

29th Mini-workshop on the frontier of LHC
2024-12-15 @福州

Baryogenesis via symmetry non-restoration

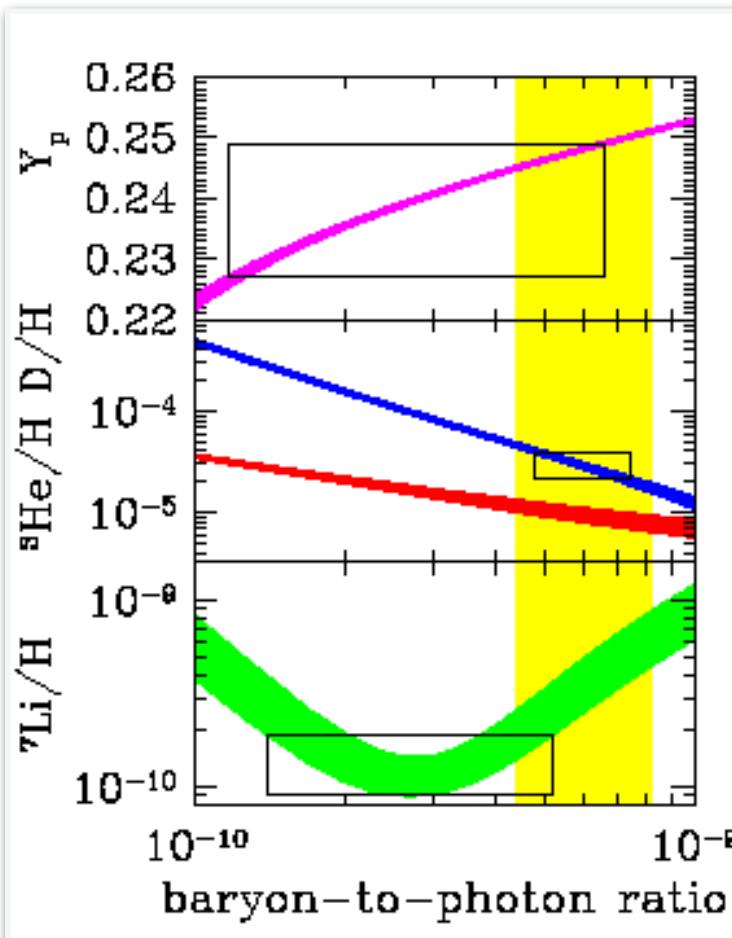
晁伟

北京师范大学物理与天文学院

New physics—The Baryon asymmetry

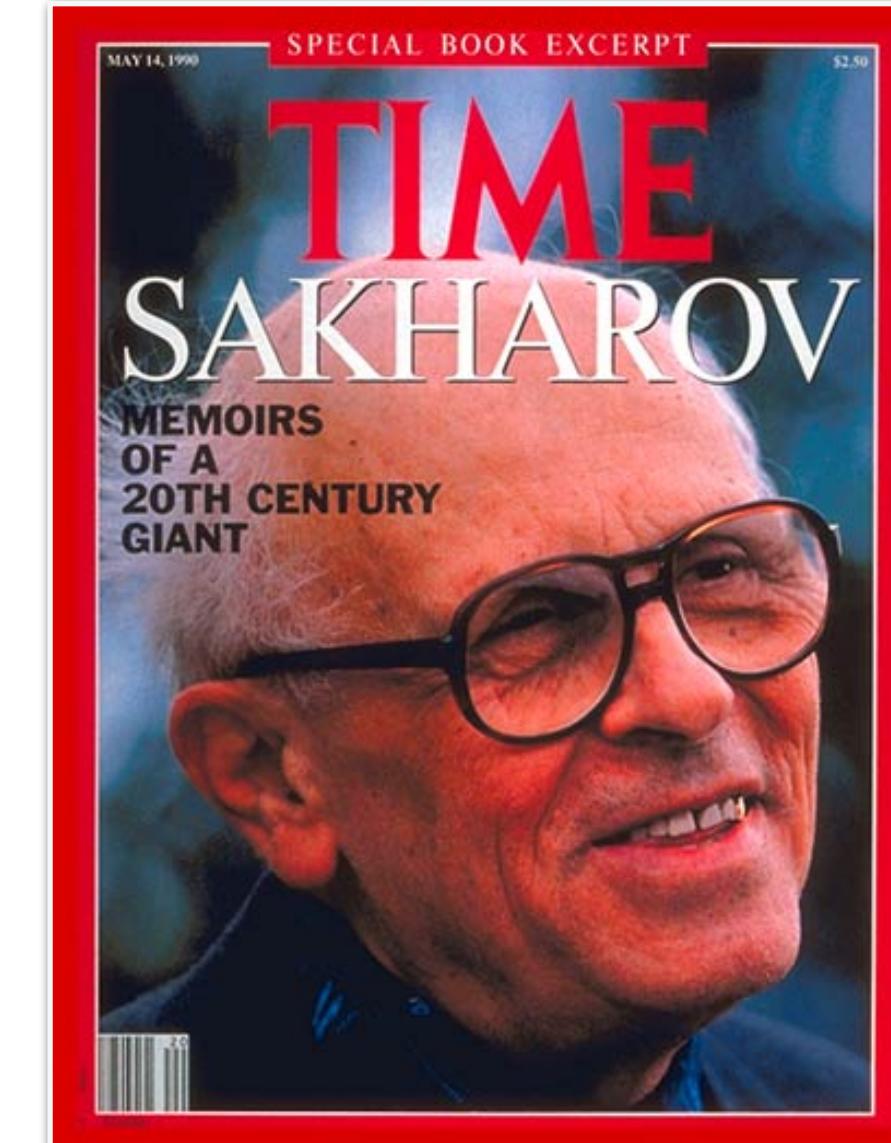
Matter-antimatter asymmetry

- * 没有观测到反物质星系，否则光学望远镜会观测到星系湮灭的射线
- * 元素的原初丰度以及CMB功率谱的形状都依赖于重子数与光子数之比

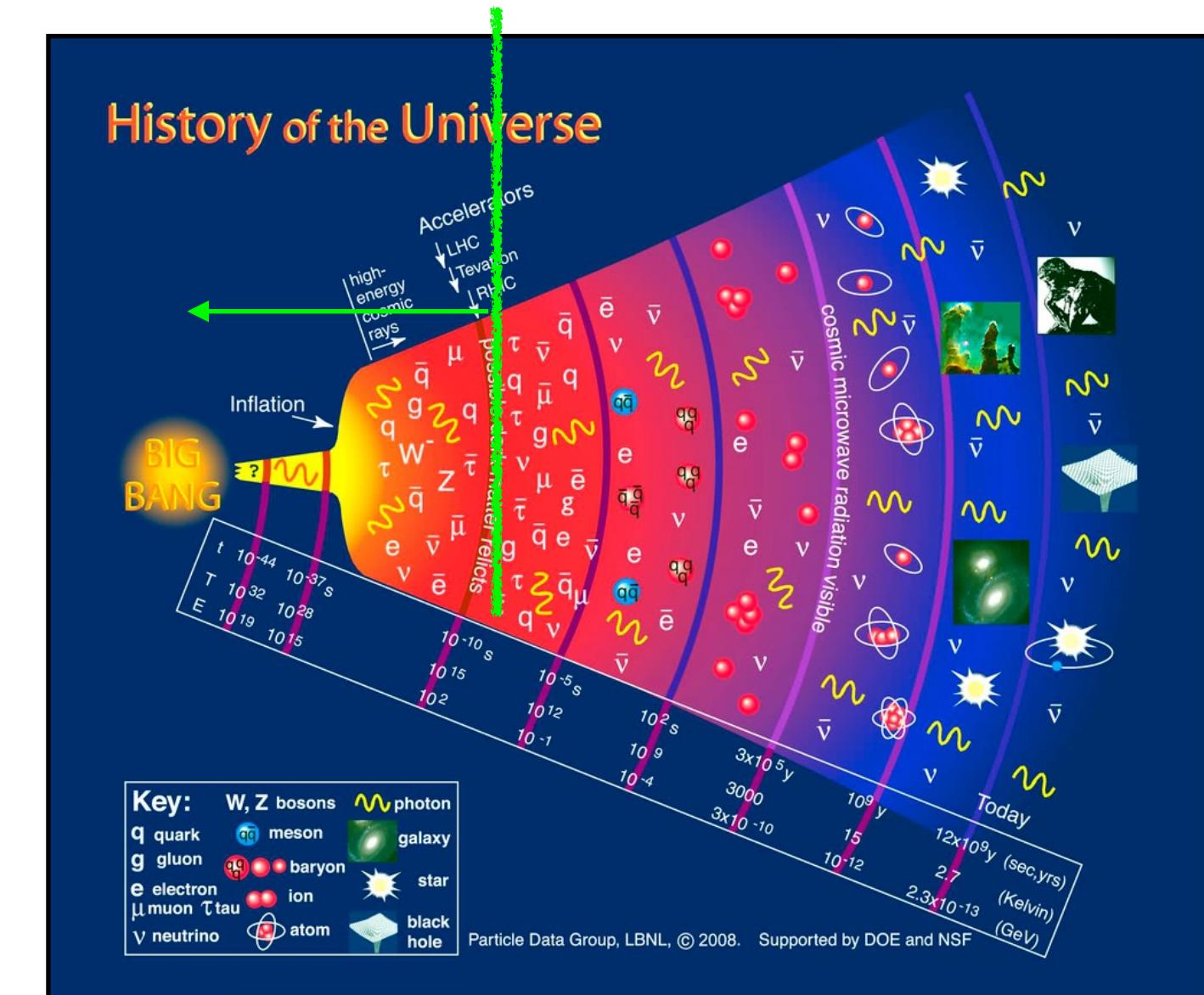


Baryon asymmetry: $Y_B = \frac{\rho_B}{s} = (8.59 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-11}$ Planck

Baryogenesis



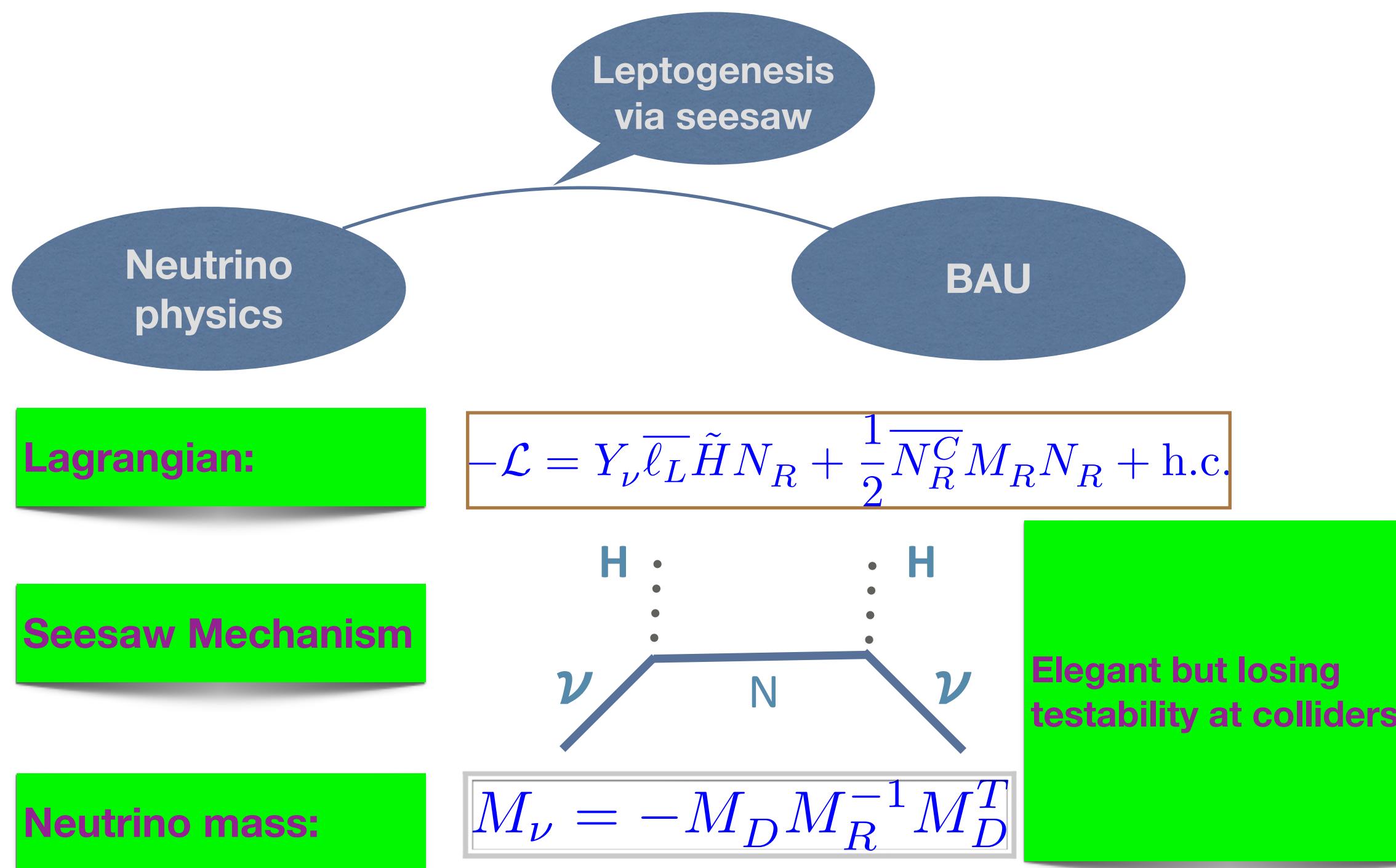
- ★ Baryon number violating
- ★ C&CP violation
- ★ Departure from equilibrium



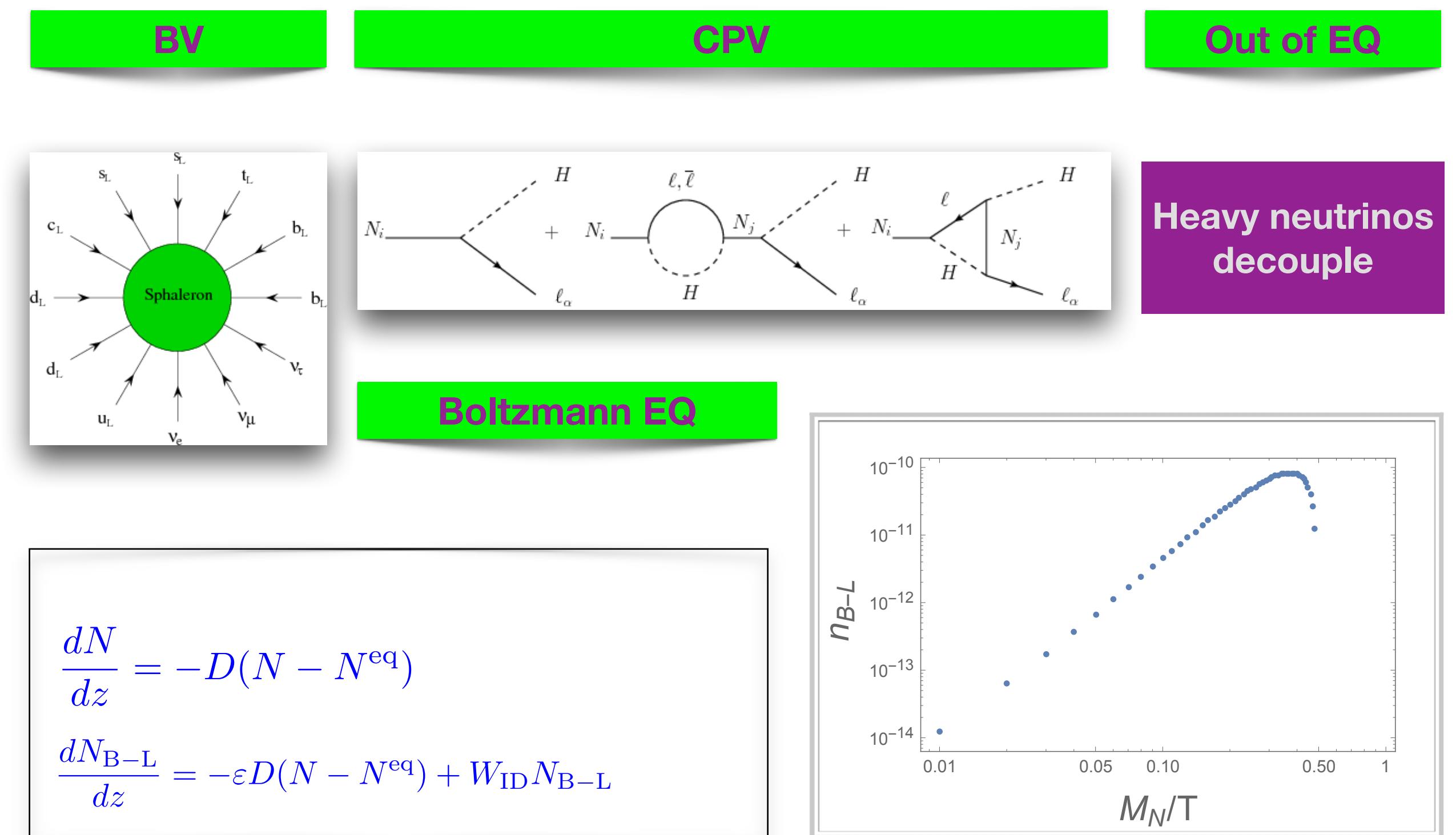
- Leptogenesis
- Electroweak Baryogenesis
- GUT Baryogenesis
- Afleck-Dine Baryogenesis
- Post-sphaleron baryogenesis

History and development: Leptogenesis

轻子数破坏与 Leptogenesis (type-I seesaw case)

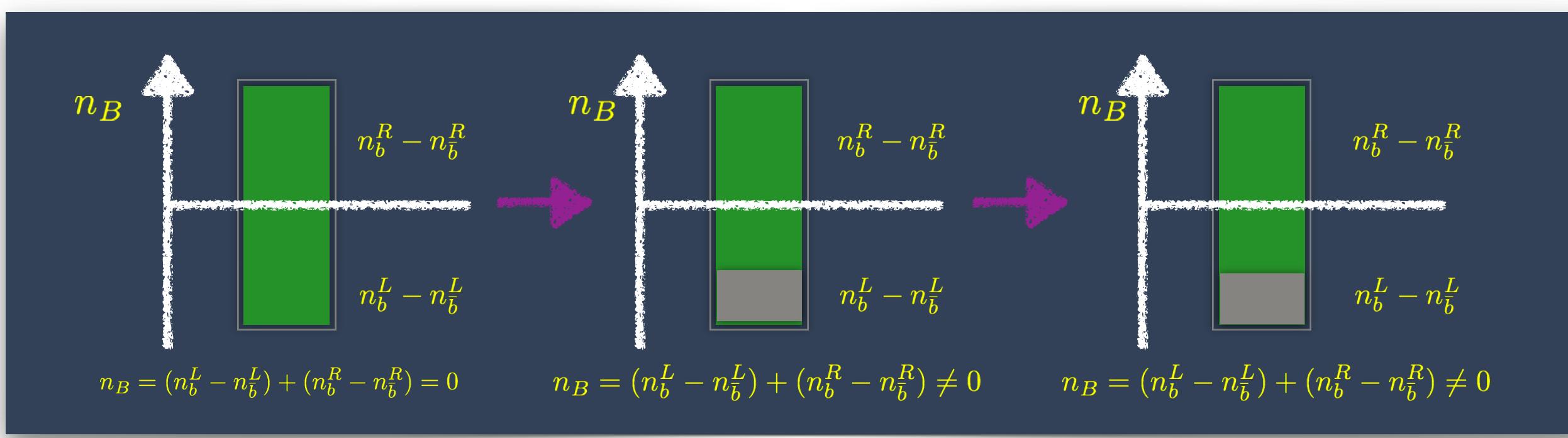
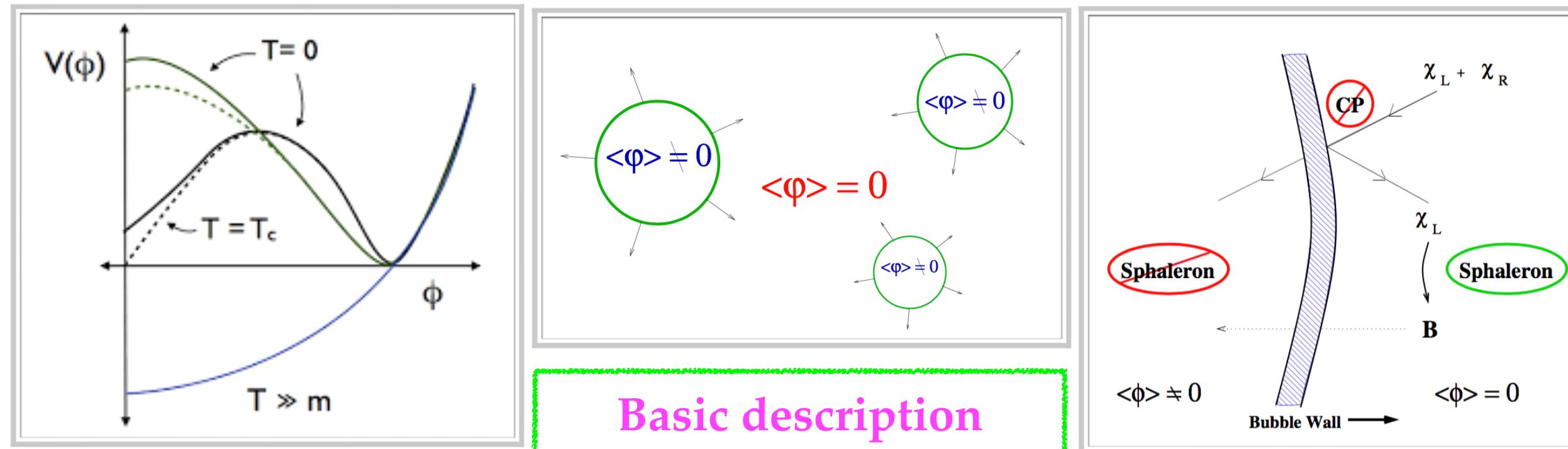


物理图像



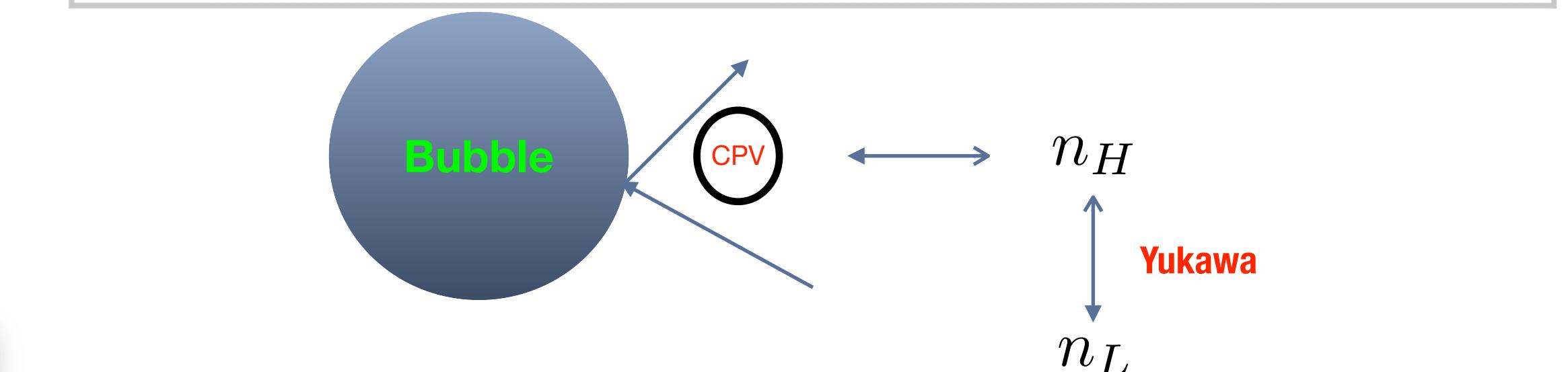
History and development: EW Baryogenesis

EWBG



輸运方程

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot j(x) = - \int d^3z \int_{-\infty}^{x_0} dz^0 \text{Tr}[\Sigma^>(x, z)S^<(z, x) - S^>(x, z)\Sigma^<(z, x)] \\ + S^<(x, z)\Sigma^>(z, x) - \Sigma^<(x, z)S^>(z, x)]$$



$$\partial_\mu \psi_\mu = +\Gamma_\psi^+ \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} + \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) + \Gamma_\psi^- \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} - \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) + \left(\sum_i \Gamma_{y_i} \right) \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} - \frac{H}{k_H} - \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) + S_{\text{CP}}^\psi$$

$$\partial_\mu \chi_\mu = -\Gamma_\psi^+ \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} + \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) - \Gamma_\psi^- \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} - \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) - \left(\sum_i \Gamma_{y_i} \right) \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} - \frac{H}{k_H} - \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) - S_{\text{CP}}^\psi$$

$$\partial_\mu H_\mu = \Gamma_{Y_t} \left(\frac{T}{k_T} - \frac{H}{k_H} - \frac{Q}{k_Q} \right) + \left(\sum_i \Gamma_{y_i} \right) \left(\frac{\chi}{k_\chi} - \frac{H}{k_H} - \frac{\psi}{k_\psi} \right) - \Gamma_h \frac{H}{k_H},$$

History and development: Afleck-Dine

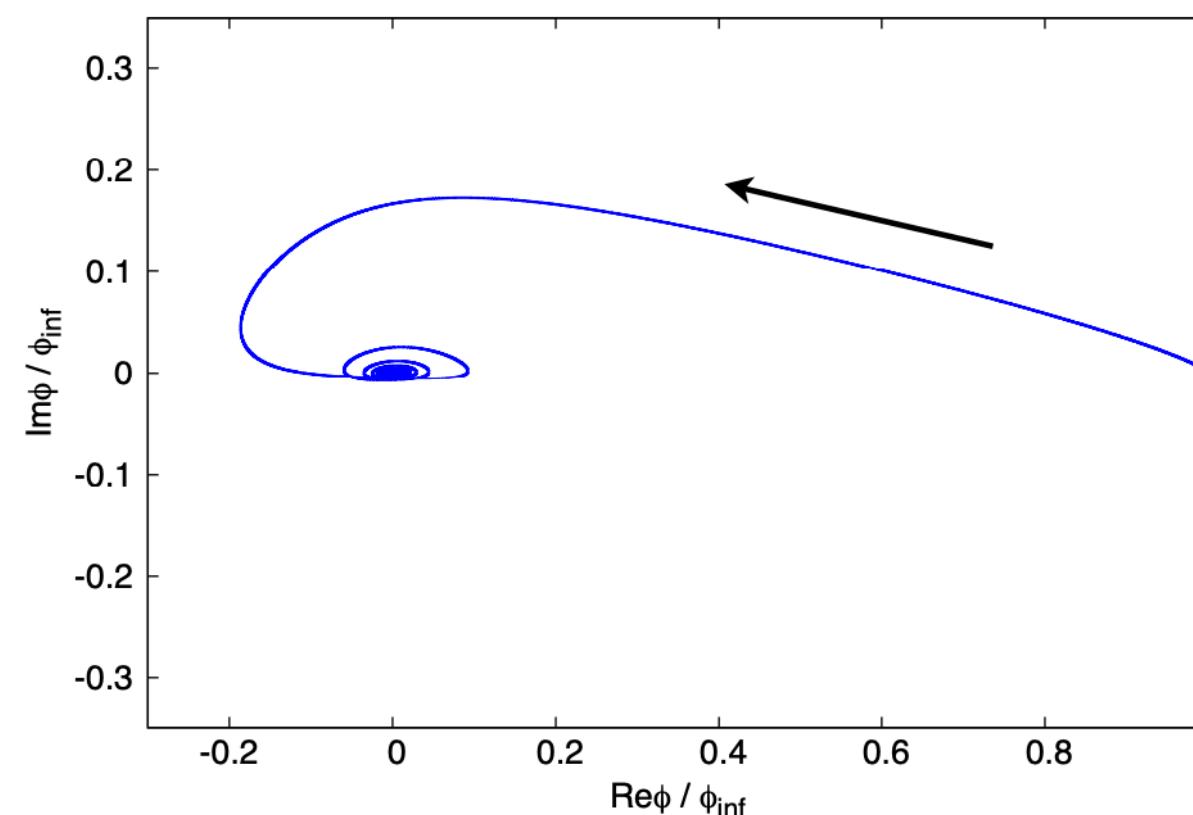
Afleck-Dine Mechanism

Scalars carrying
non-zero U(1)
charges

Flat directions
(AD fields)

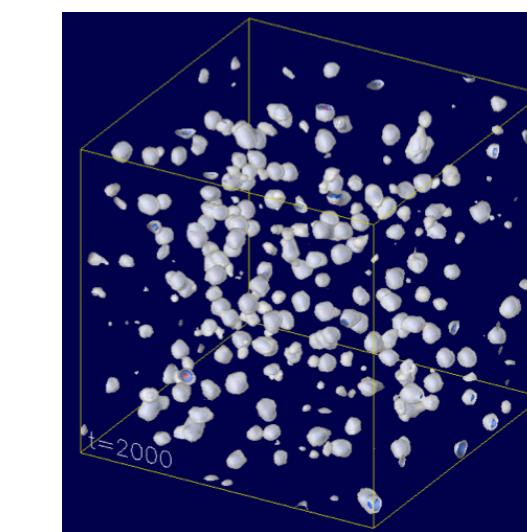
Lifting the potential
via B/L violation
operators

$$V = (m^2 - cH^2) |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4 + \left(\frac{\phi^n}{M^{n-4}} + \text{h.c.} \right)$$



$$\dot{n}_{B,L} + 3Hn_{B,L} = 2\beta \text{Im} \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \phi \right]$$

Q-ball formation (Non-topological soliton in scalar field theory)



Oscillation of AD field

Q-ball formation

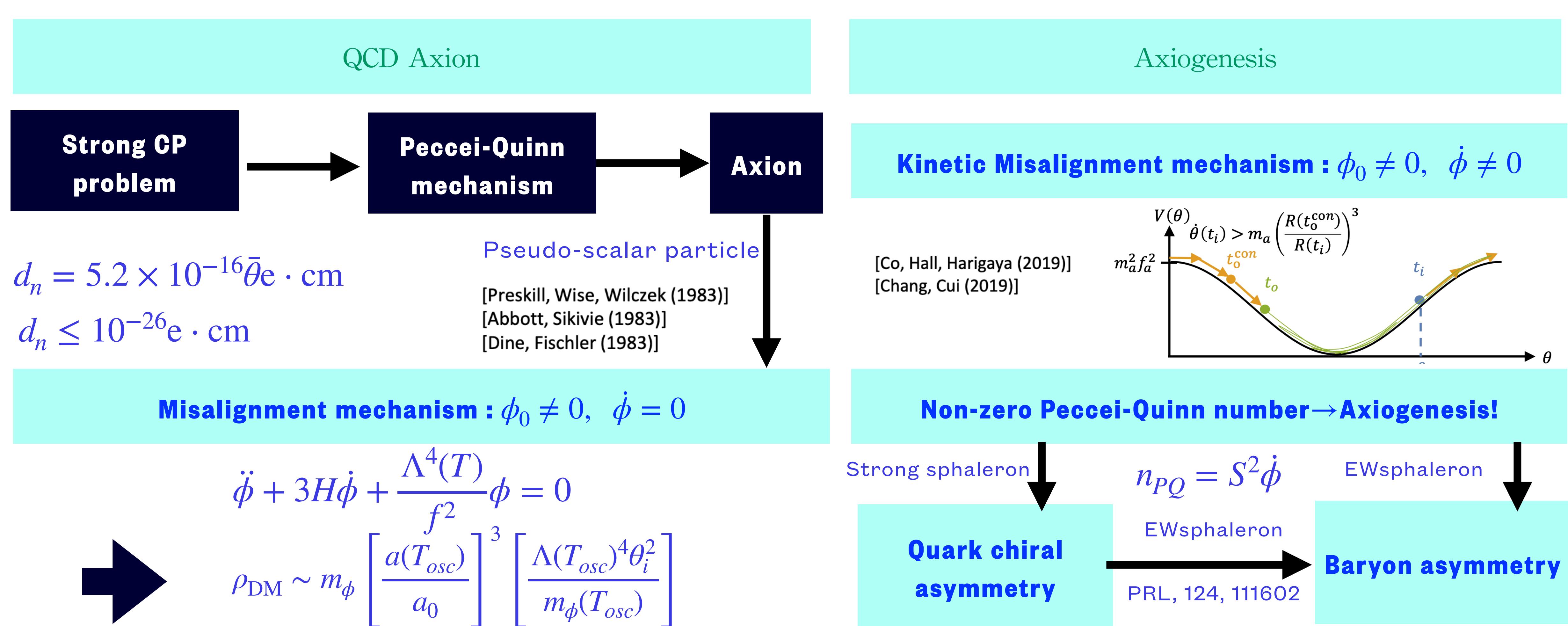
Long lived Q-ball

DM candidate

Evaporation

BAU when sphaleron
erase is irrelevant

History and development: Axiogenesis



Main point of this talk about Leptogenesis

Traditional
Leptogenesis
mechanism:

- There must be primordial B-L violation
- There must exist right-handed neutrinos

Eogenesis via the High-scale Electroweak Symmetry Restoration

Wei Chao^{1, 2, *}

2412.03902

¹*Key Laboratory of Multi-scale Spin Physics, Ministry of Education,
Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China*

²*Center of Advanced Quantum Studies, School of Physics and Astronomy,
Beijing Normal University, Beijing, 100875, China*

In this paper, we propose a novel electron-assisted Baryogenesis scenario that does not require explicit B-L violation, which is essential for the traditional Leptogenesis mechanism. This scenario

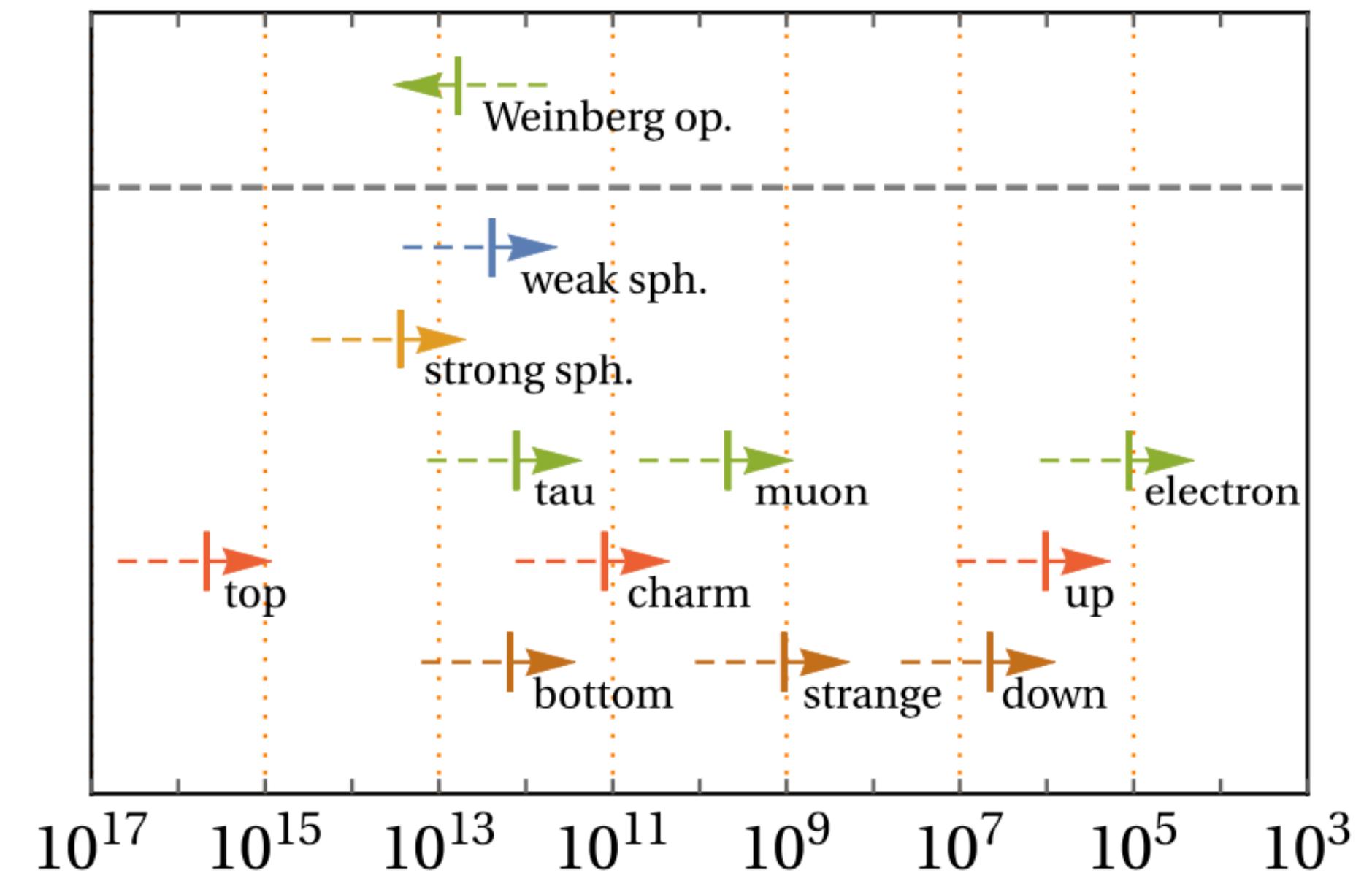
Not necessary!

Sphaleron quenches before
electron Yukawa interaction
entering thermal equilibrium in
the early universe!

Parameters for various interactions

- Key Point: Sphaleron may quench before the electron Yukawa interaction entering the equilibrium

Interaction	Weinberg	WS	SS	Y_e	Y_μ	Y_τ
Γ_α/T^4	$\kappa_W \frac{m_\nu^2 T^2}{v_{EW}^4}$	$\frac{1}{2} \kappa_{WS} \alpha_2^5$	$\frac{1}{2} \kappa_{SS} \alpha_3^5$	$\kappa_{Y_e} y_e^2$	$\kappa_{Y_\mu} y_\mu^2$	$\kappa_{Y_\tau} y_\tau^2$
$T_\alpha [\text{GeV}]$	6.0×10^{12}	2.5×10^{12}	2.8×10^{13}	1.1×10^5	4.7×10^9	1.3×10^{12}
Interaction	Y_u	Y_c	Y_t	Y_d	Y_s	Y_b
Γ_α/T^4	$\kappa_{Y_u} y_u^2$	$\kappa_{Y_u} y_c^2$	$\kappa_{Y_t} y_t^2$	$\kappa_{Y_d} y_d^2$	$\kappa_{Y_d} y_s^2$	$\kappa_{Y_b} y_b^2$
$T_\alpha [\text{GeV}]$	1.0×10^6	1.2×10^{11}	4.7×10^{15}	4.5×10^6	1.1×10^9	1.5×10^{12}

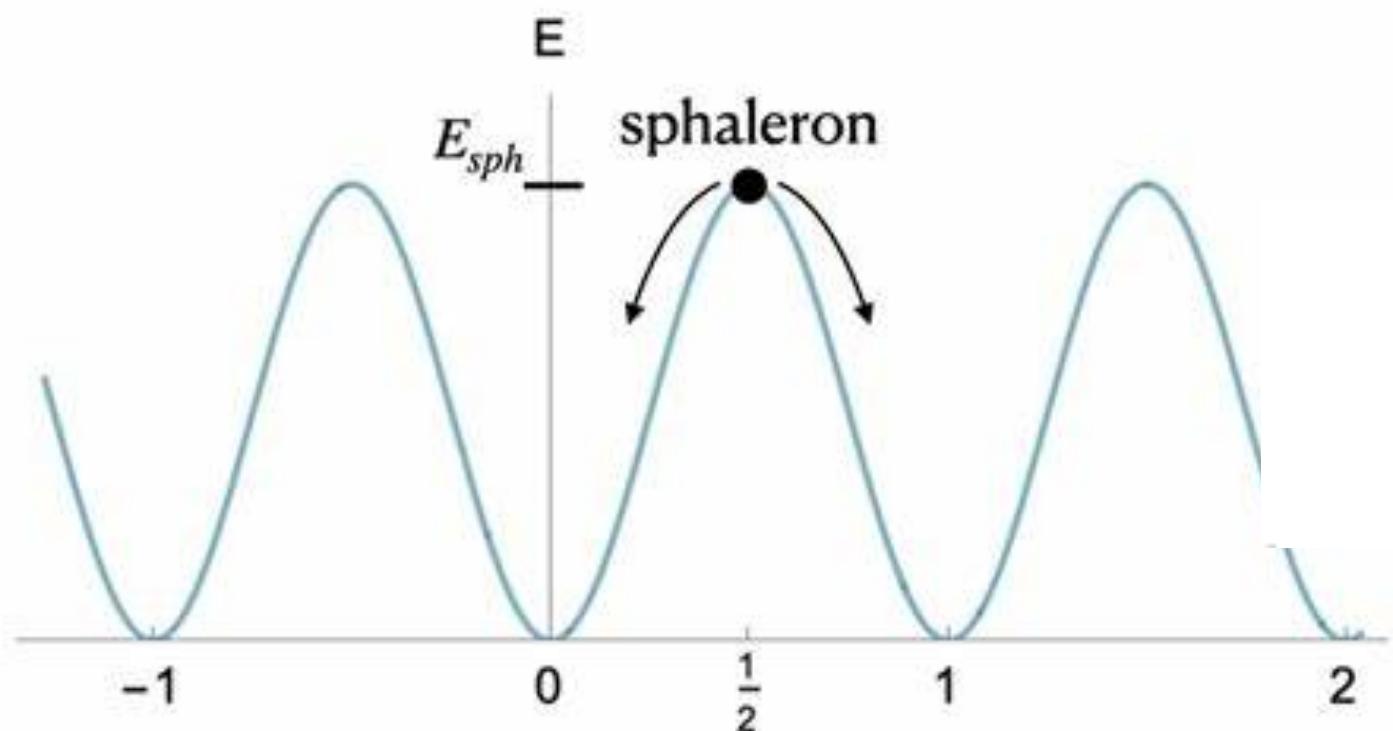
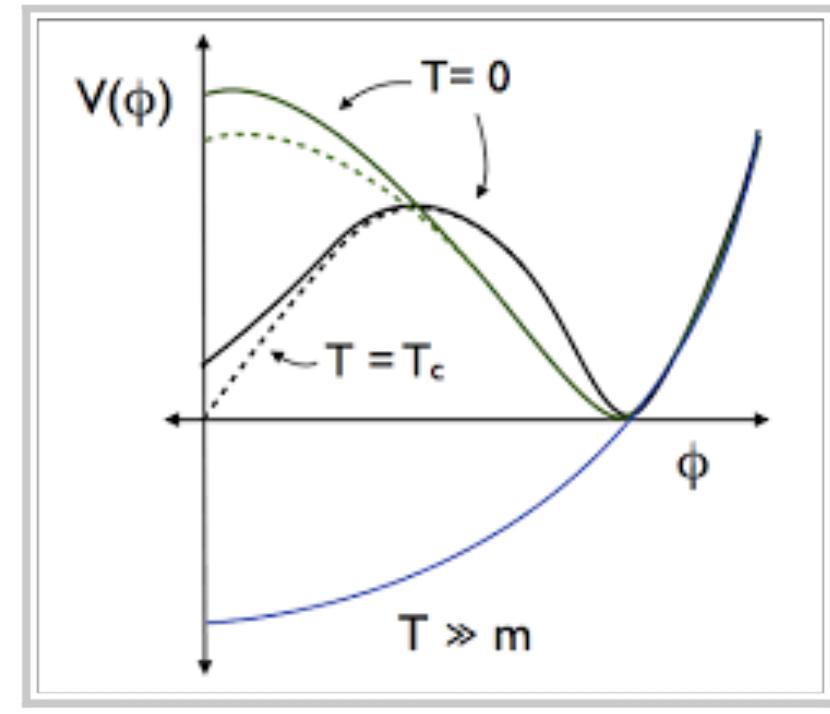


Sphaleron

- **Typical temperature:**

Sphaleron quench temperature: $T = 130 \text{ GeV}$

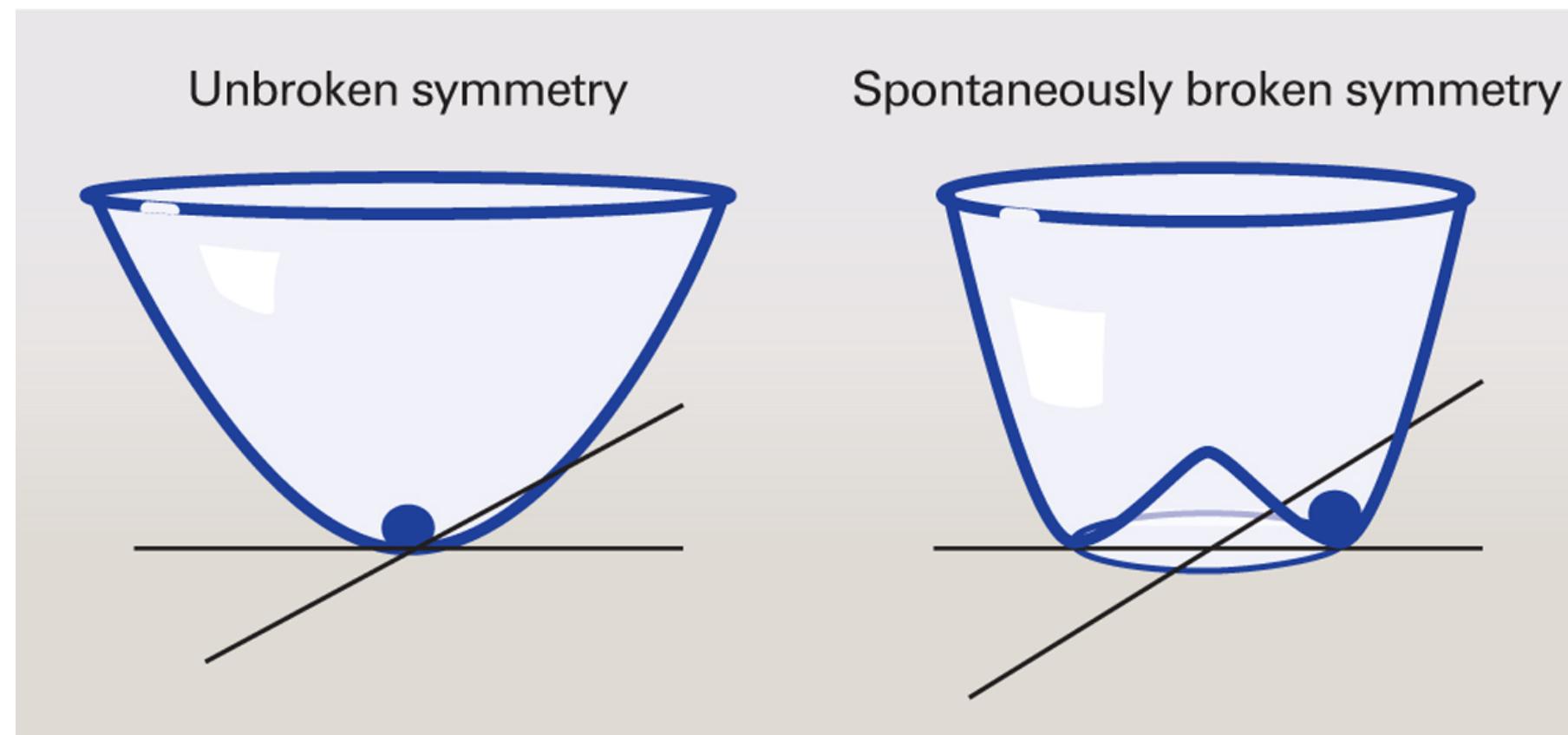
Electroweak symmetry restored temperature: $T = 160 \text{ GeV}$



$$\Gamma_{\text{sph}}^{\text{brok}}(T) = \kappa_{\text{brok}} \alpha_W^4 T^4 \exp\left(-\frac{E_{\text{sph}}}{T}\right) \quad (4)$$

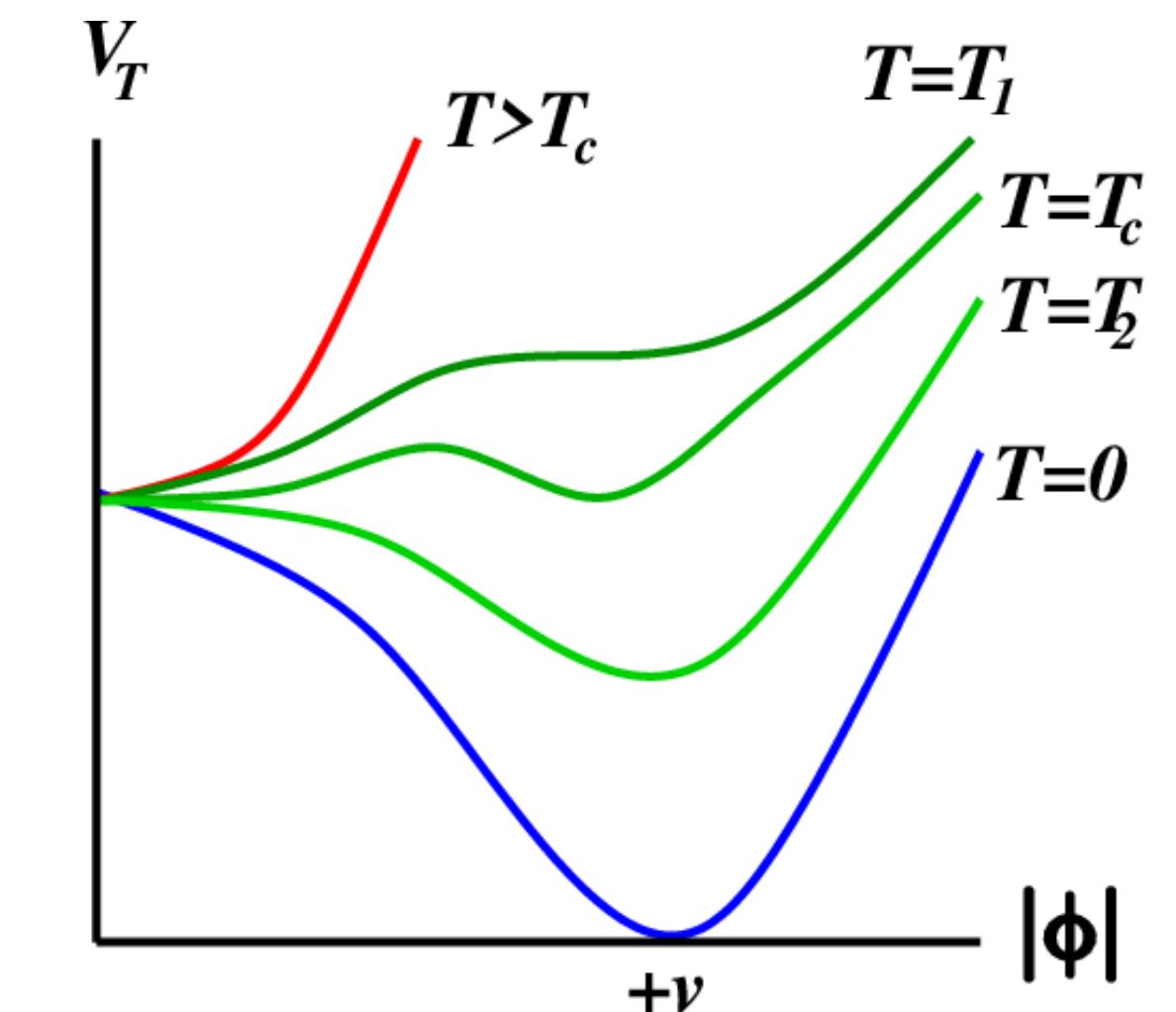
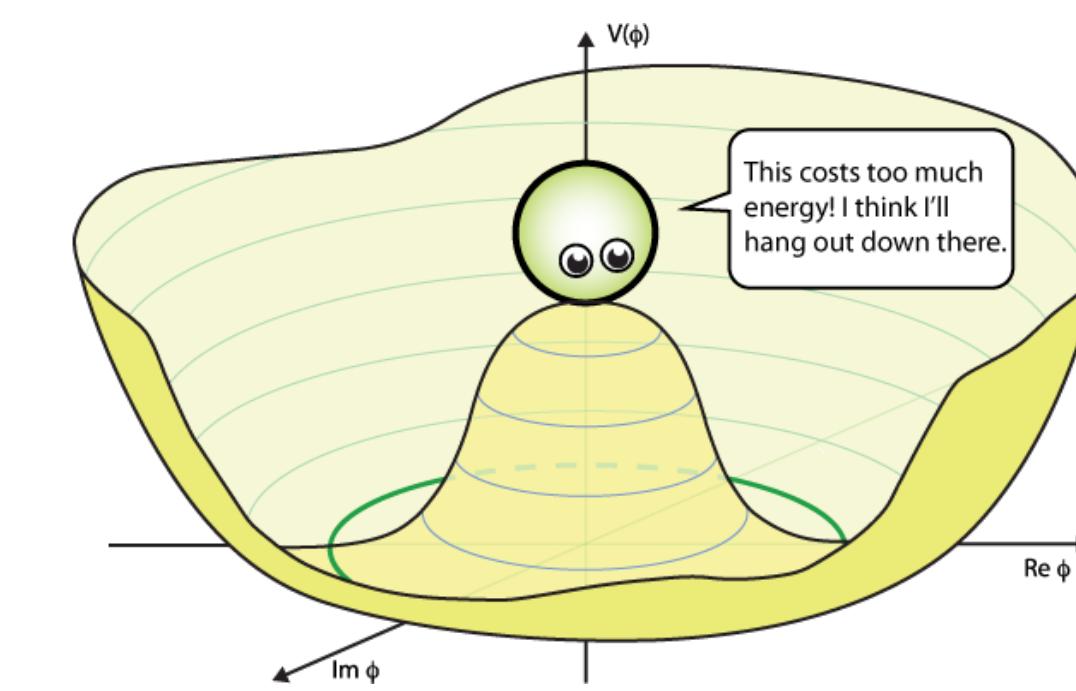
Symmetry non-restoration

- EW symmetry non-restoration!



$$V = -\frac{\mu^2}{2}h^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}h^4$$

Tree-level

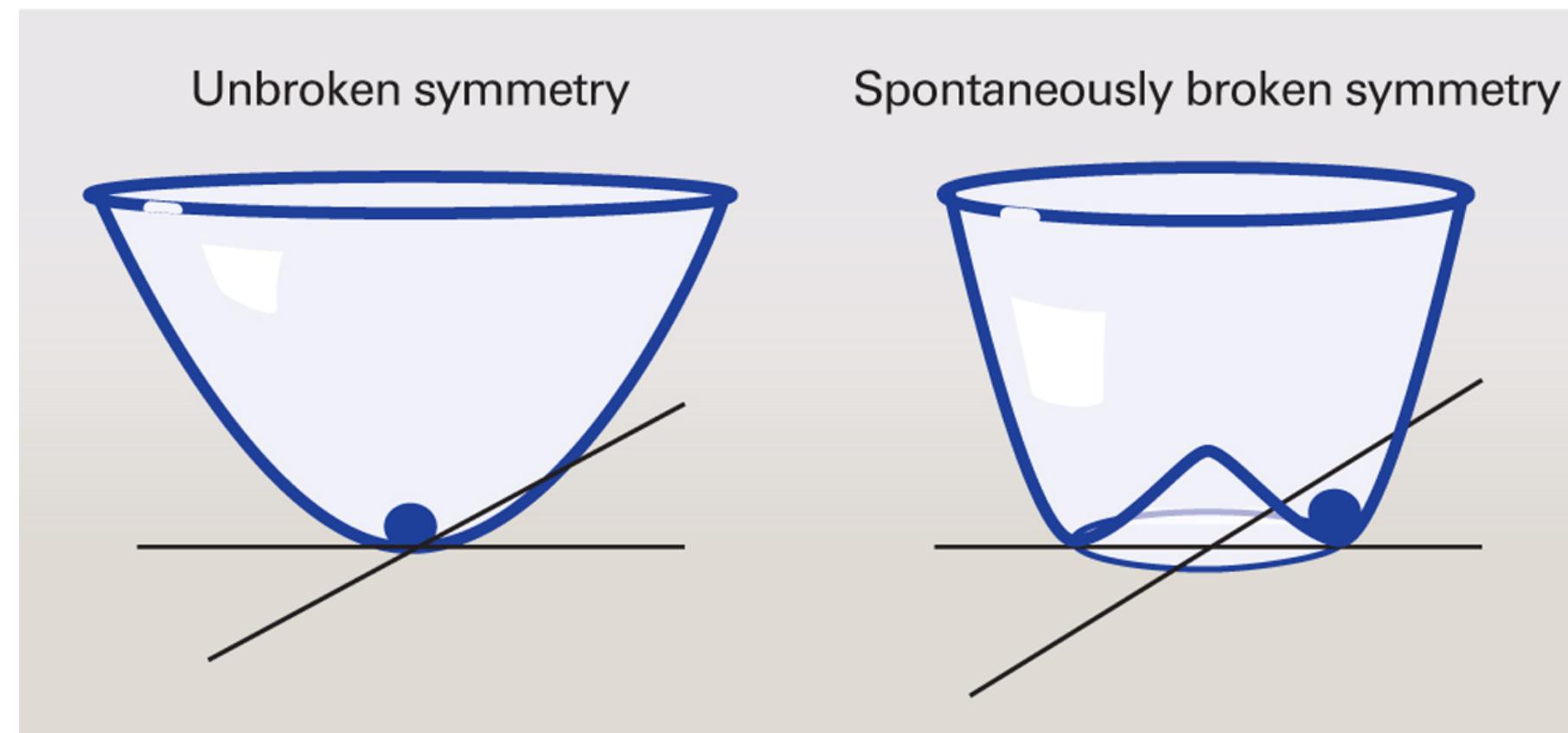


$$\Delta V_1(\phi, T) = \sum_F \frac{g_F T^4}{2\pi^2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} (\beta m_F)^2 K_2(\beta m_F n) \right] - \sum_B \frac{g_B T^4}{2\pi^2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\beta m_B)^2 K_2(\beta m_B n) \right].$$

Thermal corrections

Symmetry non-restoration

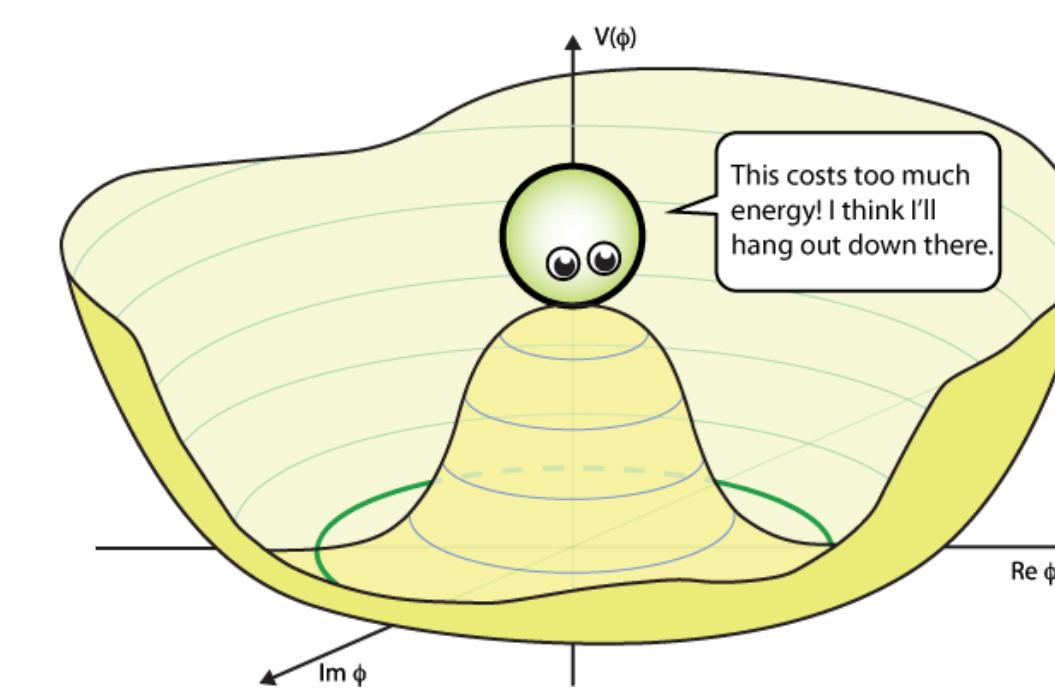
- EW symmetry non-restoration? The answer is **Yes!**



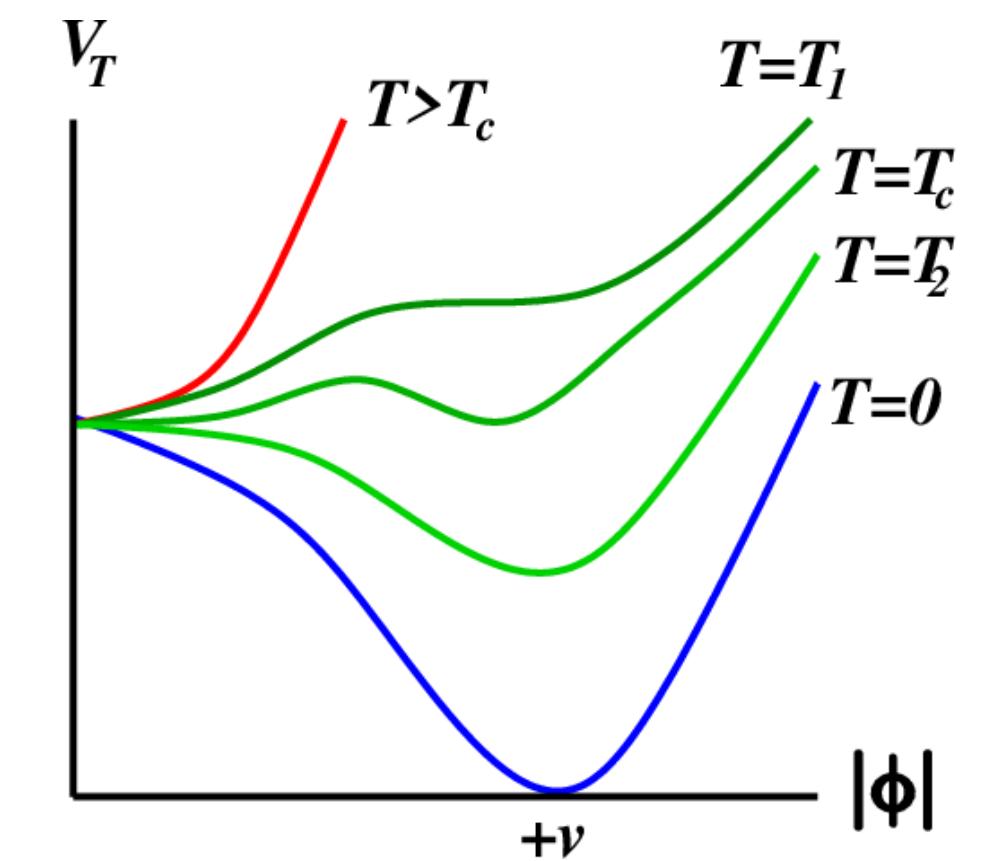
$$V = -\frac{\mu^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4$$

Tree-level

$$\Pi_h = T^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_t^2}{4} + \frac{3g^2}{16} + \frac{g'^2}{16} + \frac{\lambda}{2} + N_s \frac{\lambda_{hs}}{12} \right) \quad (3)$$

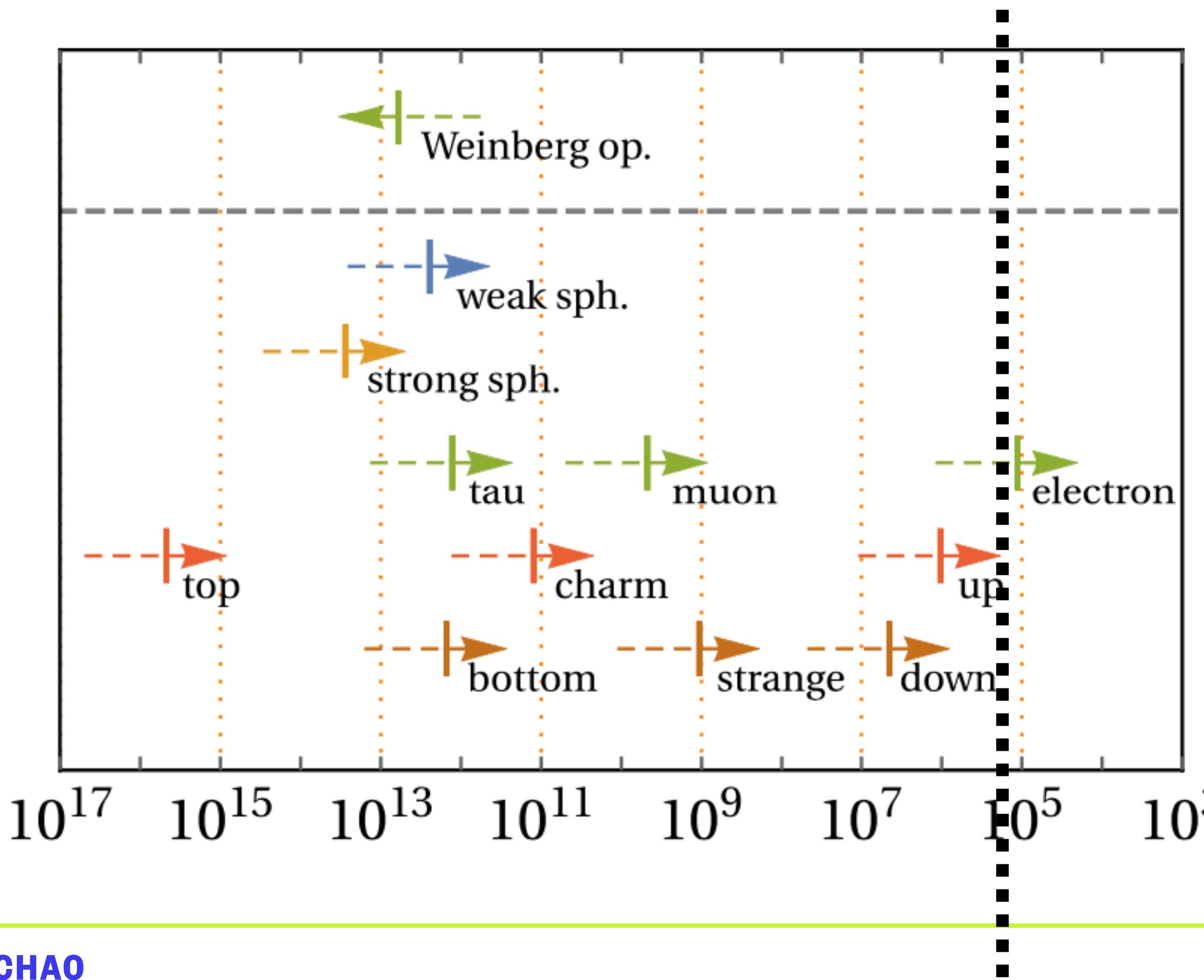


BSM corrections can be negative!



Symmetry non-restoration

- EW symmetry non-restoration? The answer is Yes!



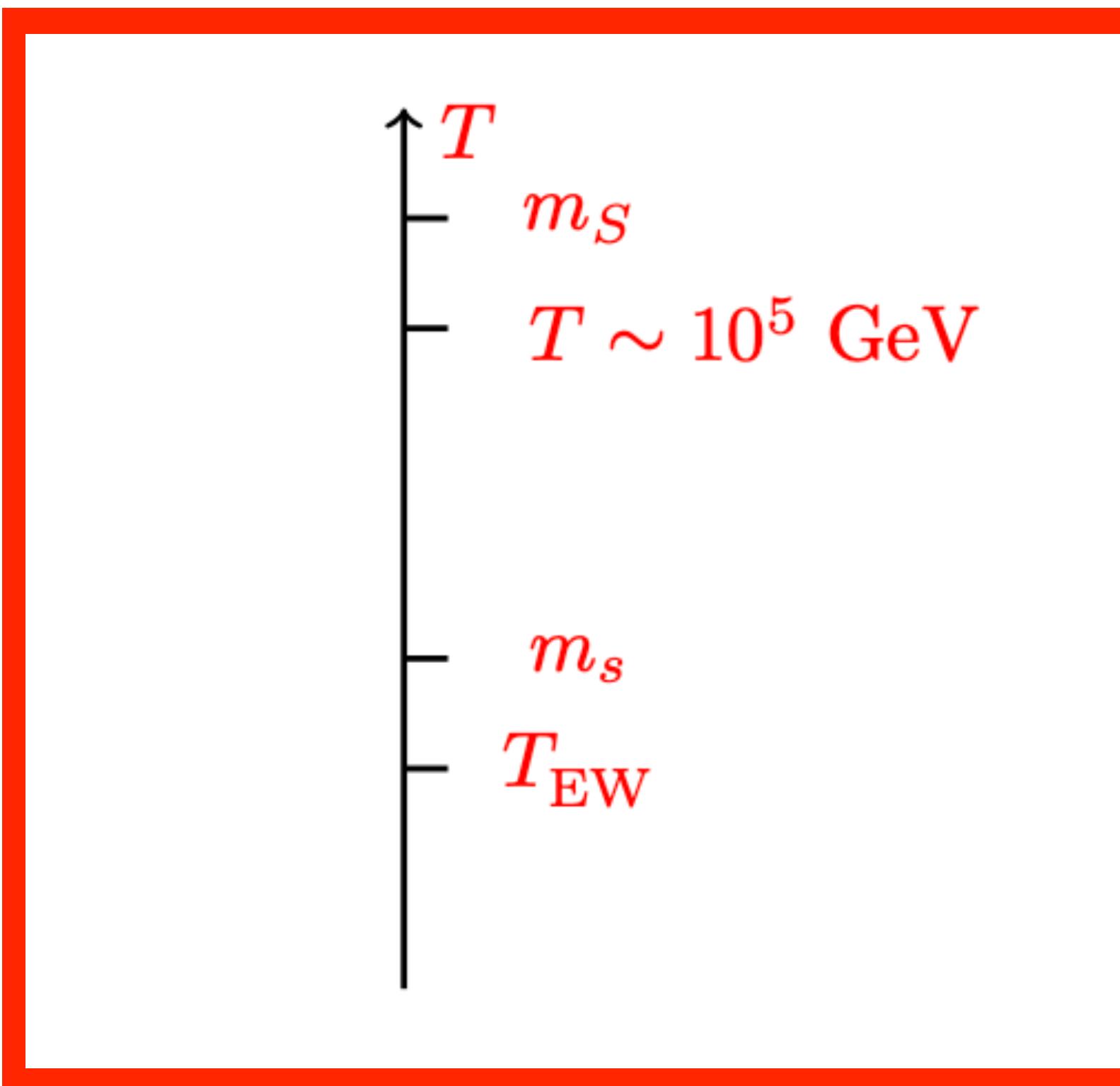
Sphaleron quenches at 10^5 GeV.

Electron asymmetry can be transported to the BAU.

No B-L violation is needed!

Symmetry non-restoration

- EW symmetry non-restoration? The answer is Yes!



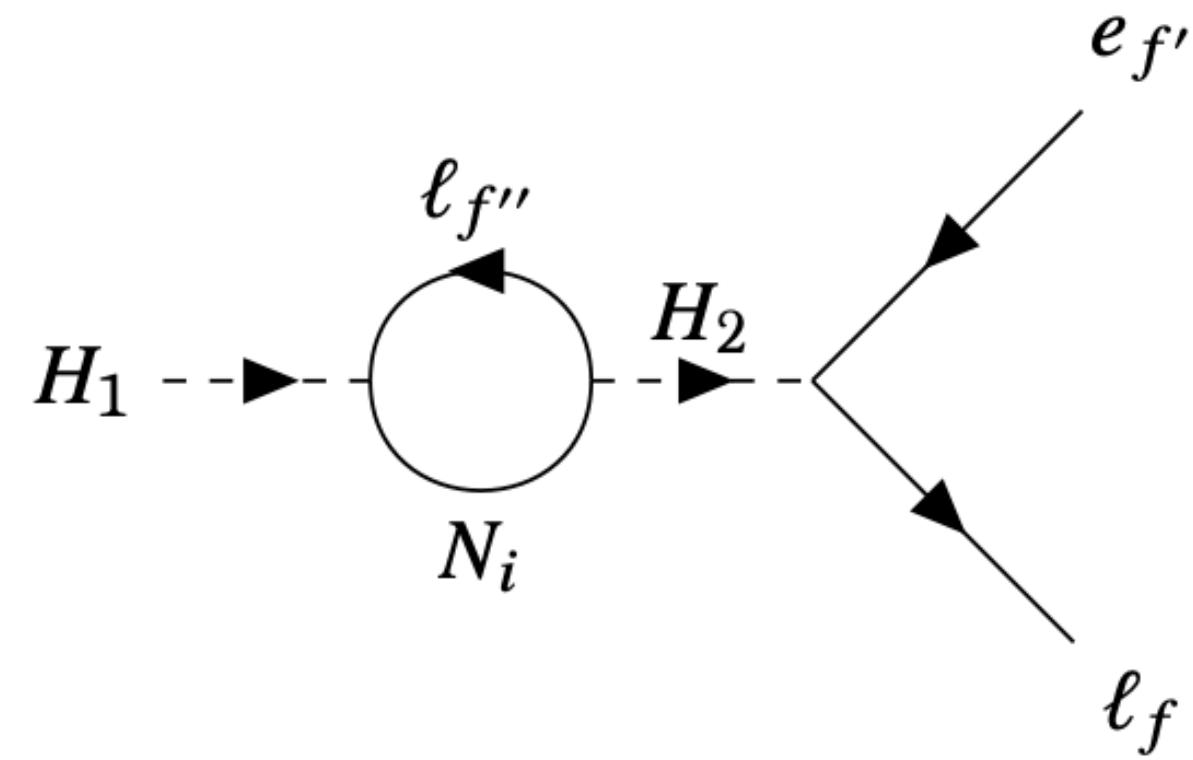
$$\Gamma_{\text{sph}}^{\text{brok}}(T) = \kappa_{\text{brok}} \alpha_W^4 T^4 \exp\left(-\frac{E_{\text{sph}}}{T}\right) \quad E_{\text{sph}} > T \log\left(\frac{\kappa_{\text{brok}} \alpha_W^4 M_P}{3T}\right)$$

$$E_{\text{sph}} = \frac{4\pi\nu}{g} \int_0^\infty d\xi \left[4(f')^2 + \frac{8}{\xi^2} f^2(1-f)^2 + \frac{\xi^2}{2}(h')^2 + h^2(1-f)^2 + \frac{\xi^2}{16}\sigma^2(h^2 - 1)^2 \right]$$

$$\rightarrow N_s \lambda_{hs} < -4.82$$

Eogenesis

- Higgs decay into chiral electrons



$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{\text{Im} \left[Y_{fg}^1 Y_{gf}^{2\dagger} \text{tr}(Y^{1\dagger} Y^2) \right]}{\text{tr}(Y^{1\dagger} Y^1)} f \left(\frac{M_{\Phi_2}}{M_{\Phi_1}} \right)$$

- Chiral asymmetries is generated.
- No primordial B-L violation is generated!

Eogenesis

- **Transport equations**

$$-\frac{dY_\Sigma}{d \ln T} = -\frac{\gamma_D}{H} \left[Y_\Sigma - Y_\Sigma^{\text{EQ}} \right]$$

$$-\frac{d}{d \ln T} \left(\frac{\mu_\Phi}{T} \right) = -2 \frac{\gamma_D}{H} \left(\frac{\mu_\Phi}{T} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\mu_{L_k}}{T} \right)$$

$$\gamma_D = \frac{K_1(z)}{K_2(z)} \Gamma_\Phi$$

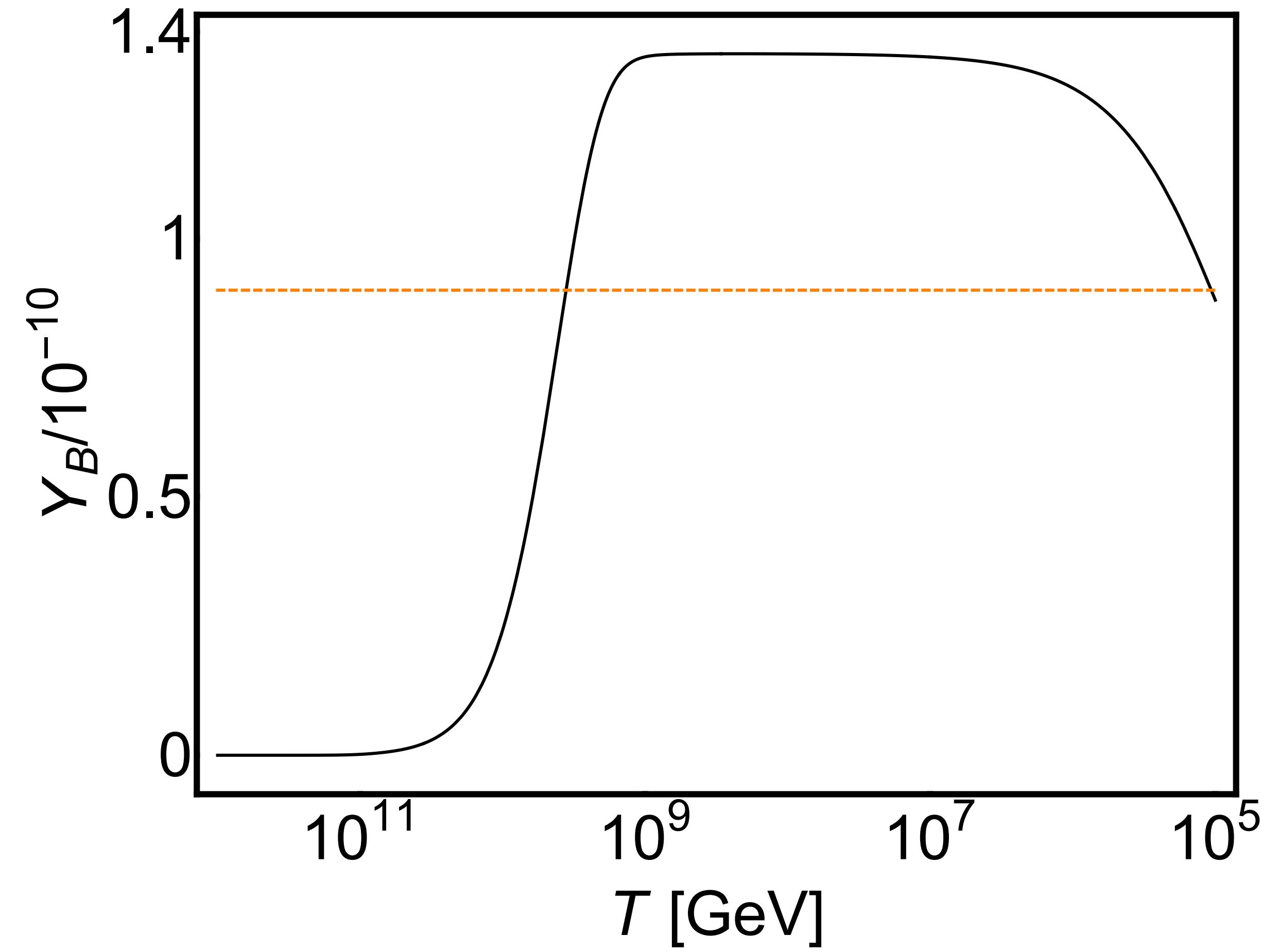
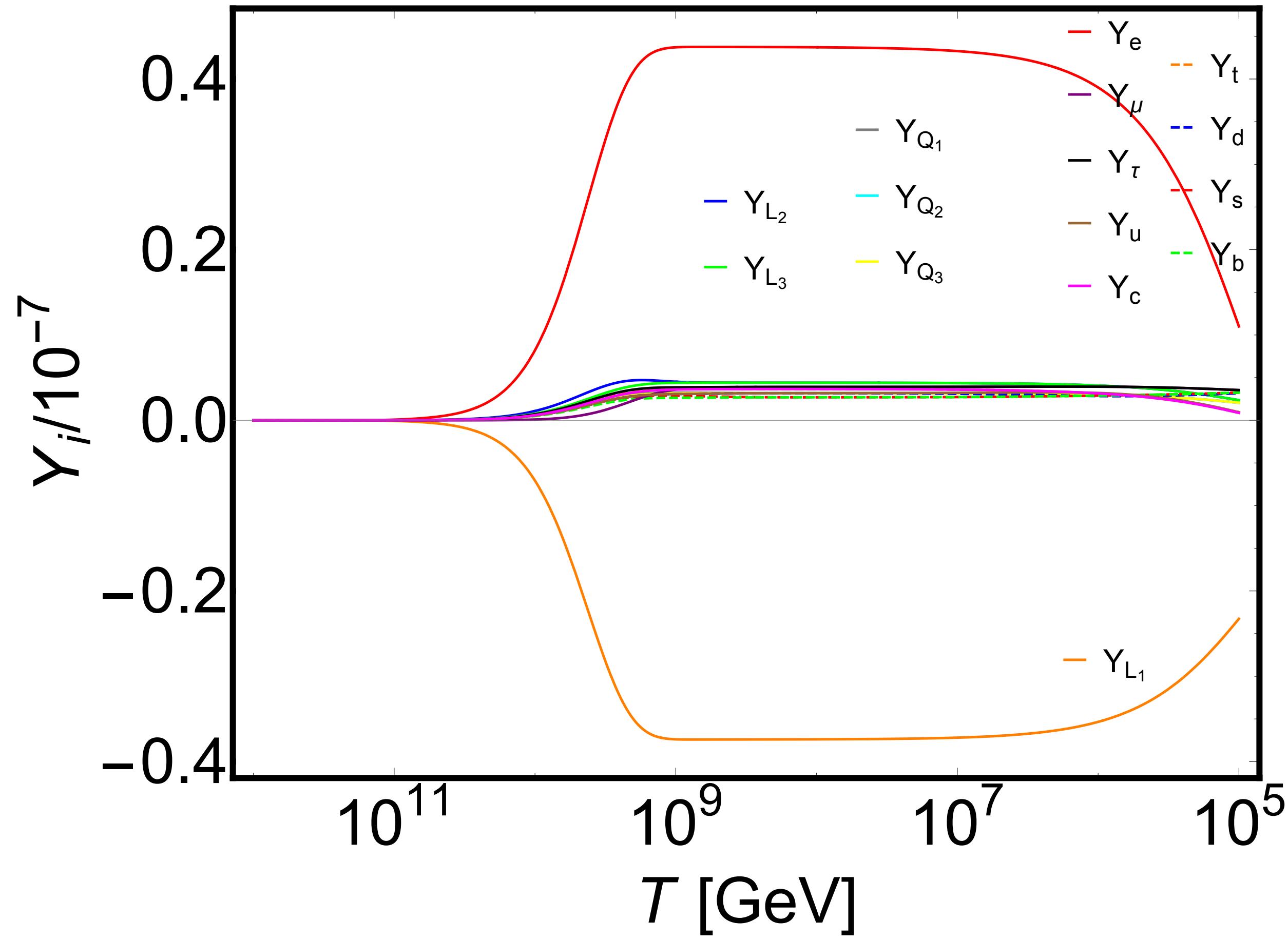
$$-\frac{d}{d \ln T} \left(\frac{\mu_{L_k}}{T} \right) = -\frac{1}{g_{L_k}} \frac{\gamma_{WS}}{H} \left[\sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\frac{\mu_{L_i}}{T} + 3 \frac{\mu_{Q_i}}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{g_{L_k}} \frac{\gamma_{Y_{E_k}}}{H} \left(-\frac{\mu_{E_k}}{T} + \frac{\mu_{L_k}}{T} - \frac{\mu_H}{T} \right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{g_{L_k}} \frac{\gamma_D}{H} \varepsilon \left[\frac{4\pi^2 g_*^S}{15} Y_\Sigma - \frac{48\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} \right]$$

$$-\frac{2}{g_{L_k}} g_\Phi \frac{\gamma_D}{H} \left(\frac{4}{3} \frac{\mu_{L_k}}{T} - \frac{\mu_\Phi}{T} \right)$$

Eogenesis



Conclusion

A new type of Leptogenesis is proposed, which is dubbed
as **Eogenesis**

- No primordial B-L is needed
- Not depends on the nature of neutrinos

Thank you for your attention!