega_{\text{tree}} = -3M_5^3 L^3 \left(\frac{1}{L^2} - \mu^\dagger \mu \right) + \Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0 + \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \mu^\dagger \mu L^2 \quad (1.4)$$

Determining the form of the leading terms in the 1-loop action is more difficult than in the flat case, since there are now two length scales L and z_1 instead of just one (T). Simple power counting must therefore be supplemented by additional considerations. The use of the holographic pictures provides a very direct power counting insight. Apart from “trivial” UV divergent effects of the same form as the tree-level action, the calculable effects must be related to the explicit breakdown of conformal invariance due to the propagating 4D graviton. These corrections can be represented diagrammatically as in fig. 1. Keeping in mind that the quantum corrections are saturated by the only physical IR scale, i.e. the compositeness scale μ , it is easy to power-count these effects to obtain

$$\Omega_{1\text{-loop}} \supset a_0 \frac{(\mu^\dagger \mu)^2 \Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0}{k^2 M^2} + a_1 \frac{(\mu^\dagger \mu)^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1}{k^2 M^2} + b \frac{(\mu^\dagger \mu)^2 \Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1}{k^2 M^4}. \quad (1.5)$$

where $k = 1/L$. For instance the first term is obtained by the second diagram in fig. 1 as the product of the following factors

$$N^2 \times \Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{M^2} \right)^2 \times (\mu \mu^\dagger)^2, \quad (1.6)$$

where the first factor $N^2 \equiv (M_5 L)^3$ counts the numerical coefficient in front of the CFT action [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17], the second and third factors are obvious, while the fourth factor is just dictated by dimensional analysis once μ is recognized as the only IR scale. Eq. (1.5) represents the leading effect due to 4D graviton loops. However the UV brane introduces also an explicit UV cut-off equal to $1/z_0 \equiv 1/L$, so that we expect further corrections to eq. (1.5) suppressed by powers of $\mu \mu^\dagger L^2$. These terms are unimportant for $\mu L \ll 1$, i.e for large warping. However when the warping gets small these higher powers become crucial to reproduce the flat case result. Finally, upon supersymmetry breaking, there will again be a radion-mediated and a brane-to-brane-mediated contribution to the soft masses, and it is therefore important to compute the coefficients $a_{0,1}$ and b , and in particular their signs.

The results of the explicit computation we shall present in the next sections show that in the absence of localized kinetic terms, the coefficients $a_{0,1}$ and b are positive and the corresponding soft masses squared are negative. This means that a significant warping of the geometry, while qualitatively similar to, is quantitatively different than having large localized kinetic terms in flat space. In the presence of a single sizable localized kinetic term on one of the two branes, which is then identified with the hidden sector, the situation is found to change as follows. If the hidden sector is at the UV brane, the effect of the localized kinetic term amounts basically to a rescaling of the 4D Planck mass, and the coefficients a_1 and b that are relevant for the radion-mediated and brane-to-brane-mediated effects get both suppressed without changing sign. If instead the hidden sector is at the IR brane,

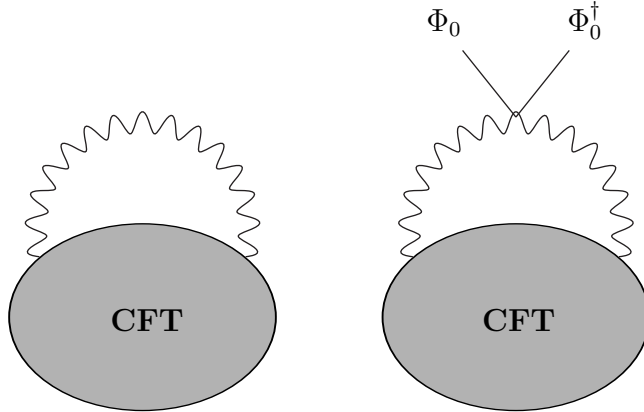


Figure 1: *The two kinds of diagrams that are responsible for the effective operators that we are interested in from the CFT point of view.*

a non-vanishing localized kinetic term tends to change the sign of the coefficient a_0 relevant for radion mediation, and to suppress the size of the coefficient b relevant for brane-to-brane mediation while preserving its sign. This last case is therefore potentially as viable as the flat case. However there is a limitation on the size of the coefficient of the localized kinetic term on the IR brane: if it is too large then the radion becomes a ghost [18]. In order to understand whether and to what extent a warping of the geometry can be a helpful and appealing supplement to localized kinetic terms, it is therefore necessary to perform a detailed analysis at finite warping and localized kinetic terms.

There are various techniques that can be used to perform the calculation of the gravitational loop effects discussed above in the general case of finite warping. One possible approach is the off-shell component formalism of Zucker [19, 20, 21], which was used in the flat case in ref. [8]. This approach is somewhat inconvenient in the warped case for two reasons. First, the formalism is plagued with singular products of distributions that are hard to deal with in warped space. Second, the trick used by ref. [8] of considering a background with a non-zero VEV for the F -term of the radion multiplet and calculating the induced potential instead of the correction to the Kähler potential, is also hard to generalize to the warped case. Another possible approach is the superfield formalism employed in ref. [9], where only half of the bulk supersymmetry is manifest. This turns out to be easier to generalize to the warped case, and we shall therefore use it as the basic framework to set up the computation. In the end, however, it turns out that all the information that is needed to derive the result is effectively contained in the spectrum of a single massless scalar with arbitrary localized kinetic terms. In fact, the calculation of the full 1-loop correction to the Kähler potential is quite analogous to that of the effective potential for this simple system.

The paper is organized as follows. In sec. 2 we describe more precisely the context of our computation, namely the warped supersymmetric brane worlds based on the RS1 geometry. In sec. 3 we generalize the linearized superfield formalism of ref. [9] to the warped case, apply it to set up the supergraph computation of the gravitational loop effects that we want to compute, and study the structure of the latter to show that it effectively maps to a computation within a simple free theory of a real scalar field with localized kinetic terms. In sec. 4 we concretely perform the computation of the loop effects and discuss the results and their implications on the gravity-mediated soft mass terms. In sec. 5 we present a simple argument allowing to relate the form of the matter-dependent effects to the matter-independent one. In sec. 6 we discuss the application of our results to model building. Finally, app. A contains some useful technical details concerning the linearized superfield description of warped models. The readers who are not interested in the details concerning a rigorous set up of the computation within the superfield approach can skip sec. 3 and app. A and take sec. 4 as a starting point for the computation.

2 Warped supersymmetric brane worlds

In this section, we shall describe more precisely the context of our computation and introduce the basic notation we will use throughout the paper. Our starting point is the supersymmetric version of the 5D RS1 geometry [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28]. The theory is constructed by performing a gauging of 5D supergravity compactified on the orbifold S^1/\mathbf{Z}_2 . Denoting by y the internal coordinate and by $y_0 = 0$ and $y_1 = \pi R$ the two fixed-points, the Lagrangian takes the form:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_5 + \delta_0(y)\mathcal{L}_0 + \delta_1(y)\mathcal{L}_1, \quad (2.1)$$

where $\delta_i(y) = \delta(y - y_i)$ and ³

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_5 &= \sqrt{g_5} \left\{ -\Lambda_5 - \frac{1}{2} M_5^3 \left[\mathcal{R}_5 + i\bar{\Psi}_M \left(\Gamma^{MRN} D_R - \frac{3i}{2} k\epsilon(y)\Gamma^{MN} \right) \Psi_N + \frac{1}{2} F_{MN}^2 \right] + \dots \right\}, \\ \mathcal{L}_i &= \sqrt{g_4} \left\{ -\Lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} M_i^2 \left(\mathcal{R}_4 + i\bar{\Psi}_\mu \gamma^{\mu\rho\nu} D_\rho \Psi_\nu \right) + \left(|\partial_\mu \phi_i|^2 + i\bar{\psi}_i \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi_i \right) + \dots \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

In this expression M_5 is the 5D fundamental scale, R is the radius of the compact extra dimension, k is a curvature scale and $M_{0,1}$ are two scales parametrizing possible localized kinetic terms for the bulk fields, whereas Λ_5 and $\Lambda_{0,1}$ are a bulk and two boundary cosmological constants that are tuned to the following values

$$\Lambda_5 = -6M_5^3 k^2, \quad \Lambda_0 = -\Lambda_1 = 6M_5^3 k. \quad (2.2)$$

³There are two formulations of the supergravity extension of the RS model (presented respectively in [22, 23, 24] and [21, 25]) that are equivalent but differ by a singular gauge transformation [26, 27, 28]. This singular transformation makes the second formulation hard to deal with, and we therefore use the first.

We assume as usual that the compactification scale $1/R$ and the curvature k are much smaller than the fundamental scale M_5 , so that we can reliably use the above 5D supergravity theory as an effective description of the physics of the model and neglect higher-dimensional operators.

The above theory has a non-trivial supersymmetric warped solution defining a slice of an AdS_5 space that is delimited by the two branes at $y = y_{0,1}$. Defining $\sigma(y) = k|y|$, the background is given by

$$g_{MN} = e^{-2\sigma} \eta_{\mu\nu} \delta_M^\mu \delta_N^\nu + \delta_M^y \delta_N^y, \quad \Psi_M = 0, \quad A_M = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

Notice that the 4D geometry is flat at every point y of the internal dimension, but the conformal scale of the metric varies exponentially with it. This gives rise to a dependence of physical effective energy scales on y .

2.1 Effective theory

At energies much below the compactification scale, the fluctuations around the above background solution are described by a 4D supergravity with vanishing cosmological constant. The fields of this effective theory are the massless zero mode of the 5D theory and fill out a supergravity multiplet $G = (h_{\mu\nu}, \psi_\mu)$ and a radion chiral multiplet $T = (t, \psi_t)$. They are defined by parametrizing the fluctuations around the background as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\mu\nu} &= \exp\left(-2\sigma \frac{\text{Re } t}{\pi R}\right) (\eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}), \quad g_{\mu y} = 0, \quad g_{yy} = \left(\frac{\text{Re } t}{\pi R}\right)^2; \\ \Psi_\mu &= \psi_\mu, \quad \Psi_y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \psi_t; \quad A_\mu = 0, \quad A_y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \text{Im } t. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

Substituting eqs. (2.4) into eq. (2.1) and integrating over the internal dimension, one finds the following effective Kähler potential [29]:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(T + T^\dagger, \Phi_i, \Phi_i^\dagger) &= -3 \frac{M_5^3}{k} \left(1 - e^{-k(T+T^\dagger)}\right) \\ &\quad + \Omega_0(\Phi_0, \Phi_0^\dagger) + \Omega_1(\Phi_1, \Phi_1^\dagger) e^{-k(T+T^\dagger)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

The first term is the matter-independent contribution from the bulk, whereas the last two terms are the matter-dependent contributions from the branes

$$\Omega_i(\Phi_i, \Phi_i^\dagger) = -3M_i^2 + \Phi_i^\dagger \Phi_i + \dots \quad (2.6)$$

The dots denote irrelevant operators involving higher powers of $\Phi_i^\dagger \Phi_i$. Note that there is a limit on the possible size of M_1 , because if $M_1^2 > M_5^3/k$, the radion, parametrized by $\exp(-kT)$, becomes a ghost [18]. Superpotentials W_i localized on the branes give rise to the following effective superpotential at low energy:

$$W(T, \Phi_i) = W_0(\Phi_0) + W_1(\Phi_1) e^{-kT}. \quad (2.7)$$

Finally, the effective Planck scale can be read off from the part of (2.5) after substituting T with its VEV πR . One finds, assuming vanishing matter VEVs,

$$M^2 = \frac{M_5^3}{k} \left(1 - e^{-2\pi k R}\right) + M_0^2 + M_1^2 e^{-2\pi k R}. \quad (2.8)$$

Assume now that the field Φ_0 represents collectively the fields of the visible sector, while T and Φ_1 represent the hidden sector. It is evident that the above tree level action does not induce any soft terms even after supersymmetry is broken. Notice that the result would be the same in the reversed situation where Φ_1 represents the visible sector. This is because the radion couples to Φ_1 as a conformal compensator: tree level effects can be easily seen to cancel through a field redefinition $\Phi'_1 = \Phi_1 e^{-kT}$. Therefore the above tree Lagrangian realizes the sequestering of the hidden sector. Soft terms can only be induced by calculable quantum corrections.

2.2 Loop corrections

The corrections to the Kähler potential of the effective theory that are induced by loops of bulk modes come in two different classes. The first class represents a trivial renormalization of the local operators corresponding to the classical expression (2.5). As we just explained, terms of this form do not mediated soft masses: although UV divergent (or better, uncalculable), this correction is uninteresting. A second class corresponds instead to new effects that have a field dependence different from the one implied by locality and general covariance in (2.5). By definition these effects are genuinely non-local and, therefore, finite and calculable. These corrections can be parametrized in the following general form:

$$\Delta\Omega(T + T^\dagger, \Phi_i, \Phi_i^\dagger) = \sum_{n_0, n_1=1}^{\infty} C_{n_0, n_1} (T + T^\dagger) (\Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0)^{n_0} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^{n_1}. \quad (2.9)$$

The functions c_{n_0, n_1} control the leading effects allowing the transmission of supersymmetry breaking from one sector to the other, and can be computed along the same lines as for the flat case, which was studied in refs. [8] and [9].

Unfortunately the trick that was used in ref. [8], namely computing the effective potential at $F_T \neq 0$ and deducing from it the form of eq. (2.9), cannot be generalized in a straightforward way to the warped case. In the flat case, a consistent tree-level solution with $F_T \neq 0$ and flat 4D (and 5D) geometry could be found by simply turning on constant superpotentials W_0 and W_1 at the boundaries. Since the interesting terms in the Kähler potential are associated to terms quadratic in F_T in the effective potential, and since $F_T \propto W_0 + W_1$, it was enough to work with infinitesimal $W_{0,1}$ and calculate the effective potential at quadratic order in $W_{0,1}$. Notice, by the way, that boundary superpotentials are just the only local, zero-derivative deformation that is available in 5D Poincaré supergravity. The situation

is drastically modified in 5D AdS supergravity. In this case, by turning on boundary superpotentials we have that [30, 31, 32]: 1) the radius is stabilized, 2) the 4D metric of the 4D slices (and of the low energy effective theory) becomes AdS₄, 3) there is a (compact) degeneracy of vacua associated to the VEV of the graviphoton component A_5 . At all points the scale of supersymmetry breaking is subdominant to the scale of AdS₄ curvature and at a special point supersymmetry is restored. The last property can be quantified by the deviation $\delta m_{3/2}$ of the gravitino mass from its supersymmetric value, which is equal to the curvature $1/L_4$ in AdS₄. One obtains $\delta m_{3/2} L_4 \leq \omega^2$, where ω is the AdS₅ warp factor. In principle one could go ahead and calculate corrections to the effective potential in this background and read back from it the effective Kähler potential. However the 4D curvature, as we said, cannot be treated as a subleading effect and this complicates both the calculation and the indirect extraction of the Kähler potential.

Rather than trying to encompass this difficulty, we will generalize to the warped case the linearized superfield approach that was used in [9] and in which the Kähler potential is calculated directly. This generalization is interesting on its own, and we will present it in detail in the next section. However, it turns out that the result that it produces for the correction to the effective Kähler potential is a very intuitive and obvious generalization of those derived in [8] and [9] for the flat case: one has just to replace the flat space propagators with the corresponding warped space ones. We shall prove this general result in a rigorous way with superfield techniques in the next section. The actual computation is postponed to a subsequent section.

3 Superspace description

A convenient way of performing loop calculations in supersymmetric theories is to use supergraph techniques. By calculating loop diagrams directly in terms of superfields, the number of graphs is greatly reduced, and various cancellations between graphs that are insured by supersymmetry are guaranteed to happen. Unfortunately, the use of this technique in theories with more than four space-time dimensions is not straightforward, because the amount of supersymmetry is higher than in four dimensions. From a 4D perspective, there are in this case several supercharges, and the simultaneous realization of the associated symmetries requires a superspace with a more complex structure. However, it is still possible to manifestly realize one of the 4D supersymmetries on a standard superspace, at the expense of losing manifest higher-dimensional Lorentz invariance [33, 34, 35, 36]. In this way, only a minimal $N = 1$ subgroup of the extended higher-dimensional supersymmetry will be manifest, but this turns out to be enough for our purposes.

In fact, writing higher-dimensional supersymmetric theories in term of $N = 1$ superfields not only simplifies loop computations, but makes it also easier to write

down supersymmetric couplings between bulk and brane fields. As explained in ref. [37], the way of doing this is to group the higher-dimensional supermultiplets into subsets that transform under an $N = 1$ subgroup of the full higher-dimensional supersymmetry. Brane couplings can then be written using the known 4D $N = 1$ supersymmetric couplings. Splitting higher-dimensional multiplets in different $N = 1$ superfields does just that, without having to look explicitly at the higher-dimensional supersymmetry algebra. Also, the couplings in component form often involve ambiguous products of δ functions that arise when auxiliary fields are integrated out. Using superfields this problem is avoided, because auxiliary fields are never integrated out. The drawback of the superfield approach is that, since higher-dimensional Lorentz invariance and the full supersymmetry are not manifest, one has to more or less guess the Lagrangian, and check that it reproduces the correct higher-dimensional Lagrangian in components.

This technique has been used for studying linearized 5D supergravity in flat space in ref. [36], and the resulting formalism has been successfully applied in ref. [9] to compute gravitational quantum corrections in orbifold models, with results that agree with those derived in ref. [8] by studying a particular component of the corresponding superspace effective operators. In the following, we will briefly review the approach of refs. [36, 9] for the case of a flat extra dimension, and then generalize it to the case of a warped extra dimension.

3.1 Bulk lagrangian for a flat space

The propagating fields of 5D supergravity consist of the graviton h_{MN} , the graviphoton B_M and the gravitino Ψ_M , which can be decomposed into two two-components Weyl spinors ψ_M^+ and ψ_M^- . These fields can be embedded into a real superfield V_m , a complex general superfield Ψ_α , and two chiral superfields \mathcal{T} and Σ , according to the following schematic structure:

$$V_m = \theta\sigma_n\bar{\theta}(h_{mn} - \eta_{mn}h) + \bar{\theta}^2\theta\psi_m^+ + \dots, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\Psi_\alpha = \bar{\theta}\sigma^m(B_m + ih_{my}) + \theta\sigma_m\bar{\theta}\psi_m^- + \bar{\theta}^2\psi_y^+ + \dots, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\mathcal{T} = h_{yy} + iB_y + \theta\psi_y^- + \dots, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\Sigma = s + \dots. \quad (3.4)$$

The dots denote higher-order terms involving additional fields, which are either genuine auxiliary fields or fields that are a priori not but eventually turn out to be non-propagating [36]. We also need to introduce a real superfield P_Σ acting as a prepotential for the chiral conformal compensator Σ : $\Sigma = -1/4\bar{D}^2P_\Sigma$. This introduces yet more non-propagating fields.

Using the above fields, it is possible to construct in an unambiguous way a linearized theory that is invariant under infinitesimal transformations of all the

local symmetries characterizing a 5D supergravity theory on an interval. These linearized gauge transformations consist of the usual 4D superdiffeomorphisms, which are parametrized by a general complex superfield L_α , and the additional transformations completing these to 5D superdiffeomorphisms, which are parametrized by a chiral multiplet Ω . The corresponding linearized gauge transformations of the superfields introduced above are given by

$$\begin{aligned}\delta V_m &= -\frac{1}{2}\bar{\sigma}_m^{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}(\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}L_\alpha - D_\alpha\bar{L}_{\dot{\alpha}}) \\ \delta\Psi_\alpha &= \partial_y L_\alpha - \frac{1}{4}D_\alpha\Omega \\ \delta P_\Sigma &= D^\alpha L_\alpha + \text{h.c.} \\ \delta\mathcal{T} &= \partial_y\Omega.\end{aligned}\tag{3.5}$$

As usual, L_α also contains conformal transformations that extend the 4D super-Poincaré group to the full 4D superconformal group, but these extra symmetries are fixed by gauging away the compensator multiplet Σ .

The Lagrangian for linearized 5D supergravity in flat space can be constructed by writing the most general Lagrangian that is invariant under the above linearized gauge transformations. This fixes the Lagrangian up to one unknown constant that can be determined by imposing that the component form be invariant under 5D Lorentz transformations. The result is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = M_5^3 \int d^4\theta \left\{ \frac{1}{2}V^m K_{mn} V^n - \frac{1}{3}\Sigma^\dagger\Sigma + \frac{2i}{3}(\Sigma - \Sigma^\dagger)\partial^m V_m \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2}\left[\partial_y V_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} - (\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}\Psi_\alpha - D_\alpha\bar{\Psi}_{\dot{\alpha}})\right]^2 + \frac{1}{4}\left[\partial_y P_\Sigma - (D^\alpha\Psi_\alpha + \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\Psi}^{\dot{\alpha}})\right]^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2}\left[\mathcal{T}^\dagger(\Sigma + 2i\partial_m V^m) + \text{h.c.}\right] \right\},\end{aligned}\tag{3.6}$$

where

$$K_{mn} = \frac{1}{4}\eta_{nm}D^\alpha\bar{D}^2D_\alpha + \frac{1}{24}\bar{\sigma}_m^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha}\bar{\sigma}_n^{\dot{\beta}\beta}[D_\alpha,\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}][D_\beta,\bar{D}_{\dot{\beta}}] + 2\partial_m\partial_n.\tag{3.7}$$

The first line of (3.6) has the same form as the usual 4D linearized supergravity Lagrangian. To obtain the component Lagrangian, one chooses a suitable Wess–Zumino type of gauge, and eliminates all the auxiliary fields. By doing so, one correctly reproduces the linearized Lagrangian of 5D supergravity, with in addition some extra fields that do not propagate but have the dimensionality of propagating fields [36]. The above construction can be generalized to the S_1/\mathbf{Z}_2 orbifold in a straightforward way, by assigning a definite \mathbf{Z}_2 parity to each multiplet: V_m , Σ and \mathcal{T} are even, whereas Ψ_α is odd.

The 5D Lagrangian (3.6) can be written in a physically more transparent form by using a complete set of projectors that defines the different orthogonal components

of the real superfield V_m with *superspin* 0, 1/2, 1 and 3/2. The projectors are given by [38, 39, 40]:

$$\Pi_0^{mn} = \Pi_L^{mn} P_C, \quad (3.8)$$

$$\Pi_{1/2}^{mn} = \frac{1}{48} \frac{1}{\square} \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \sigma_{\beta\dot{\beta}}^n [D_\alpha, \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}] [D_\beta, \bar{D}_{\dot{\beta}}] + \Pi_L^{mn} P_T + \frac{1}{3} \Pi_0^{mn}, \quad (3.9)$$

$$\Pi_1^{mn} = \Pi_T^{mn} P_C, \quad (3.10)$$

$$\Pi_{3/2}^{mn} = -\frac{1}{48} \frac{1}{\square} \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^m \sigma_{\beta\dot{\beta}}^n [D_\alpha, \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}}] [D_\beta, \bar{D}_{\dot{\beta}}] + \eta^{mn} P_T - \Pi_L^{mn} + \frac{2}{3} \Pi_0^{mn}, \quad (3.11)$$

in terms of the transverse and chiral projectors on vector superfields, which are given by

$$P_T = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{D^\alpha \bar{D}^2 D_\alpha}{\square}, \quad P_C = \frac{1}{16} \frac{D^2 \bar{D}^2 + \bar{D}^2 D^2}{\square}, \quad (3.12)$$

and the transverse and longitudinal projectors acting on vector indices, given by

$$\Pi_T^{mn} = \eta_{mn} - \frac{\partial_m \partial_n}{\square}, \quad \Pi_L^{mn} = \frac{\partial_m \partial_n}{\square}. \quad (3.13)$$

The kinetic operator (3.7) can then be written as

$$K^{mn} = -2 \square \left(\Pi_{3/2}^{mn} - \frac{2}{3} \Pi_0^{mn} \right), \quad (3.14)$$

Using the above complete set of superspin projectors, we can split the field V_m into four orthogonal parts $V_0, V_{1/2}, V_1$ and $V_{3/2}$. The first three transform non-trivially under local super-diffeomorphism, but not the last one, which is invariant. The Lagrangian (3.6) can then be equivalently rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = M_5^3 \int d^4\theta \left\{ -V_{3/2}^m (\square + \partial_y^2) V_{3/2m} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\partial_m V_0^m - \frac{i}{2} (\Sigma - \Sigma^\dagger) \right]^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_y (V_0^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} + V_{1/2}^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} + V_1^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha}) - (\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} \Psi_\alpha - D_\alpha \bar{\Psi}_{\dot{\alpha}}) \right]^2 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} \left[\partial_y P_\Sigma - (D^\alpha \Psi_\alpha + \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\Psi}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \right]^2 + i(\mathcal{T} - \mathcal{T}^\dagger) \left[\partial_m V_0^m - \frac{i}{2} (\Sigma - \Sigma^\dagger) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

We can see very clearly in this language why the compensator is needed. The kinetic Lagrangian for the gauge-invariant component $V_{3/2}^m$ is non local, due to the singular form of $\Pi_{3/2}^{mn}$. This non-local part is cancelled by a similar non-local part coming from the kinetic Lagrangian of the gauge-variant component V_0^m . The non-trivial variation under gauge transformations of this term is then compensated by that of Σ . Therefore the kinetic term of linearized 4D supergravity, the first line of eq. (3.15), decomposes as the sum of two invariant terms respectively of maximal (3/2) and minimal (0) superspin. This is fully analogous to the situation in ordinary Einstein gravity, where the linearized kinetic term decomposes as the sum of spin 2 and spin 0 components. Notice also that, like in Einstein gravity, $V_{3/2}^m$ being the only component of maximal superspin, it cannot mix to any other component.

We can verify that the correct 4D $N = 1$ effective Lagrangian is obtained for the zero modes, by taking the even fields to depend only on the four dimensional coordinates and integrating over the extra dimension with radius R . To be precise, we use a hat to distinguish the 4D zero mode of each field from the corresponding 5D field itself. The result is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = 2\pi R M_5^3 \int d^4\theta \left\{ -\hat{V}_{3/2}^m(\square) \hat{V}_{3/2m} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\partial_m \hat{V}_0^m - \frac{i}{2} (\hat{\Sigma} - \hat{\Sigma}^\dagger) \right]^2 + i(\hat{T} - \hat{T}^\dagger) \left[\partial_m \hat{V}_0^m - \frac{i}{2} (\hat{\Sigma} - \hat{\Sigma}^\dagger) \right] \right\}. \quad (3.16)$$

It can be verified (trivially for the \hat{V}_m -independent terms) that this is indeed the quadratic expansion of the 4D supergravity Lagrangian, which can be written in terms of the 4D conformal compensator $\phi = \exp(\hat{\Sigma}/3)$ and the full 4D radion field $T = \pi R(1 + \hat{T})$ as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -3M_5^3 \int d^4\theta (T + T^\dagger) \phi^\dagger \phi. \quad (3.17)$$

In this expression, the $d^4\theta$ integration is in fact an abbreviated notation for taking the D -term in a covariant manner. In particular, factors of the metric should be included. This result agrees with what was found in [41].

3.2 Bulk Lagrangian for warped space

We now turn our attention to the case of warped space. AdS_5 is not a solution of the ordinary, ungauged supergravity Lagrangian, which does not admit a cosmological constant. To have a cosmological constant term, a $U(1)_R$ subgroup of the $SU(2)_R$ symmetry must be gauged by the graviphoton. However, because we will restrict ourselves to the quadratic Lagrangian of supergravity, the gauging of the $U(1)_R$ will not be apparent in our formalism. Within this gauged theory, we then assume a fixed background defined by eq. (2.3) and look for the quadratic Lagrangian for the fluctuations around that background.

The first important thing that we want to show is that the fluctuation Lagrangian can be written in terms of ordinary 4D superfields. To do so we start by considering the quadratic Lagrangian for 5D supergravity. At the local level there are two supersymmetries. However the boundary conditions on S_1/\mathbf{Z}_2 are such that globally there remains at most one supersymmetry, regardless of there being 5D curvature. As it has been discussed in several papers, the locally supersymmetric RS1 model preserves one global supersymmetry Q_α^G . Technically this means that there exists one killing spinor ξ over the RS1 background. In bispinor notation, and introducing a generic constant Weyl spinor η^α , this Killing spinor has the form [24]

$$\xi = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\sigma/2} \eta^\alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.18)$$

The generator Q_α^G of the corresponding global supersymmetry is defined in terms of the generators of the local 5D supersymmetries, denoted in bispinor notation by $Q^L \equiv (Q_2^{L\alpha}, \bar{Q}_{1\dot{\beta}}^L)$, by the equation $\eta^\alpha Q_\alpha^G = \xi \bar{Q}^L = e^{-\sigma/2} \eta^\alpha Q_{1\alpha}^L$, which implies

$$Q_\alpha^G = e^{-\sigma/2} Q_{1\alpha}^L . \quad (3.19)$$

We can now realize Q^G and the rest of the global 4D super-Poincaré group ($P_\mu = i\partial_\mu$ plus Lorentz boosts) over ordinary flat 4D superspace:

$$Q_\alpha^G = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^\alpha} - i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^a \bar{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} \delta_a^\mu \partial_\mu , \quad (3.20)$$

In this realization of our field space, the fifth coordinate y is just a label upon which our 4D superfields $S(x, y, \theta)$ depend. Of course 5D covariance is never manifest in this formulation of the theory and the correct action is obtained via the explicit dependence of the superspace lagrangian on y and ∂_y . By expanding the superfields as $S(x, y, \theta) = \sum_n S_n(x, y) \theta^n$, we can identify $S_n(x, y)$ with the local 5D fields. However our global supersymmetry knows little about the local 5D geometry, so that in general the S_n 's are not normalized in a way that makes 5D covariance manifest. This is obviously not a problem: the correct normalization (as well as the correct covariant derivative structure) can always be obtained by local redefinitions of the S_n 's by powers of the warp factor [42, 43]. We can figure out the right rescaling that defines the canonical fields by considering the normalization of the supercharge. By eq. (3.19), Q_1^L is related to the global supercharge by $Q_1^L = e^{\sigma/2} Q^G$. Then by defining a new “local” superspace coordinate $\tilde{\theta} = e^{-\sigma/2} \theta$, and substituting the flat vielbein δ_a^μ by the curved one $e_a^\mu = e^\sigma \delta_a^\mu$, we can write

$$Q_{1\alpha}^L = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{\theta}^\alpha} - i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^a \tilde{\theta}^{\dot{\alpha}} e_a^\mu \partial_\mu . \quad (3.21)$$

Not surprisingly, the presence of the vielbein shows that $Q_{1\alpha}^L$ is covariant and realizes the local supersymmetry subalgebra

$$\{Q_{1\alpha}^L, \bar{Q}_{1\dot{\alpha}}^L\} = -2i\sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^a e_a^m \partial_m . \quad (3.22)$$

Therefore, if we parametrize our superfields in terms of the “local” $\tilde{\theta}$ instead of the “global” θ , the field coefficients should correspond to the local canonical fields. From the definition $S = \sum_n S_n \theta^n = \sum_n \tilde{S}_n \tilde{\theta}^n$ we conclude that the canonical fields \tilde{S}_n must be defined as⁴

$$\tilde{S}_n(x, y) = e^{n\sigma/2} S_n(x, y) . \quad (3.24)$$

⁴To be precise, one should remember that the superfields coefficients S_n involve in some cases 4D derivatives ∂_μ . However, this does not affect our conclusions, because the change $\theta \rightarrow \theta' = e^{-\sigma/2} \theta$ in coordinates corresponds to the change $\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_a = e_a^\mu \partial_\mu$ in derivatives. For instance, in the case of a chiral superfield we have

$$\Phi = e^{-i\bar{\theta}\sigma^a \tilde{\theta} \delta_a^\mu \partial_\mu} (\varphi + \chi\theta + F\theta^2) = e^{-i\bar{\theta}\sigma^a \tilde{\theta} e_a^\mu \partial_\mu} (\varphi + \chi e^{\sigma/2} \tilde{\theta} + e^\sigma F \tilde{\theta}^2) . \quad (3.23)$$

At first sight it might seem better to work directly with the $\tilde{\theta}$ coordinates. However, $Q_{1\alpha}^L$ does not commute with ∂_y , since by eq. (3.19) it depends explicitly on y , and therefore $\partial_y S$ is not a superfield over the superspace defined by $\tilde{\theta}$. We could define a supercovariant D_y derivative, but we find it more convenient to work with global, flat superspace.

Now that we know that it is possible to write the desired Lagrangian in term of standard $N = 1$ superfields, we need to examine the gauge symmetry that this Lagrangian should possess. We parametrize the fluctuations around the background as

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\sigma} (\eta_{mn} + h_{mn}) dx^m dx^n + 2e^{-\sigma} h_{my} dx^m dy + (1 + h_{yy}) dy^2 , \quad (3.25)$$

The linearized general coordinate transformations are then given by:

$$\delta h_{mn} = \partial_m \xi_n + \partial_n \xi_m - 2\sigma' \eta_{mn} \xi_y , \quad (3.26)$$

$$\delta h_{my} = e^{-\sigma} \partial_y \xi_m + e^\sigma \partial_m \xi_y , \quad (3.27)$$

$$\delta h_{yy} = \partial_y \xi_y . \quad (3.28)$$

Comparing with the flat case, we see that the warping is responsible for a new term proportional to σ' in the transformation law for h_{mn} .

The embedding of component fields into superfields can be done as in the flat case, except that we need to introduce in this case a real prepotential $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ for \mathcal{T} as well, in such a way that $\mathcal{T} = -1/4 \bar{D}^2 P_{\mathcal{T}}$. The transformation laws can then be written in terms of superfields, after introducing a prepotential P_{Ω} also for Ω , as:

$$\delta V_m = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}_m^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} (\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} L_{\alpha} - D_{\alpha} \bar{L}_{\dot{\alpha}}) , \quad (3.29)$$

$$\delta \Psi_{\alpha} = e^{-\sigma} \partial_y L_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{4} e^{\sigma} D_{\alpha} \Omega , \quad (3.30)$$

$$\delta P_{\Sigma} = D^{\alpha} L_{\alpha} - 3\sigma' P_{\Omega} , \quad (3.31)$$

$$\delta P_{\mathcal{T}} = \partial_y P_{\Omega} . \quad (3.32)$$

From the last two expressions, it follows that:

$$\delta \Sigma = -\frac{1}{4} \bar{D}^2 D^{\alpha} L_{\alpha} - 3\sigma' \Omega , \quad (3.33)$$

$$\delta \mathcal{T} = \partial_y \Omega . \quad (3.34)$$

Note that the new term proportional to σ' in the transformation law for h_{mn} is encoded in superfield language in a new term in the transformation law for Σ . This is possible because, in addition to general coordinate invariance, the transformations parametrized by L_{α} also include Weyl and axial transformations. These extra conformal transformations can be fixed by setting the lowest component s of the compensator Σ to 0. But the subgroup of transformations that preserve this gauge

choice involves scale transformations that are correlated with diffeomorphisms and induce the appropriate extra term in eq. (3.26). To show this more precisely, let us consider the transformation laws of h_{mn} and s under diffeomorphisms with real parameters ξ_M and complexified Weyl plus axial transformations with complex parameter λ , as implied by eqs. (3.29) and (3.33):

$$\delta h_{mn} = \partial_m \xi_n + \partial_n \xi_m - \frac{2}{3} \partial_m \xi^m + \frac{1}{6} \eta_{mn} (\lambda + \lambda^*) , \quad (3.35)$$

$$\delta s = 2 \partial_m \xi^m - 6 \sigma' \xi_y - \lambda . \quad (3.36)$$

As anticipated we can now use the Weyl and axial symmetries associated to λ to set s to 0. To preserve that gauge choice, however, diffeomorphisms must then be accompanied by a suitable Weyl transformations with parameter

$$\lambda + \lambda^* = 4 \partial_m \xi^m - 12 \sigma' \xi_y . \quad (3.37)$$

Plugging this expression back into (3.35), we find that the net transformation law of the graviton under a diffeomorphism, after the conformal gauge-fixing, reproduces indeed eq. (3.26).

It is now straightforward to construct a superfield Lagrangian that is invariant under the transformations (3.29)–(3.34) and reduces to (3.6) in the flat limit. It has the following expression:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = M_5^3 \int d^4 \theta e^{-2\sigma} \left\{ -V_{3/2}^m (\square + e^{2\sigma} \partial_y e^{-4\sigma} \partial_y) V_{3/2m} - \frac{2}{3} \left[\partial_m V_0^m - \frac{i}{2} (\Sigma - \Sigma^\dagger) \right]^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-\sigma} \partial_y (V_0^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} + V_{1/2}^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} + V_1^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha}) - (\bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} \Psi_\alpha - D_\alpha \bar{\Psi}_{\dot{\alpha}}) \right]^2 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} \left[e^{-\sigma} (\partial_y P_\Sigma + 3\sigma' P_{\mathcal{T}}) - (D^\alpha \Psi_\alpha + \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\Psi}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \right]^2 \right. \\ \left. + i (\mathcal{T} - \mathcal{T}^\dagger) \left[\partial_m V_0^m - \frac{i}{2} (\Sigma - \Sigma^\dagger) \right] \right\} . \quad (3.38) \end{aligned}$$

There is one important remark to make about this Lagrangian: it possesses an extra (accidental) local invariance in addition to those we employed to derive it. Its parameter is a chiral superfield W_α and the transformation laws are given by

$$\delta \Psi_\alpha = 3\sigma' e^{-\sigma} W_\alpha , \quad (3.39)$$

$$\delta P_{\mathcal{T}} = D^\alpha W_\alpha + \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{W}^{\dot{\alpha}} . \quad (3.40)$$

This new symmetry is associated to a redundancy in the parametrization of \mathcal{T} by a prepotential $P_{\mathcal{T}}$. Indeed $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ shifts by a linear multiplet so that using W_α we can gauge away the newly introduced components of $P_{\mathcal{T}}$. By this invariance of the quadratic action, some combination of fields have no kinetic term. In order for our expansion to make sense when going to non-linear order, it is important to demand full invariance under this new transformation.

The component form of the Lagrangian (3.38) is reported in appendix A. It reproduces the correct component Lagrangian for supergravity on a slice of AdS₅ at the linearized level. The well known derivation of the low energy effective theory and KK decomposition then follows. It is however instructive to derive these results in terms of superfields.

3.3 KK mode decomposition

Let us start by constructing the zero mode superfield action. First of all, Ψ_α is \mathbf{Z}_2 odd and does therefore not have zero modes. Second, notice that if we choose $V^m(x, y) \rightarrow \hat{V}^m(x)$, the mass terms, involving ∂_y cancel out. On the other hand, the mass term involving P_Σ and P_T in the third line is non-vanishing for y independent field configurations. One possible parametrization of the zero modes for which this term vanishes altogether⁵ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} P_T(x, y) &\rightarrow \hat{P}_T(x), & \mathcal{T}(x, y) &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{T}}(x), \\ P_\Sigma(x, y) &\rightarrow \hat{P}_\Sigma(x) - 3\sigma(y)\hat{P}_T(x), & \Sigma(x, y) &\rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}(x) - 3\sigma(y)\hat{\mathcal{T}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

Notice that the conformal compensator Σ depends on y precisely like the conformal factor of the metric does in the zero mode parametrization for the bosonic RS1 model [44]. In order to write the effective action in compact form it is useful to rewrite the superspin 0 component as $\partial_m V_0^m = \chi + \chi^\dagger$ and form the two combinations

$$\Sigma_A \equiv \Sigma + 2i\chi, \quad \Sigma_B \equiv \Sigma - 2i\chi. \quad (3.42)$$

It is important to notice that Σ_A is gauge-invariant but Σ_B is not. The zero mode action, with the second and third lines in eq. (3.38) vanishing, depends only on Σ_A . Defining the zero modes of the latter in analogy with eq. (3.41), i.e.

$$\Sigma_A(x, y) \rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}(x) - 3\sigma(y)\hat{\mathcal{T}}(x) + 2i\hat{\chi}(x) = \hat{\Sigma}_A(x) - 3\sigma(y)\hat{\mathcal{T}}(x), \quad (3.43)$$

the 5D action for the zero modes can be rewritten simply as:

$$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \frac{M_5^3}{\sigma'} \int d^4\theta \partial_y \left\{ e^{-2\sigma} \left[\frac{1}{2} \hat{V}_{3/2}^m \square \hat{V}_{3/2m} + \frac{1}{6} (\hat{\Sigma}_A^\dagger - 3\sigma \hat{\mathcal{T}}^\dagger) (\hat{\Sigma}_A - 3\sigma \hat{\mathcal{T}}) \right] \right\}. \quad (3.44)$$

showing that the geometry of the boundaries is what matters in the low energy effective action. The quadratic action for the zero modes is then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{M_5^3}{k} \int d^4\theta \left\{ - \left(1 - e^{-2\pi k R} \right) \hat{V}_{3/2}^m \square \hat{V}_{3/2m} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{3} \left[\hat{\Sigma}_A^\dagger \hat{\Sigma}_A - e^{-2\pi k R} (\hat{\Sigma}_A^\dagger - 3\pi k R \hat{\mathcal{T}}^\dagger) (\hat{\Sigma}_A - 3\pi k R \hat{\mathcal{T}}) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

⁵One can check that, by using the gauge freedom associated to L_α and W_α , $\hat{P}_T(x)$ and $\hat{P}_\Sigma(x)$ can be chosen to be purely chiral + antichiral (i.e no linear superfield component) while keeping $\Psi_\alpha = 0$.

By expliciting the dependence of $\hat{\Sigma}_A$ on \hat{V}_m it can be verified that this Lagrangian is local as it should. Moreover, with the identification $\phi = \exp(\hat{\Sigma}/3)$ and $T = \pi R(1 + \hat{\mathcal{T}})$, it agrees with the quadratic expansion of the full non-linear result, which was inferred by general arguments in ref. [29, 45]:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -3 \frac{M_5^3}{k} \int d^4\theta (1 - e^{-k(T+T^\dagger)}) \phi^\dagger \phi. \quad (3.46)$$

In fact, even though eq. (3.45) is only valid at quadratic level in the superfield \mathcal{T} , the full non linear dependence on the radion superfield T of eq. (3.46) can be deduced through the following argument. At the linearized level, the real part of the scalar component t of \mathcal{T} coincides in principle with $h_{yy} \equiv \sqrt{g_{yy}} - 1$ only up to higher order terms. However, one can argue that by a holomorphic field redefinition $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}' = f(\mathcal{T})$ it should always be possible to choose $\text{Re } t' = \sqrt{g_{yy}} - 1$ [29]. Let us then choose \mathcal{T} such that $\text{Re } t = \sqrt{g_{yy}} - 1$. Now, focussing on the constant mode of $\sqrt{g_{yy}}$, we know that the low energy Lagrangian can only depend on it via the covariant combination $\pi R \sqrt{g_{yy}}$ equalling the physical length of the fifth dimension. This is not yet enough to fully fix the dependence on \mathcal{T} . We need to use the constraints on the dependence on $\text{Im } t \propto A_y$ the graviphoton fifth component. At tree level, The VEV of the low energy kinetic function corresponds to the effective 4D Planck scale of the usual RS1 model, which does not depend on other bulk fields than the radion. In particular it does not depend on gauge fields like the graviphoton. This fixes completely the dependence on \mathcal{T} to be obtained by the simple substitution $2\pi R \rightarrow \pi R(2 + \hat{\mathcal{T}} + \mathcal{T}^\dagger)$, compatibly with our results. The dependence on A_y is actually constrained even at the quantum level by the presence of an accidental (gauge) symmetry $A_y \rightarrow A_y + \text{const.}$ of minimal 5D supergravity on S_1/\mathbf{Z}_2 . The point is that the graviphoton appears in covariant derivatives via a \mathbf{Z}_2 -odd charge, $\partial_y \rightarrow \partial_y + iq\epsilon(y)A_y$: basically the graviphoton is a \mathbf{Z}_2 odd gauge field used to gauge an even symmetry. It is then evident that a constant $A_y = a$ configuration can be gauged away by a gauge rotation with parameter $\alpha(y) = a\sigma(y)/(\pi kR)$. Since we will be using the quadratic supergravity Lagrangian for the computation of the quantum effective action, we will later need this argument to turn the dependence of our result on R into a dependence on the superfield T .

The KK spectrum can be studied in a similar way. For doing so, it is convenient to work in the gauge $\Psi_\alpha = 0$, where it is evident that $V_{1/2}$ and V_1 do not propagate while $V_{3/2}$ has the KK decomposition of the graviton in RS1. We then exploit the local invariances associated to the parameters P_Ω , W_α and L_α to bring the fields $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ and $P_{\mathcal{Z}}$ in a convenient form. In addition to a chiral part of superspin 0, these real superfields contain a linear superfield mode of superspin 1/2 that does not propagate, as will now argue. First, by using P_Ω and W_α , we can always bring $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ in the form $e^{2\sigma} P_{\mathcal{T}}(x)$, where $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ is y -independent and satisfies $\bar{D}^2 D^\alpha P_{\mathcal{T}} = 0$. This choice eliminates all the modes in $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ apart from a chiral radion zero mode. Next,

by using the residual freedom $L_\alpha = S_\alpha$ with $S_\alpha(x)$ chiral and constant over y we can eliminate the y independent linear superfield mode in P_Σ . Note that V_m and Ψ_α are unaffected by these transformations. In this way, in the superspin 1/2 sector of P_Σ and $P_{\mathcal{T}}$, only the non-trivial KK modes of P_Σ are left. Like for $V_{1/2}$ and V_1 , their kinetic Lagrangian is a simple quadratic term proportional to $(\partial_y P_\Sigma)^2$ with a trivial mass shell condition setting the modes themselves to zero. In what follows, we can then concentrate on the components with superspin 0 and work directly with the chiral fields \mathcal{T} and Σ . Compatibly with the above discussion, the decompositions of the fields are chosen as follows:

$$\mathcal{T}(x, y) = e^{2\sigma(y)} \bar{\mathcal{T}}(x) , \quad (3.47)$$

$$\Sigma(x, y) = -\frac{3}{2} e^{2\sigma(y)} \bar{\mathcal{T}}(x) + \tilde{\Sigma}(x, y) . \quad (3.48)$$

The corresponding expressions for $\Sigma_{A,B}$ (cfr. eq. (3.42)) are then given by

$$\Sigma_A(x, y) = -\frac{3}{2} e^{2\sigma} \bar{\mathcal{T}}(x) + \tilde{\Sigma}_A(x, y) , \quad \Sigma_B(x, y) = -\frac{3}{2} e^{2\sigma} \bar{\mathcal{T}}(x) + \tilde{\Sigma}_B(x, y) . \quad (3.49)$$

With this parametrization the Lagrangian for the chiral fields becomes

$$\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\mathcal{T}}, \tilde{\Sigma}} = \int d^4\theta \left\{ \frac{3}{4} e^{2\sigma} \bar{\mathcal{T}}^\dagger \bar{\mathcal{T}} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-2\sigma} \tilde{\Sigma}_A^\dagger \tilde{\Sigma}_A + \frac{1}{4} e^{-4\sigma} (\partial_y \tilde{\Sigma}_B^\dagger \frac{1}{\square} \partial_y \tilde{\Sigma}_A + \text{h.c.}) \right\} . \quad (3.50)$$

It is useful, and straightforward, to decompose $\tilde{\Sigma}_A$ and $\tilde{\Sigma}_B$ in a complete set of orthogonal KK modes satisfying:

$$\partial_y e^{-4\sigma} \partial_y \tilde{\Sigma}_{A,B}^{(n)} = m_n^2 e^{-2\sigma} \tilde{\Sigma}_{A,B}^{(n)} . \quad (3.51)$$

The KK modes Lagrangian can then be written (with a convenient normalization) as:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\mathcal{T}}, \tilde{\Sigma}^{(n)}} = \int d^4\theta \left\{ \frac{3}{4} (e^{2\pi R} - 1) \bar{\mathcal{T}}^\dagger \bar{\mathcal{T}} - \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-2\pi R}) \sum_n \left[\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{\dagger(n)} \tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(n)} + m_n^2 \left(\tilde{\Sigma}_B^{\dagger(n)} \frac{1}{\square} \tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(n)} + \text{h.c.} \right) \right] \right\} . \quad (3.52)$$

This parametrization makes it manifest that the non-zero KK modes of $\tilde{\Sigma}_B$ act as Lagrange multipliers for the modes of $\tilde{\Sigma}_A$ [40]. The only physical modes that are left are therefore $\bar{\mathcal{T}}$ along with $\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(0)}(x)$: they represent an alternative parametrization of the zero modes, in which the radion does not mix kinetically with the 4D graviton. This is the superfield analogue of the radion parametrization discussed in ref. [46].

3.4 Boundary Lagrangians

The only interactions that are needed for our calculation are those between brane and bulk fields. At the fixed points, Ψ_α vanishes, V_m and Σ undergo the same

transformations of linearized 4D supergravity (remember that Ω is odd and vanishes at the boundaries) and finally \mathcal{T} is the only field transforming under Ω . By this last property, \mathcal{T} cannot couple to the boundary, so that only V_m and Σ can couple and they must do so precisely like they do in 4D supergravity (see [9]). What is left are the 4D superdiffeomorphisms of the boundaries. The presence of warping shows up in the boundary Lagrangian via the suitable powers of the warp factor. These are easy to evaluate according to our discussion in the previous section. Using locally inertial coordinates \tilde{x} and $\tilde{\theta}$, no power of the warp factor should appear in the invariant volume element $d^4\tilde{x}d^4\tilde{\theta}$ for the Kähler potential and $d^4\tilde{x}d^2\tilde{\theta}$ for the superpotential. From the ordinary RS1 model, we know that $\tilde{x} = e^{-\sigma}x$, where x are the global coordinates, while from the previous section we have learned that $\tilde{\theta} = e^{-\sigma/2}\theta$. We conclude that the warp factors multiplying the Kähler and the superpotential of the actions localized at $y = y_i$ must be equal respectively to $e^{-2\sigma(y_i)}$ and $e^{-3\sigma(y_i)}$.

Let us consider a chiral superfield Φ_i localized at the brane at y_i and with quadratic Kähler potential $\Omega_i = \Phi_i^\dagger\Phi_i$. As we already argued, the couplings of Φ_i to V_m and Σ are the same as in ordinary 4D supergravity. For our purposes, since we are only interested in the 1-loop Kähler potential, it is sufficient to consider terms that are at most quadratic in V_m and Σ , with derivatives acting on at most one of Φ_i and Φ_i^\dagger . The relevant part of the 4D boundary Lagrangian at y_i is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_i = \int d^4\theta e^{-2\sigma(y_i)} & \left[\Phi_i^\dagger\Phi_i \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\Sigma^\dagger\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\Sigma\right) + \frac{2}{3}i\Phi_i^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_m\Phi_i V^m \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{6}\Phi_i^\dagger\Phi_i V^m K_{mn} V_n \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.53)$$

To compute the effective Kähler potential, we split the matter field into classical background $\bar{\Phi}_i$ and quantum fluctuation π_i : $\Phi_i = \bar{\Phi}_i + \pi_i$. We then rewrite the Lagrangian in term of the different superspin components defined previously⁶

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_i = \int d^4\theta e^{-2\sigma(y_i)} & \left[\bar{\Phi}_i^\dagger\bar{\Phi}_i + \pi_i^\dagger\pi_i + \frac{1}{3}\bar{\Phi}_i^\dagger\pi_i\Sigma_A^\dagger + \frac{1}{3}\bar{\Phi}_i\pi_i^\dagger\Sigma_A \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{3}\bar{\Phi}_i^\dagger\bar{\Phi}_i \left(V_{3/2}^m \square V_{3/2m} - \frac{1}{3}\Sigma_A^\dagger\Sigma_A \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.54)$$

In this expression, we have neglected terms involving derivative of the background and interactions among the quantum fluctuations, as they do not affect the Kähler potential at 1-loop. Notice that the Lagrangian involves only the gauge invariant quantities Σ_A and $V_{3/2}^m$. This property will be very useful for the computation of the next subsection. The effect of localized kinetic terms is easily obtained by generalizing the localized Kähler potential as $\Omega_i \rightarrow \Omega_i - 3M_i^2$. In the above Lagrangian, this amounts to change $\bar{\Phi}_i^\dagger\bar{\Phi}_i \rightarrow \bar{\Phi}_i^\dagger\bar{\Phi}_i - 3M_i^2$ in those terms that are

⁶Note that these projectors are ill-defined when $p^2 = 0$. However, since we are interested in a loop computation with non-vanishing virtual momentum, this doesn't cause any problem.

quadratic in the background, without affecting the terms that are instead linear in the background and involve fluctuations.

Finally, by using our parametrization of the radion and compensator zero modes, we can check that the boundary contribution to the low energy effective Lagrangian is just the linearized version of the full non-linear result, i.e.:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4\theta \left\{ \Omega_0(\Phi_0, \Phi_0^\dagger) + \Omega_1(\Phi_1, \Phi_1^\dagger) e^{-k(T+T^\dagger)} \right\} \phi^\dagger \phi. \quad (3.55)$$

3.5 One loop effective Kähler potential

We now have all the necessary ingredients to set up more concretely the calculation of gravitational quantum corrections to the 4D effective Kähler potential. As we restrict our attention to the effective Kähler potential, we neglect all derivatives on the external fields. The supergraph calculation that needs to be done becomes then very similar to the calculation of the Coleman–Weinberg potential in a non-supersymmetric theory [47]. Similar superfield computations have already been done for the gauge corrections to the Kähler potential in 4D supersymmetric theories in [48].

Normally, the most convenient procedure for doing this kind of computation is to add a suitable gauge-fixing term to the Lagrangian and work in generalized R_ξ gauges. In the case at hand, however, it turns out that there is a much simpler approach. The point is that the fields $V_{3/2}$ and Σ_A appearing in the boundary Lagrangian are already gauge-invariant combinations. Their propagator is gauge-independent and so we can work directly in the unitary gauge (defined in section 3.3), where the bulk Lagrangian takes its simplest form. Let us first examine the contribution from the Σ_A field. It couples to matter at the boundaries, and the quantity that is relevant for the computation is the propagator $\langle \Sigma_A(x, y_i)^\dagger \Sigma_A(x, y_j) \rangle$ connecting two branes at positions y_i and y_j . The relevant Lagrangian for computing the propagator has already been worked out and is given by eq. (3.52). For the non-zero KK modes, we can write the kinetic matrix in two by two matrix notation as:

$$K_{\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(n)}, \tilde{\Sigma}_B^{(n)}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{m_n^2}{\square} \\ \frac{1}{4} \frac{m_n^2}{\square} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.56)$$

Inverting this matrix, we find that for $m_n \neq 0$ we have $\langle \tilde{\Sigma}_A(x)^{\dagger(n)} \tilde{\Sigma}_A(x)^{(n)} \rangle = 0$, and correspondingly, these modes do not contribute to $\langle \Sigma_A(x, y_i)^\dagger \Sigma_A(x, y_j) \rangle = 0$ (c.f. eq. (3.49)). The only modes that are left are thus the zero modes $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ and $\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(0)}(x)$.

The kinetic operator for these two fields is, again in two by two matrix notation:

$$K_{\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(0)}, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}(1 - e^{-2\pi R}) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4}(e^{2\pi R} - 1) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.57)$$

It is straightforward to verify that the resulting propagators for $\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(0)}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ give no contribution to $\langle \Sigma_A(x, y_i)^\dagger \Sigma_A(x, y_j) \rangle$. This is only possible thanks to the ghostly nature of the $\tilde{\Sigma}_A^{(0)}$ field, which contains indeed the conformal mode of the 4D graviton. The cancellation is spoiled if $y_i = y_j$, and in that case one gets a non-trivial contribution to the propagator. However, the volume dependence is such that it contributes only to local terms, we therefore conclude that the zero modes are also irrelevant for our calculation. Summarizing, the above reasoning shows that the whole Σ_A field is not relevant to our computation. We therefore need to focus only on $V_{3/2}^m$, and the relevant Lagrangian has the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{V_{3/2}} = -M_5^3 \int d^4\theta V_m^{3/2} \left[e^{-2\sigma} \left(1 - \rho_0 \delta_0(y) - \rho_1 \delta_1(y) \right) \square + \partial_y e^{-4\sigma} \partial_y \right] V_{3/2}^m. \quad (3.58)$$

The quantities ρ_i represent the boundary corrections to kinetic terms⁷, including the effect of matter field VEVs. For phenomenological application, we will be interested in the case $\rho_i = (-3M_i^2 + \Phi_i^\dagger \Phi_i)/(3M_5^3)$. Inverting the above kinetic term the superspin structure factors out in an overall projector:

$$\langle V_m^{3/2}(x_1, y_1, \theta_1) V_n^{3/2}(x_2, y_2, \theta_2) \rangle = -\Pi_{3/2}^{mn} \delta^4(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \Delta(x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2), \quad (3.59)$$

where Δ is the propagator of a real scalar field in a slice of AdS₅, in presence of boundary kinetic terms, defined by the equation

$$\left[e^{-2\sigma} \left(1 - \sum_i \rho_i \delta_i(y) \right) \square + \partial_y e^{-4\sigma} \partial_y \right] \Delta(x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2) = \delta^4(x_1 - x_2) \delta(y_1 - y_2). \quad (3.60)$$

This is compatible with the results found in ref. [8] for the flat case. By applying the methods of refs. [48], the 1-loop effective action can be written in a factorized form as⁸

$$\Gamma = \frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \int d^4x' \delta^4(x - x') \int dy \int dy' \delta(y - y') \int d^4\theta \int d^4\theta' \delta^4(\theta - \theta') \left[\eta_{mn} \Pi_{3/2}^{mn} \delta^4(\theta - \theta') (\ln \Delta^{-1})(x, y, \theta; x', y', \theta') \right]. \quad (3.62)$$

⁷Note that we have defined these quantities with an overall negative sign, as in ref. [8].

⁸This relation can be obtained by first defining the trivial Gaussian functional integral for a non-propagating field as

$$\int \mathcal{D}V_m e^{i \int d^4x d^4\theta V_m V^m} = 1. \quad (3.61)$$

The interesting case is then obtained by computing a similar functional integral where the trivial kinetic function η_{mn} is substituted with $\eta_{mn} + \Pi_{mn}^{3/2}(\Delta^{-1} - 1)$. The resummation in perturbation theory of all the insertions of $\Pi_{3/2}^{mn}$ leads to eq. (3.62).

By using then the identity

$$\int d^4\theta \int d^4\theta' \delta^4(\theta - \theta') \left[\eta_{mn} \Pi_{3/2}^{mn} \delta^4(\theta - \theta') \right] = \int d^4\theta \frac{-4}{\square}, \quad (3.63)$$

expanding the scalar propagator Δ in KK modes, and continuing to Euclidean momentum, the 1-loop correction to the Kähler potential is finally found to be

$$\Delta\Omega_{1\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \sum_n \frac{-4}{p^2} \ln(p^2 + \bar{m}_n^2). \quad (3.64)$$

Apart from the $-4/p^2$ factor, arising from the superspace trace, this formula is just the Casimir energy of a scalar whose propagation is governed by eq. (3.60). From now on, we will therefore concentrate on this simple scalar Lagrangian.

It is worth noticing that the fact that the boundary interactions involve only the gauge invariant superspin 3/2 and 0 components is actually a general result valid for any number of extra dimensions. What is specific to 5D theories is that the scalar component does not possess any propagating KK mode, and therefore cannot contribute to the genuinely calculable effects, like the Casimir energy or the radion-mediated and brane-to-brane-mediated soft masses. In higher dimensions, this is no longer true, so that the scalar channel can in principle contribute. However it turns out that, for a simple but remarkable property of eq. (3.54), this happens only for the Casimir energy but not for the terms that are quadratic in the matter fields. The reason is that eq. (3.54) inherits from the original quadratic matter Lagrangian a rescaling symmetry, thanks to which the compensator dependence can be fully reabsorbed by a redefinition of the matter field. In eq. (3.54), this rescaling amounts to the shift $\pi_i \rightarrow \pi_i - \bar{\Phi}_i \Sigma_A / 3$. Diagrammatically, the existence of this rescaling symmetry reveals itself in the mutual cancellations of the two diagrams shown in fig. 2. Using this property, we can, for diagrams involving matter, do our computation by first eliminating the compensator Σ , rather than Σ_A . After that we can work in a generalization of Landau's gauge, where the $\langle V^m V^n \rangle$ propagator is proportional to the $\Pi_{3/2}^{mn}$ projector. In this gauge, the diagrams involving cubic vertices cancel individually, in analogy with what happens for the calculation of the effective potential in non-supersymmetric theories. In order to properly define the gauge that is needed to implement the above program, we must add a suitable gauge-fixing to the Lagrangian. Since the gauge transformation $\delta V_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} = D_\alpha \bar{L}_{\dot{\alpha}} - \bar{D}_{\dot{\alpha}} L_\alpha$ spans the subspace of components with superspin 0, 1/2 and 1, the parameter L_α can be used to adjust the components V_0^m , $V_{1/2}^m$ and V_1^m , but not $V_{3/2}^m$. Correspondingly, the most general acceptable gauge-fixing Lagrangian consists of a combination of quadratic terms for V_0^m , $V_{1/2}^m$ and V_1^m . The choice that allows to reach the gauge where only $V_{3/2}^m$ propagates turns out to be given by the the following expression:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gf}} = \int d^4\theta e^{-2\sigma} \left[-\frac{1}{\xi} V_m (\eta^{mn} - \Pi_{3/2}^{mn}) \square V_n - \frac{2}{3} V_m \Pi_0^{mn} \square V_n \right]. \quad (3.65)$$

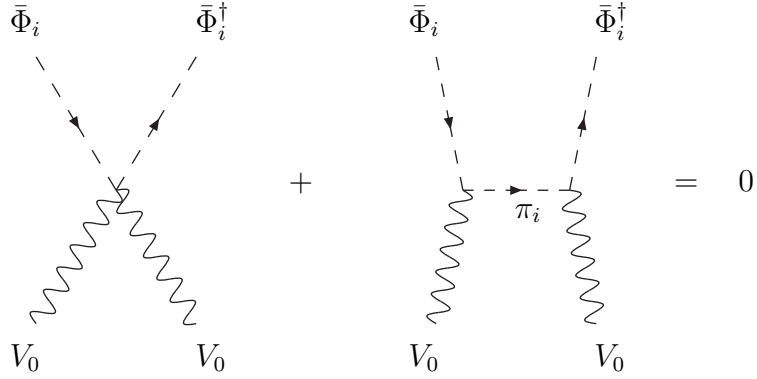


Figure 2: *Cancellation of two diagrams contributing to the effective Kähler potential.*

The part of the total Lagrangian that is quadratic in V_m then becomes:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{quad}} = \int d^4\theta \left[-V_m \Pi_{3/2}^{mn} (e^{-2\sigma} \square + \partial_y e^{-4\sigma} \partial_y) V_n - \frac{1}{\xi} V_m (\eta^{mn} - \Pi_{3/2}^{mn}) e^{-2\sigma} \square V_n \right]. \quad (3.66)$$

For $\xi \rightarrow 1$, and for a 4D theory where the extra superfields would be absent, this procedure would define the analogue of the super-Lorentz gauge. Its form coincides with the one that was used in ref. [9], except for terms involving Σ , \mathcal{T} and Ψ_α . For $\xi \rightarrow 0$, instead, it defines the analogue of the Landau gauge that we need. Indeed, it is clear that when ξ is sent to 0 only the $V_{3/2}^m$ component can propagate. Moreover, since $V_{3/2}^m$ does not couple to Ψ_α , Σ and \mathcal{T} , the full $\langle V_m V_n \rangle$ is now *exactly* given by the left hand side of eq. (3.59).

4 Explicit computation and results

As demonstrated in the last section, the full 1-loop correction to the Kähler potential is encoded in the spectrum of a single real 5D scalar field φ with Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\sigma(y)} \left[-(\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 - e^{-2\sigma(y)} (\partial_y \varphi)^2 + \left(\rho_0 \delta_0(y) + \rho_1 \delta_1(y) \right) (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 \right]. \quad (4.1)$$

More precisely, see eq. (3.64), the effective 1-loop Kähler potential is obtained by inserting a factor $-4/p^2$ in the virtual momentum representation of the scalar Casimir energy. It is also understood that the circumference $2\pi R$ should be promoted to the superfield $T + T^\dagger$ (see section 3.3), and similarly the constants ρ_i should be promoted to the superfields $(-3M_i^2 + \Phi_i^\dagger \Phi_i)/(3M_5^3)$. In the end, the superspace structure therefore only counts in a suitable way the various degrees of freedom via eq. (3.63). The factor 4 takes into account the multiplicity of bosonic and fermionic

degrees of freedom and the factor $1/p^2$ the fact that the Kähler potential determines the component effective action only after taking its D component.

Let us now come to the computation. Along the lines of ref. [8], we find it convenient to start from $\rho_i = 0$ and to construct the full result by resumming the Feynman diagrams with all the insertions of ρ_i . The building blocks for the computation of the matter-dependent terms are the boundary-to-boundary propagators connecting the points y_i and y_j , with $y_{i,j} = 0, \pi R$:

$$\Delta_{ij}(p) = \sum_n e^{-\frac{3}{2}\sigma(y_i)} e^{-\frac{3}{2}\sigma(y_j)} \frac{\Psi_n(y_i)\Psi_n(y_j)}{p^2 + m_n^2} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}\sigma(y_i)} e^{-\frac{3}{2}\sigma(y_j)} \Delta(p, y_i, y_j). \quad (4.2)$$

Here and in what follows, $\Psi_n(y)$ and m_n denote the wave functions and the masses of the KK modes of the scalar field φ , in the limit $\rho_i = 0$. The quantity Δ appearing in the second equality is then by definition the propagator of the scalar field φ in the same limit and in mixed momentum-position space: momentum space along the non-compact directions, and configuration space along the fifth. The exponential factors have been introduced for later convenience. The quantity that is relevant to compute the matter-independent term is instead the following spectral function:

$$Z(p) = \prod_n (p^2 + m_n^2). \quad (4.3)$$

The explicit expressions for the above quantities are most conveniently written in terms of the functions $\hat{I}_{1,2}$ and $\hat{K}_{1,2}$, defined in terms of the standard Bessel functions $I_{1,2}$ and $K_{1,2}$ as

$$\hat{I}_{1,2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{x} I_{1,2}(x), \quad \hat{K}_{1,2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sqrt{x} K_{1,2}(x). \quad (4.4)$$

These functions are elliptic generalizations of the standard trigonometric functions, and satisfy the relation

$$\hat{I}_1(x)\hat{K}_2(x) + \hat{K}_1(x)\hat{I}_2(x) = 1. \quad (4.5)$$

Their asymptotic behavior at large argument $x \gg 1$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}_1(x) &\simeq e^{-x} \left[1 + \frac{3}{8x} - \frac{15}{128x^2} + \dots \right], & \hat{I}_1(x) &\simeq \frac{e^x}{2} \left[1 - \frac{3}{8x} - \frac{15}{128x^2} + \dots \right], \\ \hat{K}_2(x) &\simeq e^{-x} \left[1 + \frac{15}{8x} + \frac{105}{128x^2} + \dots \right], & \hat{I}_2(x) &\simeq \frac{e^x}{2} \left[1 - \frac{15}{8x} + \frac{105}{128x^2} + \dots \right], \end{aligned}$$

and their asymptotic behavior at small argument $x \ll 1$ is instead

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}_1(x) &\simeq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \dots \right] & \hat{I}_1(x) &\simeq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \dots \right], \\ \hat{K}_2(x) &\simeq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[2x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \dots \right], & \hat{I}_2(x) &\simeq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{8} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \dots \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Consider first the computation of the quantities (4.2). Rather than computing them directly as infinite sums over KK mode masses, we derive them from particular cases of the propagator $\Delta(p, y, y')$ for φ , which is given by the solution with Neumann boundary conditions at y equal to 0 and πR of the following differential equation:

$$\left(e^{-2ky} p^2 - \partial_y e^{-4ky} \partial_y \right) \Delta(p, y, y') = \delta(y - y') . \quad (4.6)$$

The solution of this equation is most easily found by switching to the conformal variable $z = e^{ky}/k$, in which the metric is given by eq. (1.3) and the positions of the two branes by $z_0 = 1/k$ and $z_1 = e^{k\pi R}/k$. Notice that in these coordinates, a rescaling $z \rightarrow z\lambda$ is equivalent to a shift $z_{0,1} \rightarrow \lambda z_{0,1}$ of both boundaries plus a Weyl rescaling $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow g_{\mu\nu}/\lambda^2$ of the metric along the 4D slices. Therefore, both $1/z_0$ and $1/z_1$ have the properties of conformal compensators, and by locality it is then natural to identify them at the superfield level with the superconformal compensators at the respective boundaries: $(kz_0)^{-2} \rightarrow \phi\phi^\dagger$ and $(kz_1)^{-2} \rightarrow \phi\phi^\dagger e^{-k(T+T^\dagger)}$. Defining also $u = \min(z, z')$ and $v = \max(z, z')$, the propagator is given by [49, 50]:

$$\Delta(p, u, v) = \frac{\left[\hat{I}_1(pz_0) \hat{K}_2(pu) + \hat{K}_1(pz_0) \hat{I}_2(pu) \right] \left[\hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_2(pv) + \hat{K}_1(pz_1) \hat{I}_2(pv) \right]}{2p (ku)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (kv)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left[\hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_1(pz_0) - \hat{K}_1(pz_1) \hat{I}_1(pz_0) \right]} . \quad (4.7)$$

The brane restrictions of the general propagator (4.7) defining eqs. (4.2) are then easily computed. The factors $e^{-\frac{3}{2}ky_{i,j}}$ that have been introduced cancel the factors $kz_{i,j}^{3/2}$ appearing in (4.7). Moreover, one of the factors in the numerator is always equal to 1 thanks to eq. (4.5). The results finally read

$$\Delta_{00}(p) = \frac{1}{2p} \frac{\hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_2(pz_0) + \hat{K}_1(pz_1) \hat{I}_2(pz_0)}{\hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_1(pz_0) - \hat{K}_1(pz_1) \hat{I}_1(pz_0)} , \quad (4.8)$$

$$\Delta_{11}(p) = \frac{1}{2p} \frac{\hat{I}_1(pz_0) \hat{K}_2(pz_1) + \hat{K}_1(pz_0) \hat{I}_2(pz_1)}{\hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_1(pz_0) - \hat{K}_1(pz_1) \hat{I}_1(pz_0)} , \quad (4.9)$$

$$\Delta_{01,10}(p) = \frac{1}{2p} \frac{1}{\hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_1(pz_0) - \hat{K}_1(pz_1) \hat{I}_1(pz_0)} . \quad (4.10)$$

Next, consider the formal determinant (4.3). Although this is not precisely a propagator, it is still a function of the spectrum and can be functionally related to the propagator in eq. (4.7). Indeed, the masses m_n are defined by the positions of the poles $p = im_n$ of (4.7). These are determined by the vanishing of the denominator, that is by the equation

$$F(im_n) = \hat{I}_1(im_n z_1) \hat{K}_1(im_n z_0) - \hat{K}_1(im_n z_1) \hat{I}_1(im_n z_0) = 0 . \quad (4.11)$$

The infinite product in eq. (4.3) is divergent. More precisely, it has the form of a constant divergent prefactor times a finite function of the momentum. In order to

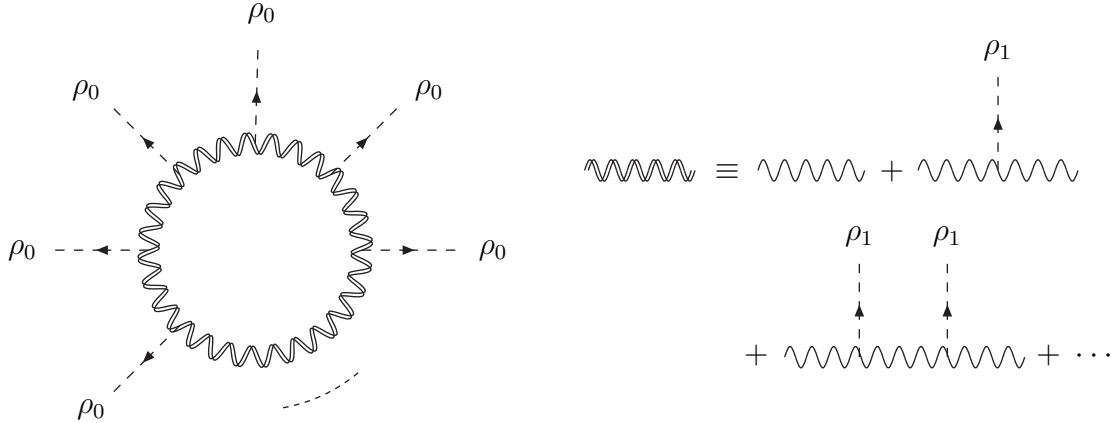


Figure 3: We sum diagrams with an arbitrary number of ρ_0 insertions using a dressed propagator that includes ρ_1 insertions.

compute the latter, we consider the quantity $\partial_p \ln Z(p) = \sum_n 2p/(p^2 + m_n^2)$. The infinite sum over the eigenvalues, which are defined by the transcendental equation (4.11), is now convergent and can be computed with standard techniques, exploiting the so-called Sommerfeld–Watson transform. The result is simply given by $\partial_p \ln F(p)$. This implies that $Z(p) = F(p)$, up to the already mentioned irrelevant infinite overall constant. Omitting the latter, we have therefore

$$Z(p) = \hat{I}_1(pz_1)\hat{K}_1(pz_0) - \hat{K}_1(pz_1)\hat{I}_1(pz_0) . \quad (4.12)$$

Now that we have the expression for the propagators in the absence of localized kinetic terms ($\rho_i = 0$), we can compute the full effective Kähler potential at 1-loop, including the ρ_i 's. To do so, we continue to Euclidean momentum and follow ref. [8]. In summary, we first calculate the sum of diagrams with an arbitrary number of insertions of one of the two localized kinetic terms, say ρ_0 , and the other one turned off. The result depends on the brane-to-brane propagator $\Delta_{00}(p)$. We then replace this propagator with a propagator dressed with an arbitrary number of insertions of the other kinetic term, that is ρ_1 (see fig 3). Finally, we also add the diagram with no insertion of localized kinetic terms at all, which is proportional to $\ln Z(p)$. Since we have already included a factor $(kz_i)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(kz_j)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ in the definition of Δ_{ij} compared to the standard propagator defined with a pure δ -function source and no induced metric factor, and the interaction localized at z_i in (4.1) involves a factor $(kz_i)^{-2}$, each factor ρ_i will come along with a factor kz_i . The result can be written in the following very simple form as a two by two determinant:

$$\Omega_{1\text{-loop}} = \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{p^2} \ln \left\{ Z(p) \det \left[\mathbf{1} - kp^2 \begin{pmatrix} \rho_0 z_0 \Delta_{00}(p) & \rho_0 z_0 \Delta_{01}(p) \\ \rho_1 z_1 \Delta_{10}(p) & \rho_1 z_1 \Delta_{11}(p) \end{pmatrix} \right] \right\} . \quad (4.13)$$

The momentum integral is divergent, and as expected the divergence corresponds to a renormalization of local operators. In order to disentangle the finite corrections

associated to non-local quantities that we want to compute from the divergent contributions corresponding to local terms, we must first classify the latter and then properly subtract them.

The expected general form of UV divergences can be deduced by inspecting eqs. (3.46) and (3.55), which define the general form of the tree-level effective action and therefore of the allowed local terms. Defining for convenience $t_{0,1} = 1/z_{0,1}^2$, which as mentioned above should be thought of in terms of the corresponding superfield compensators, this is given by

$$\Omega_{\text{UV}} = F_0(\Phi_0) t_0 + F_1(\Phi_1) t_1 . \quad (4.14)$$

These divergent terms can come from two different sources: the renormalization of the 5D Planck mass and the renormalization of the kinetic functions at the boundaries. On the other hand, covariance under the Weyl shift $t_{0,1} \rightarrow \lambda^{-1/2} t_{0,1}$ discussed above constrains the whole Kähler function to have the general form

$$\Omega = t_0 \omega(t_1/t_0) . \quad (4.15)$$

We have not displayed the dependence on the boundary matter fields, as that is not constrained by Weyl symmetry. By the structure of the UV divergences in eq. (4.14), it follows that the derivative quantity

$$t_0 \partial_{t_0} \partial_{t_1} \Omega = -\frac{t_1}{t_0} \omega''(t_1/t_0) \quad (4.16)$$

must be finite, since it annihilates eq. (4.14). So one way to proceed is to first calculate ω'' and then reconstruct the full ω by solving an ordinary second order differential equation. This solution is determined up to two integration constants associated to the general solution of the homogeneous equation $\omega'' = 0$: $\omega = F_0 + F_1 t_1/t_0$. These constants precisely parametrize, as they should, the UV divergences in eq. (4.14).

In what follows, however, we will not directly apply the above derivative method. We shall instead subtract from the loop integral which defines $\Omega_{1\text{-loop}}$ a suitable divergent integral with the properties that: 1) its functional dependence on $t_{0,1}$ is such that it is manifestly annihilated by the operator $\partial_{t_0} \partial_{t_1}$, 2) its subtraction makes the integral converge. The finite result obtained in this way is then guaranteed to contain all the finite calculable terms we are interested in. As we will explain in more details below, the functions defining the appropriate subtractions are obtained by simply replacing each propagator $\Delta_{ij}(p)$ with its asymptotic behaviors $\tilde{\Delta}_{ij}(p)$ for $p \rightarrow \infty$. Up to exponentially suppressed terms of order $e^{-2p(z_1 - z_0)}$, which are clearly

irrelevant, we find:

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{00}(p) = \frac{1}{2p} \frac{\hat{K}_2(pz_0)}{\hat{K}_1(pz_0)} \simeq \frac{1}{2p} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2pz_0} + \frac{3}{8(pz_0)^2} + \dots \right), \quad (4.17)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{11}(p) = \frac{1}{2p} \frac{\hat{I}_2(pz_1)}{\hat{I}_1(pz_1)} \simeq \frac{1}{2p} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2pz_1} + \frac{3}{8(pz_1)^2} + \dots \right), \quad (4.18)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{01,10}(p) = 0. \quad (4.19)$$

Similarly, for the quantity $Z(p)$, the appropriate subtraction that has to be done to isolate the finite contribution associated to non-local quantities is defined by the asymptotic behavior $\tilde{Z}(p)$ of this quantity for $p \rightarrow \infty$. In this limit, the second term in (4.12) is of order $e^{-2p(z_1-z_0)}$ with respect to the first, and can be neglected. Therefore, the quantity that controls the UV divergences in the Casimir energy is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z}(p) &= \hat{I}_1(pz_1) \hat{K}_1(pz_0) \\ &\simeq \frac{1}{2} e^{p(z_1-z_0)} \left[1 - \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{1}{pz_1} - \frac{1}{pz_0} \right) - \frac{15}{128} \left(\frac{1}{(pz_1)^2} - \frac{1}{(pz_0)^2} \right) + \dots \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

Notice that the contribution to the effective action related to Z is proportional to an integral of $\ln Z$. The divergent subtraction defined by (4.20) therefore splits as expected into the sum of two terms depending only on z_0 and z_1 .

The non-local corrections to the Kähler potential can now be computed by subtracting from eq. (4.13) the same expression but with Z and Δ_{ij} replaced by their asymptotic behaviors \tilde{Z} and $\tilde{\Delta}_{ij}$, that is the quantity

$$\Omega_{\text{div}} = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{p^2} \left[\ln \tilde{Z}(p) + \sum_i \ln \left(1 - kp^2 \rho_i z_i \tilde{\Delta}_{ii}(p) \right) \right]. \quad (4.21)$$

This formal expression, being the sum of terms that depend either on z_0 or on z_1 but not on both, vanishes under the action of $\partial_{t_0} \partial_{t_1}$, and is therefore an acceptable subtraction. Our final result is then given by

$$\Delta\Omega = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{p^2} \ln \frac{Z(p) \prod_i \left(1 - kz_i \rho_i p^2 \Delta_{ii}(p) \right) - \prod_i \left(kz_i \rho_i p^2 \Delta_{ii}(p) \right)}{\tilde{Z}(p) \prod_i \left(1 - kz_i \rho_i p^2 \tilde{\Delta}_{ii}(p) \right)}, \quad (4.22)$$

where, as already said:

$$\rho_i = \frac{\Phi_i^\dagger \Phi_i}{3M_5^3} - \frac{M_i^2}{M_5^3}. \quad (4.23)$$

This formula (4.22) is the main result of this paper. It generalizes the flat case result (6.32) of ref. [8] to the warped case and correctly reduces to the latter in the limit $k \ll 1/R$.⁹ Notice also that it is finite for any k , since untilded and tilded quantities differ by exponentially suppressed terms at large momentum.

⁹Indeed, in this limit the propagators Δ_{ij} and the spectral function Z correctly reproduce the

4.1 Structure of divergences

It is worth spending a few words on the structure of the UV divergences we have subtracted. Since (4.21) satisfies $\partial_{t_0}\partial_{t_1}\Omega_{\text{div}} = 0$, it must have the same form than (4.14), if properly (i.e. covariantly) regulated. It is instructive to see how this dependence comes about when working with a hard momentum cut-off. Let us first concentrate on the term proportional to $\ln \tilde{Z}$. Since $\tilde{Z}(p)$ is the product of a function of pz_0 times a function of pz_1 , one can split the subtraction in two pieces depending only on z_0 and z_1 , and change integration variables respectively to $v_0 = pz_0$ and $v_1 = pz_1$ in the two distinct contributions:

$$\Omega_{\text{div}}^{\text{sugra}} = \frac{1}{z_0^2} \int \frac{d^4 v_0}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{v_0^2} \ln \hat{K}_1(v_0) + \frac{1}{z_1^2} \int \frac{d^4 v_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{v_1^2} \ln \hat{I}_1(v_1). \quad (4.25)$$

These quantities have indeed the expected structure provided the cut-off's $\Lambda_0 L$ and $\Lambda_1 L$ of the v_0 and v_1 integrals do not depend on z_0 and z_1 . This has an obvious interpretation, related to the fact that the above two distinct contributions must be associated (after an integral over the fifth dimension) with divergences at the two distinct boundaries. The point is that the original momentum integration variable p is not the physical coordinate-invariant momentum. At each point in the bulk, the physical momentum is rather given by $p_{\text{phys}} = \sqrt{p_\mu p_\nu g^{\mu\nu}} = pz/L$, so that the variables v_0 and v_1 do indeed parametrize the appropriate physical virtual momentum at each boundary. Since a covariant cut-off procedure should bound the physical rather than the comoving momentum, it is indeed the cut-off for $v_{0,1}$ rather than for p that must be fixed and universal. It is easy to check that this is indeed what happens when the above integrals are regulated through the introduction of 5D Pauli–Villars fields of mass Λ : one finds $\Lambda_0 = \Lambda_1 = \Lambda$. By using the asymptotic expansion of \hat{K}_1 and \hat{I}_1 at large argument, we finally find that the divergent part has the form

$$\Omega_{\text{div}}^{\text{sugra}} = -3 \left(\frac{1}{z_0^2} - \frac{1}{z_1^2} \right) \left[\alpha(\Lambda L)^3 + \beta\Lambda L \right] - 3 \left(\frac{1}{z_0^2} + \frac{1}{z_1^2} \right) \gamma \ln \Lambda. \quad (4.26)$$

This expression is manifestly invariant, as it should, under the exchange of the two boundaries: $z_0 \rightarrow z_1$, $L \rightarrow -L$. Comparing with eq. (2.5) we see that the first part corresponds to a renormalization $\delta M_5^3 = \alpha\Lambda^3 + \beta\Lambda k^2$ of the 5D Planck mass, and the second part to a renormalization $\delta M_i^2 = \gamma k^2 \ln \Lambda$ of the boundary kinetic terms.

Consider next the two terms in the sum of the second term of eq. (4.21). Since $p\tilde{\Delta}_{ii}(p)$ is actually a function of pz_i only and not $pz_{i'}$, one can as before factorize flat expressions:

$$\lim_{kR \rightarrow 0} \Delta_{00,11} = \frac{1}{2p} \coth(\pi p R), \quad \lim_{kR \rightarrow 0} \Delta_{01,10} = \frac{1}{2p} \text{csch}(\pi p R), \quad \lim_{kR \rightarrow 0} Z = \sinh(\pi p R). \quad (4.24)$$

Similarly, the tilded quantities involved in the subtraction correctly reduce to the large volume limit of the above untilded expressions.

all the dependence on z_i from each integral be changing the momentum variables to $v_i = pz_i$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\text{div}}^{\text{mat}} &= \frac{1}{z_0^2} \int \frac{d^4 v_0}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{v_0^2} \ln \left[1 - \frac{k\rho_0 v_0}{2} \frac{\hat{K}_2(v_0)}{\hat{K}_1(v_0)} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{z_1^2} \int \frac{d^4 v_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-2}{v_1^2} \ln \left[1 - \frac{k\rho_1 v_1}{2} \frac{\hat{I}_2(v_1)}{\hat{I}_1(v_1)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

The same arguments as before concerning covariance and the appropriate cut-off's to be used apply. The result is again that the integral can be evaluated by using the asymptotic expression for large argument of the functions appearing in its integrand and the dimensionless cut-off ΛL for both variables v_i . Treating ρ_i as small quantities, we can also expand the logarithms. Proceeding in this way we finally find:

$$\Omega_{\text{div}}^{\text{mat}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_0^n}{z_0^2} \left[\alpha_n \Lambda^{n+2} L^2 + \dots \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_1^n}{z_1^2} \left[\alpha_n \Lambda^{n+2} L^2 + \dots \right]. \quad (4.28)$$

Comparing with eq. (2.5) we see that the n -th term corresponds to a correction to the 4D potentials Ω_i of the form $\delta\Omega_i = \alpha_n \Lambda^{n+2} (3M_5^3)^{-n} (-3M_i^2 + \Phi_i \Phi_i^\dagger)^n + \dots$, the dots representing less singular terms. This correction represents a renormalization of the quantities M_i^2 , the wave function multiplying the kinetic term $\Phi_i \Phi_i^\dagger$ of the matter fields and the coefficients of those higher-dimensional local interactions involving up to n powers of $\Phi_i \Phi_i^\dagger$.

4.2 General Results

Let us now come to a more explicit discussion of the results. Comparing eq. (4.22) with the general expression (2.9), it is possible to extract all the coefficients C_{n_0, n_1} . We will consider in more details the first coefficients with $n_{0,1} = 0, 1$, which control the vacuum energy and the scalar soft masses that are induced by supersymmetry breaking, as functions of the quantities

$$\alpha_i = \frac{M_i^2}{M_5^3},$$

which define the localized kinetic terms for the bulk fields. Taking suitable derivatives of (4.22) with respect to ρ_i and setting these to $-\alpha_i$, we find:

$$C_{0,0} = -2 \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} p^{-2} \left[\ln \mathbf{Z}(p) - \ln \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}(p) \right], \quad (4.29)$$

$$C_{1,0} = \frac{2}{3M_5^3} (kz_0) \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \left[\Delta_{00}(p) - \tilde{\Delta}_{00}(p) \right], \quad (4.30)$$

$$C_{0,1} = \frac{2}{3M_5^3} (kz_1) \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \left[\Delta_{11}(p) - \tilde{\Delta}_{11}(p) \right], \quad (4.31)$$

$$C_{1,1} = \frac{2}{9M_5^6} (kz_0)(kz_1) \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} p^2 \left[\Delta_{01}(p) \Delta_{10}(p) \right], \quad (4.32)$$

where Δ_{ij} are the brane-to-brane propagators in presence of localized kinetic terms α_i , and \mathbf{Z} is the α_i -dressed analog of Z :

$$\mathbf{Z} = Z \left[\left(1 + kz_0 \alpha_0 p^2 \Delta_{00} \right) \left(1 + kz_1 \alpha_1 p^2 \Delta_{11} \right) - kz_0 \alpha_0 kz_1 \alpha_1 p^4 \Delta_{01} \Delta_{10} \right], \quad (4.33)$$

$$\Delta_{00} = \frac{\Delta_{00} \left(1 + kz_1 \alpha_1 p^2 \Delta_{11} \right) - kz_1 \alpha_1 p^2 \Delta_{01} \Delta_{10}}{\left(1 + kz_0 \alpha_0 p^2 \Delta_{00} \right) \left(1 + kz_1 \alpha_1 p^2 \Delta_{11} \right) - kz_0 \alpha_0 kz_1 \alpha_1 p^4 \Delta_{01} \Delta_{10}}, \quad (4.34)$$

$$\Delta_{11} = \frac{\Delta_{11} \left(1 + kz_0 \alpha_0 p^2 \Delta_{00} \right) - kz_0 \alpha_0 p^2 \Delta_{01} \Delta_{10}}{\left(1 + kz_0 \alpha_0 p^2 \Delta_{00} \right) \left(1 + kz_1 \alpha_1 p^2 \Delta_{11} \right) - kz_0 \alpha_0 kz_1 \alpha_1 p^4 \Delta_{01} \Delta_{10}}, \quad (4.35)$$

$$\Delta_{01,10} = \frac{\Delta_{01,10}}{\left(1 + kz_0 \alpha_0 p^2 \Delta_{00} \right) \left(1 + kz_1 \alpha_1 p^2 \Delta_{11} \right) - kz_0 \alpha_0 kz_1 \alpha_1 p^4 \Delta_{01} \Delta_{10}}. \quad (4.36)$$

The subtractions $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{ij}$ are similarly defined out of \tilde{Z} and $\tilde{\Delta}_{ij}$.

4.3 Results in the absence of localized kinetic terms

In the simplest case of vanishing localized kinetic terms, that is $\alpha_i = 0$, the first four relevant terms in the correction to the effective Kähler potential are given by eqs. (4.29)–(4.32) with $\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow Z$ and $\Delta_{ij} \rightarrow \Delta_{ij}$, and similarly for the tilded quantities defining the subtractions.

In the limit of flat geometry, one recovers the known results for the coefficients of the four leading operators:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{0,0} &= \frac{c_f}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{(T + T^\dagger)^2}, & C_{1,0} &= \frac{c_f}{6\pi^2 M_5^3} \frac{1}{(T + T^\dagger)^3}, \\ C_{0,1} &= \frac{c_f}{6\pi^2 M_5^3} \frac{1}{(T + T^\dagger)^3}, & C_{1,1} &= \frac{c_f}{6\pi^2 M_5^6} \frac{1}{(T + T^\dagger)^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.37)$$

where $c_f = \zeta(3) \approx 1.202$. Let us mention that these results differ from the previous results of ref. [8, 9] by a factor of 2 mismatch in the definition of the 5D kinetic coefficient M_5^2 . Concerning ref. [8], we found that the source of the discrepancy is a wrongful normalization of the graviton propagator employed in that paper. Moreover, the argument we shall give in next section confirms in a simple and unambiguous way that the correct result is the one presented just above.

In the limit of very warped geometry the coefficients of the first four operators are instead:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{0,0} &= \frac{c_w k^2}{4\pi^2} e^{-2k(T+T^\dagger)}, & C_{1,0} &= \frac{c_w k^3}{12\pi^2 M_5^3} e^{-2k(T+T^\dagger)}, \\ C_{0,1} &= \frac{c_w k^3}{6\pi^2 M_5^3} e^{-2k(T+T^\dagger)}, & C_{1,1} &= \frac{c_w k^4}{18\pi^2 M_5^6} e^{-2k(T+T^\dagger)}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.38)$$

where

$$c_w = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty dx x^3 \frac{K_1(x)}{I_1(x)} = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx x^3}{I_1(x)^2} \approx 1.165. \quad (4.39)$$

4.4 Results in the presence of localized kinetic terms for the case of small and large warping

In the presence of localized kinetic terms, that is $\alpha_i \neq 0$, it is convenient to consider directly the full Kähler potential as a function $\rho_i = -\alpha_i + \Phi_i \Phi_i^\dagger / (3M_5^3)$.

In the flat case, the result simplifies to

$$\Delta\Omega = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{(T+T^\dagger)^2} f_f\left(\frac{\rho_0}{T+T^\dagger}, \frac{\rho_1}{T+T^\dagger}\right) \quad (4.40)$$

where

$$f_f(a_0, a_1) = - \int_0^\infty dx x \ln \left[1 - \frac{1+a_0 x/2}{1-a_0 x/2} \frac{1+a_1 x/2}{1-a_1 x/2} e^{-x} \right]. \quad (4.41)$$

Expanding this expression at leading order in the matter fields, one finds¹⁰

$$C_{n_0, n_1} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3^{n_0+n_1} \pi^2 M_5^{3n_0+3n_1}} \frac{1}{(T+T^\dagger)^{2+n_0+n_1}} f_f^{(n_0, n_1)}\left(\frac{-\alpha_0}{T+T^\dagger}, \frac{-\alpha_1}{T+T^\dagger}\right). \quad (4.42)$$

As already discussed in ref. [8], $C_{0,0}$ and $C_{0,1}$ become negative for large α_0 and small α_1 . Similarly $C_{1,0}$ and $C_{1,1}$ become negative for large α_1 and small α_0 .

In the limit of large warping, one finds:

$$\Delta\Omega = \frac{k^2}{4\pi^2} e^{-2k(T+T^\dagger)} f_w(k\rho_0, k\rho_1) \quad (4.43)$$

¹⁰We use the standard notation $f^{(n_0, n_1)}(a_0, a_1) = (\partial/\partial a_0)^{n_0} (\partial/\partial a_1)^{n_1} f(a_0, a_1)$.

where now

$$f_w(a_0, a_1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty dx x^3 \frac{K_1(x)}{I_1(x)} \frac{1}{1-a_0} \frac{1+a_1 x/2 K_2(x)/K_1(x)}{1-a_1 x/2 I_2(x)/I_1(x)}. \quad (4.44)$$

From this we deduce that

$$C_{n_0, n_1} = \frac{k^{2+n_0+n_1}}{4 \cdot 3^{n_0+n_1} \pi^2 M_5^{3n_0+3n_1}} e^{-2k(T+T^\dagger)} f_w^{(n_0, n_1)}(-\alpha_0 k, -\alpha_1 k). \quad (4.45)$$

None of the coefficients becomes negative for large α_0 and small α_1 , whereas $C_{0,0}$ and $C_{1,0}$ become negative for $\alpha_1 \sim 0.6/k$ and small α_0 . We again stress that there is an upper bound for α_1 , as for $\alpha_1 = 1/k$, the radion becomes a ghost. But luckily, $C_{1,0}$ changes sign before α_1 reaches this critical value.

Notice that the dimensionless parameters that control the effect of the localized kinetic terms depends on the warping. In the flat limit, they are given by $\alpha_i/(2\pi R)$, and their impact therefore significantly depends on the radius dynamics, whereas in the large warping limit they are given by $\alpha_i k$, and their impact is therefore not directly dependent of the radius.

5 A simplified computation

We present here an alternative technique which allows to rederive in an immediate way some of the results of the present paper and of refs. [7, 8, 9]. The basic remark is that the effects we are computing are dominated by relatively soft modes with 5D momentum of the order of the compactification scale. The softness of these modes does not allow them to distinguish between an infinitesimal shift in the position of a boundary, i.e. a small change of the radius, and the addition of infinitesimal boundary kinetic terms. The equivalence between these two effects¹¹ allows one to relate in a straightforward way the matter-independent term (Casimir energy) to the matter-dependent ones (radion and brane-to-brane mediation terms).

Let us see how this works in more detail. As it will become clear from the discussion, warping and spin play no role. Therefore we can focus first on the case of the scalar Lagrangian in eq. (4.1) in the flat limit $k \rightarrow 0$. Notice that $\rho_{0,1}$ have the dimension of a length, so that the case of infinitesimal kinetic terms should correspond to $\rho_{0,1} \ll \pi R$. Consider the equations of motion and boundary conditions in the vicinity of one of the two boundaries, say $y = 0$:

$$\varphi''(y) = -p^2 \varphi(y), \quad \varphi'(0) = \frac{\rho_0}{2} p^2 \varphi(0). \quad (5.1)$$

¹¹This equivalence is related to the analysis of ref. [51], which shows that a displacement of the branes can be accounted for by a renormalization group flow of the local operators that they support.

Now, for $p\rho_0 \ll 1$ the solution does not vary appreciably over the distance ρ_0 . Therefore we can safely write the value of φ' at the point $y = \rho_0/2$ by means of a Taylor expansion. By using both eqs. (5.1) we obtain then

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'\left(\frac{\rho_0}{2}\right) &= \varphi'(0) + \varphi''(0)\frac{\rho_0}{2} + \varphi'''(0)\frac{\rho_0^2}{8} + \dots \\ &= 0 + \mathcal{O}(\rho_0^2 p^2)\varphi'(0) + \mathcal{O}(\rho_0^3 p^4)\varphi(0) + \dots .\end{aligned}\tag{5.2}$$

This equation implies that up to terms of order $\rho_0^2 p^2$, the solutions are the same as those of an equivalent system with Neumann boundary condition $\varphi' = 0$ at a shifted boundary $y'_0 = \rho_0/2$. Consequently, at the same order in ρ_0 all the properties of the two systems, KK masses included, will be the same. The same remark applies, in a totally independent way, to the other boundary. Now, quantities like the Casimir energy are dominated by modes of momentum $p \sim 1/R$, so that the above equivalence works up to terms of order ρ_0^2/R^2 , ρ_1^2/R^2 .

This means that radion mediation $\mathcal{O}(\rho_0)$ and brane-to-brane mediation $\mathcal{O}(\rho_0\rho_1)$ effects can be read off by simply shifting the radius as $2\pi R \rightarrow 2\pi R - \rho_0 - \rho_1$ in the Casimir energy (or the Kähler function). In fact the shifted quantity $M^2 = M_5^3(2\pi R - \rho_0 - \rho_1)$ is nothing but the effective low energy Planck mass in the presence of boundary kinetic terms. Being a low energy quantity, M^2 manifestly realizes the equivalence between boundary kinetic terms and shift in R .

The argument we used above is very robust and quickly generalizes to other cases of interest. In particular, as the argument is based on a local expansion close to the boundary where the small kinetic term has been added, it still holds true whatever boundary condition is given at the other boundary. For instance, in the presence of a sizable kinetic term ρ_1 , turning on an infinitesimal ρ_0 is still equivalent to the shift $2\pi R \rightarrow 2\pi R - \rho_0$ in the full Casimir energy $V(R, \rho_1)$. Moreover the presence of curvature is clearly not affecting our basic argument as long as $\rho_{0,1}$ are smaller than the typical curvature length of the metric. Basically, curvature introduces an extra, but fixed, momentum scale in addition to the 4D momentum p of our previous argument. For the RS metric, we would have a double expansion in both $\rho_0 p$ and $\rho_0 k$. Without doing an explicit computation it is easy to deduce the equivalence relation between boundary kinetic terms and brane shift in the RS model. The point is that the effective 4D Planck mass

$$M^2 = M_5^3 k \left[\frac{1 - k\rho_0}{z_0^2} - \frac{1 + k\rho_1}{z_1^2} \right]\tag{5.3}$$

must be invariant. We conclude that, at linear order, switching on infinitesimal ρ_i 's is equivalent to shifting the positions z_i of the latter to

$$\begin{aligned}z'_0 &= z_0 e^{+k\rho_0/2} \simeq z_0 + k\rho_0 z_0/2 , \\ z'_1 &= z_1 e^{-k\rho_1/2} \simeq z_1 - k\rho_1 z_1/2 .\end{aligned}\tag{5.4}$$

5.1 Flat case

Let us consider now in more detail the implications of the above reasoning. In the flat case, without localized kinetic terms, the matter-independent effective Kähler potential is very simple to deduce (see also ref. [52]). The modes have Neumann boundary conditions at both branes and masses $m_n = n/R$. One then finds $\Delta\Omega \simeq c_f/(4\pi^2)(T + T^\dagger)^{-2}$, where $c_f = \text{Li}_3(1) = \zeta(3)$. Applying to this result the shift $T + T^\dagger \rightarrow T + T^\dagger - (\Phi_0^\dagger\Phi_0 + \Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1)/(3M_5^3)$ we find:

$$\Delta\Omega \simeq \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^2} \left[T + T^\dagger - \frac{\Phi_0^\dagger\Phi_0}{3M_5^3} - \frac{\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1}{3M_5^3} \right]^{-2}. \quad (5.5)$$

Expanding this expression to linear order in each brane term, we reproduce the coefficients (4.37) for the four leading operators.¹²

It is also illuminating to consider the limit in which one of the kinetic terms, say ρ_1 , becomes large with the visible sector located at $y = 0$. The condition at $y = \pi R$ reduces to a Dirichlet boundary condition, forcing all the wave functions of the non-zero modes to vanish there. The massive spectrum becomes $m_n = (n + 1/2)/R$, but with the zero mode mass obviously unaltered. The matter-independent term in the Kähler potential is then given by $\Delta\Omega \simeq c_f/(4\pi^2)(T + T^\dagger)^{-2}$, where now $c_f = \text{Re Li}_3(e^{i\pi}) = -3/4\zeta(3)$. Knowing this result, and applying again the shift, which now implies $T + T^\dagger \rightarrow T + T^\dagger - \Phi_0^\dagger\Phi_0/(3M_5^3)$, we can deduce that:

$$\Delta\Omega \simeq -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^2} \left[T + T^\dagger - \frac{\Phi_0^\dagger\Phi_0}{3M_5^3} \right]^{-2}. \quad (5.6)$$

When expanded, this again agrees with our result for the two leading operators. As remarked in ref. [8], the effect of the large localized kinetic term is to flip the sign of the coefficient of the operator controlling radion mediation, and to send the coefficient of the operator controlling the brane-to-brane mediation to zero.

Notice finally that ref. [8] also considered the case in which the radion T is stabilized precisely by the 1-loop Casimir energy in the presence of localized kinetic terms. By placing the visible sector on a brane where no other kinetic term contribution was present, it was then found, surprisingly, that the soft masses vanished exactly at the minimum of the radion potential. Our argument about the shift symmetry makes this result obvious. The scalar mass term is obtained by shifting $T + T^\dagger \rightarrow T + T^\dagger - \Phi_0^\dagger\Phi_0/(3M_5^3)$ in the radion Casimir energy $V(T + T^\dagger)$. The scalar mass is therefore proportional to V' , and vanishes at the minimum of the potential.

¹²We thank Adam Falkowski for pointing out this fact to us thus stimulating the discussion of this section.

5.2 Strongly warped case

To conclude we can consider the strongly warped case. In the absence of localized kinetic terms, the matter-independent term in the effective Kähler potential is known from refs. [53, 54] (see also [55, 56, 57]) and has the form $\Delta\Omega_{\text{eff}} \simeq c_w/(4\pi^2) z_0^2 z_1^{-4}$, where $c_w \simeq 1.165$. Applying the shift, we find

$$\Delta\Omega \simeq \frac{c_w k^2}{4\pi^2} \exp \left\{ -2k \left[T + T^\dagger - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\Phi_0^\dagger \Phi_0}{M_5^3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1}{M_5^3} \right] \right\}. \quad (5.7)$$

which, when expanded at linear order in $\Phi_0\Phi_0^\dagger$ and in $\Phi_1\Phi_1^\dagger$, reproduces our results (4.38) for $C_{1,0}$, $C_{0,1}$ and $C_{1,1}$.

In this case, no illuminating argument is available for the effect of a localized kinetic term. More precisely, in the not very interesting situation in which a kinetic term is located at the UV brane, its only effect is basically to increase the effective 4D Planck mass, and therefore all the radiative effects get simply suppressed when it becomes large, without any sign flip. In the more interesting situation in which a kinetic term is switched on at the IR brane, the impact on the radiative effects can instead be more interesting and significant, as we saw, but due to the fact that the latter is limited to stay below a finite critical value, there is no useful limit in which the problem simplifies. One has then to rely on the exact computation to understand its physical consequences.

6 Applications

We would now like to investigate the extent to which our result for the radion-mediated contribution to the scalar soft masses squared can help to cure the problem of tachyonic sleptons of anomaly mediation. In order to do that, we need to find a model in which the radius is stabilized, and supersymmetry is broken in such a way that radion mediation dominates over anomaly and brane-to-brane mediation. In this section, we study the effective description of such a model

By effective description, we mean that we do not fully specify the sector that breaks supersymmetry, but parametrize it through a Goldstone supermultiplet X with a linear superpotential. Similarly, the radion is stabilized by some unspecified 5D dynamics (see [29, 35, 41, 44, 58, 59] for specific examples) that we shall parametrize through an effective superpotential depending on the radion multiplet. Finally, in order to cancel the cosmological constant, we also need to add a constant superpotential and tune its coefficient. All these superpotentials admit microscopic realizations, for instance in terms of gaugino condensations, but we will not discuss them here in any detail. What is instead important for us is that in such a general situation, there are three important sources of supersymmetry breaking effects for

the visible sector matter and gauge fields, coming from the F terms of the compensator, the radion and the Goldstone chiral multiplets, respectively ϕ , T and X . These will induce contributions to the soft masses corresponding to anomaly, radion, and brane-to-brane mediation effects. The absence of tachyons requires, necessarily, that the radion contribution be positive and comparable or bigger than the other two. We shall discuss some examples in this section. On the other hand, the extent to which a model helps solving the supersymmetric flavor problem depends on the separation between the compactification scale and whatever other fundamental UV scale there is in the theory, for instance M_5 . The bigger this separation is, the more suppressed are higher order effects and in principle flavor-breaking corrections to soft masses. We will not give a full discussion of this problem in this paper as it will require a careful model by model analysis. We plan to come back on this issue in a forthcoming paper [60].

6.1 Flat case

In ref. [8], a model of the type discussed above was considered, along the lines of [41]. The radion was stabilized by gaugino condensation in the bulk and on the hidden brane, giving rise to the following low energy Kähler potential and superpotential:

$$\Omega = \left[-3M_5^3(T + T^\dagger) - 3M_1^2 + X^\dagger X Z (X X^\dagger / \Lambda_c^2) \right] \phi^\dagger \phi, \quad (6.1)$$

$$W = \left[\Lambda_a^3 e^{-n\Lambda_a T} + \Lambda_b^3 + \Lambda_c^2 X \right] \phi^3. \quad (6.2)$$

We are assuming for simplicity that the wave function Z stabilizes X at the origin $X = 0$ (see for example ref. [61]). We are also assuming that the hidden sector and the brane kinetic term M_1^2 are localized on the same brane. Minimizing the potential, it is found that the radius is stabilized, and we can tune Λ_c to cancel the cosmological constant. The order of magnitude of the different F -terms are found to be:

$$F_\phi \sim \frac{F_X}{M} \sim \frac{F_T}{T} (n\Lambda_a T). \quad (6.3)$$

The point here is that the radion-mediated contribution, the only one that can give positive mass squared, is suppressed compared to the two other contributions by a factor of $(n\Lambda_a T)^{-1}$, which is precisely the loop factor $\alpha_G \equiv g_5^2 / (16\pi^2 T)$ for the 5D gauge interactions at the compactification scale. Because of this extra suppression the “equality” between radion-mediated and anomaly-mediated contributions is obtained for

$$\alpha_G^2 \alpha_5 \sim \left(\frac{g}{4\pi} \right)^4 \sim a^2, \quad (6.4)$$

where $\alpha_5 = 1/(M_5 T)^3$ measures the loop expansion parameter for 5D gravity. This relation implies that the radius should be fairly small. Moreover, a second, necessary, requirement is that the radion contribution be positive and dominant with

respect to the brane-to-brane one. Adding a localized kinetic term on the hidden brane helps in two ways. It makes the radion-mediated contribution positive while suppressing brane-to-brane effects. Taking into account the extra $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_G^2)$ suppression of the radion contribution one finds by inspection of the explicit formulae that a positive mass is obtained for a pretty large brane kinetic term: $M_1^2/M_5^3 T \gtrsim 1/\alpha_G^2$. In the regime where the bulk gauge theory is perturbative at the compactification scale, the size of the 4D effective Planck scale is fully determined by the boundary, with the bulk playing the just role of a small perturbation. Although peculiar this is not the real problem of this model. The real problem is represented by eq. (6.4), which implies that the gauge and gravity expansion parameters are not so small. These parameters control higher order effects. For instance, it is natural to expect flavor violating four-derivative boundary gravitational interactions, suppressed by two extra powers of M_5 . These would give subleading $\mathcal{O}(1/(M_5 T)^2) \sim \alpha_5^{2/3}$ flavor-breaking corrections to the radion-mediated effect [8]. Similarly, one expects extra interactions between the boundary matter fields and the bulk gauge fields. At the visible brane, we expect flavor violating couplings of the type $Q_i Q_j^\dagger W_\alpha W^\alpha$, and similarly at the hidden brane we expect a coupling of the form $X X^\dagger W_\alpha W^\alpha$, suppressed by three powers of some high energy scale. In presence of these interactions, one-loop exchange of the bulk gauge fields would add to the Kähler potential a flavor-violating brane-to-brane term. If the relevant scale suppressing the couplings were the five-dimensional quantum gravity scale, then these effects would even be larger than the universal radion-mediated term. The presence of localized gauge kinetic terms for the gauge fields would help making this contribution smaller than the universal one, but only at the price of making the bulk gauge theory more strongly coupled. This fact makes this pathway to model building not very appealing, though it may be worth a more detailed analysis. Notice however that the difficulties arise from the extra suppression of the radion F -term in the specific model we are considering. This suppression follows directly from the no-scale structure of the Kähler potential (i.e., linearity in T) but depends also crucially on the specific mechanism of radion stabilization (the superpotential). Indeed, assuming a general $W(T)$ and the same Kähler potential, the stationarity conditions are easily seen to imply

$$\frac{F_T}{T} = F_\phi \frac{\partial_T W}{T \partial_T^2 W} . \quad (6.5)$$

Now, for a generic superpotential depending on powers of T , we would expect the right hand side to be of order F_ϕ . Indeed, this is what one finds for instance for $W = a + bT^{-n}$. However, for the purely exponential dependence of eq. (6.2) there comes an extra $1/T$ suppression in F_T/T with respect to the naively expected result. Notice that for $F_T/T \sim F_\phi$, α_G would drop out from eq. (6.4) and the expected flavor violation from gravity loops would scale like $\alpha_5^{2/3} \sim \alpha^{4/3}$, which is in the interesting range. It would be interesting to look for alternative models of radius stabilization where $F_T/T \sim F_\phi$ and we leave it for future work. In the meantime, we would like

to study some basic features of the warped case, which, as we shall see, opens a perhaps more promising direction of investigation.

6.2 Strongly warped case

In the warped case, the situation is similar, but the two possible choices for the locations of the visible and hidden sectors are no longer equivalent, and must be studied separately. Notice also that the radion, as parametrized by $\mu = k\phi e^{-kT}$, looks like a ordinary matter field with a canonical Kähler potential. This is not at all surprising in view of the holographic interpretation. Moreover, unlike in a flat geometry, a constant superpotential localized on the IR brane leads to a radion-dependent effective 4D superpotential.

We will consider the case where the visible sector is on the UV brane at z_0 and the hidden sector on the IR brane at z_1 , as in this case, localized kinetic terms can make the soft masses squared positive. If the visible sector is put on the IR brane, it is not possible to obtain positive corrections to the soft masses squared from the gravitational sector; therefore we do not study this case further.

Since the matter and gauge fields live on the UV brane, they have a canonically normalized kinetic term and they couple to the ordinary conformal compensator ϕ . The soft masses are then given by

$$m_{1/2} = a \frac{g^2}{(4\pi)^2} |F_\phi| , \quad (6.6)$$

$$m_0^2 = b \frac{g^4}{(4\pi)^4} |F_\phi|^2 - \frac{|\mu|^2}{3\pi^2 M_5^3 k} f_w^{(1,0)}(-\alpha_i k) |F_\mu|^2 - \frac{k^2 |\mu|^2}{36\pi^2 M_5^6} f_w^{(1,1)}(-\alpha_i k) |F_X|^2 . \quad (6.7)$$

Notice that we canonically normalized the Goldstone multiplet X , see eq. (6.8). The numerical coefficients a and b controlling the anomaly-mediated contributions depend on the quantum numbers of the corresponding particles. The function f_w was calculated in section 4 (c.f. eq. (4.45)) in the limit of large warping and is a function of the localized kinetic terms. As in the flat case, $f^{(1,0)}$ and $f^{(1,1)}$ are both positive for $\alpha_0 = 0$ and $\alpha_1 = 0$, but for $\alpha_0 = 0$ and $\alpha_1 k > 0.6$, the first becomes negative, whereas the second remains positive. We therefore have the same potentially interesting case as in the flat case for α_0 and $\alpha_1 k \sim 1$, although the brane-to-brane-mediated contribution, which stays negative, is a priori not suppressed with respect to the radion-mediated contribution, which can become positive.

We parametrize the effective Kähler potential and superpotential as follows:

$$\Omega = -3 \frac{M_5^3}{k^3} (k^2 \phi^\dagger \phi - \mu^\dagger \mu) - 3M_0^2 \phi^\dagger \phi - 3 \frac{M_1^2}{k^2} \mu^\dagger \mu + X^\dagger X , \quad (6.8)$$

$$W = \Lambda^{3-n} \phi^{3-n} \mu^n + \Lambda_0^3 \phi^3 + a \mu^3 + b X \mu^2 . \quad (6.9)$$

The superpotential terms can arise from both gaugino condensation [29] and tree

level dynamics, like in the supersymmetric version of the Goldberger-Wise mechanism [44, 58]. Compatibly with the AdS/CFT interpretation the first term can be interpreted as coming from a deformation by chiral operator of conformal dimension n . Then unitarity requires $n > 1$. In fact for the case in which this term arises from gaugino condensation [29] we have $n \sim 4\pi^2/(kg_5^2) \gg 1$. Low energy quantities depend on the localized kinetic terms through the combinations $M_\phi^2 = M_5^3/k + M_0^2$ and $M_\mu^2 = (M_5^3/k - M_1^2)$. The Planck mass is given by $M^2 = M_\phi^2 - M_\mu^2|\mu/k|^2$, or just $M^2 \simeq M_\phi^2$ for small μ . The extreme case where $\Lambda_0 = 0$ with $a \neq 0$, that is with a constant superpotential only in the hidden sector, was analyzed in ref. [29]. Taking an appropriate choice for the parameters Λ , a and b , there exists a solution with vanishing cosmological constant and small μ/k . However, we get in this case that $F_\phi \sim F_\mu/\mu \sim F_X/M$. This implies that the contribution from radion mediation is parametrically smaller than the one from brane-to-brane mediation by a factor $(\mu/k)^2$. Therefore this case cannot work in the limit of large warping that we want to consider. The opposite extreme case, where $\Lambda_0 \neq 0$ and $a = 0$, that is to say just a constant superpotential on the Plank brane, can be analyzed similarly. In this case, a solution with vanishing cosmological constant and small μ/k exists but only for $n < 1$. Thus we shall not consider this case further. A more interesting situation can be obtained by considering the more general regime in which a is non-zero and Λ_0 is small enough to be negligible in the radius stabilization dynamics (which is then entirely controlled by the positive matter terms associated to μ and X) This assumption is consistent with the possibility to tune Λ_0 to cancel the cosmological constant: this is the same remark usually made in models where supersymmetry is dynamically broken at low energy. In such a situation, we can find a solution with vanishing cosmological constant and small μ/k by tuning Λ_0^3 and by choosing $(\Lambda/k)^{3-n} \gg a$ for $n > 3$ or $(\Lambda/k)^{3-n} \ll a$ for $n < 3$. Defining for convenience the parameter

$$\rho = \left| \frac{b M_\mu}{ka} \right|, \quad (6.10)$$

we find that the cancellation of the cosmological constant requires

$$|1 - f(\rho)|^2 + \frac{\rho^2}{3} = \frac{(\Lambda_0/k)^6}{a^2} \left(\frac{M_\mu}{M} \right)^2 (\mu/k)^{-4}, \quad (6.11)$$

where

$$f(\rho) = 1 + \frac{n-3}{2(n-1)} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{8(n-1)}{3(n-3)^2} \rho^2} - 1 \right). \quad (6.12)$$

Minimization of the potential yields the following results for μ and the different

F -terms:

$$\mu \simeq \left(-\frac{3}{n} a f(\rho) \right)^{\frac{1}{n-3}} \Lambda, \quad (6.13)$$

$$|F_\phi| \simeq \frac{\Lambda_0^3}{M^2}, \quad (6.14)$$

$$|F_\mu| \simeq \frac{M}{M_\mu} \frac{|1 - f(\rho)|}{\sqrt{(1 - f(\rho))^2 + \rho^2/3}} \frac{\Lambda_0^3}{M^2} k, \quad (6.15)$$

$$|F_X| \simeq \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{(1 - f(\rho))^2 + \rho^2/3}} \frac{|\Lambda_0|^3}{M}. \quad (6.16)$$

The value of the parameter ρ can be arbitrarily chosen between the minimal value 0 and the maximal value $\sqrt{3/8} \sqrt{(n-3)^2/(n-1)}$. Taking ρ and $f(\rho)$ of order one, we get $F_\phi \sim F_\mu/k \sim F_X/M$. This implies that the contribution to m_0^2 in eq. (6.7) from radion and brane-to-brane mediations have the same magnitude and can compete with the contribution from anomaly mediation if $\mu/M \sim g^2/(4\pi)^2$. Note that the localized kinetic term helps in making the radion-mediated contribution dominant compared to the brane-to-brane-mediated one, as we need to take $M_\mu < M$ in order to make it positive. More precisely, in order to significantly suppress the latter with respect to the former, one has to go to the regime in which the localized kinetic term gets close to its critical value. This is the analogue of a large localized kinetic term in the flat case. However, it is important to emphasize that in the flat case the suppression comes from the coefficients of the radiatively induced operators, whereas in the strongly warped case it comes from the scaling of the F -terms.

A more detailed study is needed to determine whether or not the scenario outlined here can be embedded in a fully viable model. In order to do so we would have to choose a specific mechanism to generate the bulk superpotential (for instance by adding Golberger–Wise hypermultiplets in the bulk) and then check that the new sources of soft terms that are generated in the specific model do not spoil the solution to the supersymmetric flavor problem. What we have just proven is the absence of obstructions to obtain positive masses from gravitational loops plus anomaly mediation while having soft terms that scale like

$$m_0 \sim m_{1/2} \sim \left(\frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \right) m_{3/2}, \quad (6.17)$$

$$m_{\text{radion}} \sim (\mu/k)^{-1} m_{3/2}. \quad (6.18)$$

Overall, this scenario seems more promising than the one presented in flat case, as we do not have the extra suppression of the radion-mediated contribution.

7 Summary and conclusions

Anomaly mediation is very attractive as it is very model-independent and predictive, and solves the supersymmetric flavor problem. However, it predicts tachyonic sleptons, and therefore other contributions to the slepton soft masses are needed. In the context of sequestered models where the supersymmetry breaking sector and the SM sector are spatially separated in an extra-dimension, gravity loops can potentially provide such additional contributions. The transmission of supersymmetry breaking through these gravity loops is finite and calculable, because of its non-local nature. Moreover, and for the same reason, it does not suffer from the flavor problem of the usual 4D gravity mediation of supersymmetry breaking. Recently, the contribution of gravitational loops to brane to brane and radion-mediated soft masses was computed in the case of a flat extra-dimension [8, 9]. The result was partly disappointing as the contributions to the scalars soft masses squared were found to be negative in most cases. Fortunately, in ref. [8] it was found that the presence of a sizable localized gravitational kinetic term at the hidden brane induces a positive contribution to the soft masses squared.

Inspired by this result, in this paper we have calculated the effective Kähler potential in warped sequestered models. We used a superfield technique to perform our calculation. More precisely, we wrote the linearized bulk supergravity Lagrangian in term of $N = 1$ superfields. Couplings between brane and bulk fields are then easily written down using the known $N = 1$ supergravity couplings. We then performed a one loop supergraph calculation to find the effective Kähler potential valid in the presence of arbitrary localized kinetic terms for the supergravity fields. This calculation has the same flavor as the calculation of the Coleman-Weinberg potential and the result is given by

$$\Delta\Omega_{1\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \sum_n \frac{-4}{p^2} \ln(p^2 + \bar{m}_n^2), \quad (7.1)$$

where \bar{m}_n are the masses of the KK gravitons in RS1, with arbitrary kinetic terms on both branes.

In general, we find that in the absence of localized kinetic terms for the supergravity multiplet, the gravitational contributions to the soft masses squared are negative, thus worsening the tachyonic slepton problem of anomaly mediation. In the limit of large warping, they go to zero, consistently with the fact that in this limit the theory becomes conformal. However, we find that adding a localized kinetic term on the IR brane can make the radion contribution to the soft masses positive.

We emphasize that our formula is of a general nature. In particular, its generalization to higher co-dimensions should be easy to explore. This would only require the knowledge of the KK spectrum of the $J = 2$ modes as a function of the moduli of

the higher dimensional space in question, which is a relatively easy task. Also, the embedding of these moduli into superfields should be known, which should again be easy, if the low energy description of the model is known. We leave the exploration of this generalization for future work.

We also presented a simple way of understanding the form of the matter-dependent terms in the effective Kähler potential (radion and brane-to-brane contributions) as a function of the matter-independent one. The relevant observation is that for the low lying modes, that dominate our calculation, a shift in the position of the brane is equivalent to adding a localized kinetic term on the brane. Therefore, the radion-to-brane and brane-to-brane operators can be obtained from the matter independent effective Kähler potential by taking derivatives of the latter with respect to the radion.

Finally, we presented the effective description of a model where the radius is stabilized, and supersymmetry is broken in such a way that parametrically, the radion-mediated contribution to the soft masses squared can compete with the anomaly-mediated and brane-to-brane contributions, in a region of parameter space where the effective field theory description is valid. In such a model, phenomenologically viable supersymmetry breaking soft masses could arise from flavor universal and purely gravitational quantum effects.

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A Component Lagrangian

In this appendix, we describe the component form of the superfield Lagrangian (3.38). Apart from the terms involving the prepotential $P_{\mathcal{T}}$ for the radion, the calculation is very similar to the one done in ref. [36], and we therefore refer the reader to that paper for more details. The first step is to choose a convenient Wess–Zumino gauge as in ref. [36], in which the bosonic components of the superfields are

given by the following expressions:

$$\begin{aligned}
V_n &= -\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}\tilde{h}_{mn} + \theta^2\bar{\theta}^2d_n, \\
\Psi_\alpha &= \theta^\beta u_{\beta\alpha} + \frac{i}{2}\bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}v_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} + \bar{\theta}^2\theta^\beta\left(w_{\beta\alpha} + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_{\beta\dot{\beta}}^n\partial_n v_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}\right) + \theta^2\bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}\left(y_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} + \frac{i}{2}\bar{\sigma}^{n\dot{\alpha}\beta}\partial_n u_{\beta\alpha}\right), \\
P_\Sigma &= -\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}\tau_m^\Sigma + \theta^2\bar{\theta}^2D_\Sigma, \\
\Sigma &= \theta^2\left(D_\Sigma - \frac{i}{2}\partial_m\tau_m^\Sigma\right), \\
P_T &= \rho_T + \theta^2\bar{t} + \bar{\theta}^2t - \theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}\tau_m^T + \theta^2\bar{\theta}^2\left(D_T - \frac{1}{4}\square\rho_T\right), \\
T &= t + \theta^2\left(D_T - \frac{i}{2}\partial_m\tau_m^T\right) + i\theta\sigma^m\bar{\theta}\partial_m t + \frac{1}{4}\theta^2\bar{\theta}^2\square t.
\end{aligned}$$

In components this give:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L} = e^{-2\sigma} &\left\{ \frac{1}{2}(\partial^n\tilde{h}_{nm})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\partial^n\tilde{h}_{mn})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\partial_p\tilde{h}_{mn})^2 + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{h}\partial_m\partial_n\tilde{h}_{mn} \right. \\
&+ \frac{1}{6}(\partial_m\tilde{h})^2 - \frac{1}{6}(\epsilon^{mnpq}\partial_p\tilde{h}_{mn})^2 + \frac{4}{3}d_n^2 + \frac{2}{3}\epsilon^{mnpq}\partial_p\tilde{h}_{mn}d_q \\
&+ \frac{1}{4}\left(\sigma_{\beta\dot{\alpha}}^n w^\beta{}_\alpha + \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}\bar{w}_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\beta}} + \text{Re}\partial_n v_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} - e^{-\sigma}\partial_y\tilde{h}_{n\alpha\dot{\alpha}}\right)^2 \\
&+ \frac{1}{2}\text{Im}v_n\square\text{Im}v^n + 2e^{-\sigma}\text{Im}v_n\partial_y d^n + \frac{i}{2}\text{Im}v^{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}\partial_{\beta\dot{\alpha}}w^\beta{}_\alpha - \frac{i}{2}\text{Im}v^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha}\partial_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}\bar{w}_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\beta}} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2}|w^\alpha{}_\alpha + \partial_n v_n - 3e^{-\sigma}\sigma't|^2 + \text{Re}t\partial_m\partial_n\tilde{h}_{mn} + 2|y_n|^2 \\
&- 2\left[\text{Re}y_n + \frac{i}{4}\bar{\sigma}^{n\dot{\alpha}\beta}\left(\partial_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}u^\alpha{}_\beta - \partial_{\beta\dot{\beta}}\bar{u}_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\beta}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}e^{-\sigma}\left(\partial_y\tau_m^\Sigma + 3\sigma'\tau_m^T\right)\right]^2 \\
&- \frac{3}{2}e^{-\sigma}\sigma'\rho_T\left[2\partial_p\text{Im}y_p - e^{-\sigma}\left(\partial_y D_\Sigma + 3\sigma'\left(D_T - \frac{1}{4}\square\rho_T\right)\right)\right] \\
&\left. - D_T D_\Sigma - \frac{1}{4}\partial_m\tau_m^T\partial_m\tau_m^\Sigma - \frac{1}{3}D_\Sigma^2 - \frac{1}{12}(\partial_m\tau_m^\Sigma)^2\right\}. \tag{A.1}
\end{aligned}$$

There are two independent sectors: one containing h, t, v, w and d , and one containing $D_\Sigma, D_T, \tau_m^\Sigma, \tau_m^T, y_n, u_{\alpha\beta}$. In the former, h, t and v are physical fields, whereas w and d are auxiliary and must be integrated out. In the latter, none of the fields propagates. After eliminating all the auxiliary and non-propagating fields, one finally finds the following Lagrangian:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L} = M_5^3 e^{-2\sigma} &\left\{ (\partial^n h_{nm})^2 + h\partial_n\partial_m h_{nm} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_m h)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\partial_p h_{mn})^2 \right. \\
&+ \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\sigma}\left[(\partial_y h)^2 - (\partial_y h_{mn})^2\right] - \frac{1}{2}(\partial_n h_{my} - \partial_m h_{ny})^2 \\
&+ 2e^{-\sigma}\partial_m h_{ny}\partial_y h^{mn} - 2e^{-\sigma}\partial^n h_{ny}\partial_y h + h_{yy}\partial^m\partial^n h_{mn} - h_{yy}\square h \\
&+ 6e^{-2\sigma}\sigma'^2 h_{yy}^2 - 6e^{-\sigma}h_{yy}\partial_n h_{ny} + 3e^{-2\sigma}\sigma'h_{yy}\partial_y h \\
&\left. - \frac{1}{4}e^{2\sigma}(\partial_n B_m - \partial_m B_n)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\partial_m B_y - \partial_y B_m)^2\right\}, \tag{A.2}
\end{aligned}$$

where we have defined:

$$h_{mn} = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{h}_{mn} + \tilde{h}_{nm}) - \frac{1}{3}\eta_{mn}\tilde{h}, \quad h_{my} = \frac{1}{2}\text{Re } v_m, \quad h_{yy} = \text{Re } t; \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$B_m = e^{-\sigma}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\text{Im } v_m, \quad B_y = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\text{Im } t. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

This Lagrangian matches the expansion of the full RS1 Lagrangian to quadratic order in the fluctuations, provided these are parametrized in the following way:

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\sigma}(\eta_{mn} + h_{mn})dx^m dx^n + 2e^{-\sigma}h_{my}dx^m dy + (1 + h_{55})dy^2 \quad (\text{A.5})$$

In fact, a better parametrization of the fluctuations, that makes the zero mode manifest, is defined by:

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\sigma(1+T)}(\eta_{mn} + h_{mn})dx^m dx^n + 2e^{-\sigma}h_{my}dx^m dy + (1 + T)^2 dy^2 \quad (\text{A.6})$$

It can be checked that $T = \bar{T}(x)$ and $h_{mn} = \bar{h}_{mn}(x)$ are zero modes. This fact can be seen in our quadratic Lagrangian by replacing h_{mn} by $\bar{h}_{mn}(x) - \sigma\bar{h}_{yy}(x)$, h_{yy} by $\bar{h}_{yy}(x)$, B_y by $\bar{B}_y(x)$, setting the odd field h_{my} and B_m to zero, and integrating over y . We get in this way:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = M_5^3 \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{-2k\pi R}}{k} \left[(\partial^n \bar{h}_{nm})^2 + \bar{h} \partial^m \partial^n \bar{h}_{mn} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_m \bar{h})^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_p \bar{h}_{mn})^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_m \bar{B}_y)^2 \right] \right. \\ \left. + \pi R e^{-2k\pi R} \left[(\partial^n \partial^m \bar{h}_{mn} - \square \bar{h}) \bar{h}_{yy} + 3k\pi R \bar{h}_{yy} \square \bar{h}_{yy} \right] \right\}. \quad (\text{A.7}) \end{aligned}$$

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