



南京理工大学
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Connecting **Leptogenesis** from Observable **Gravitational Waves**

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Arxiv:2504.07819

2026 Workshop on New Physics and Interdisciplinary Sciences

Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

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$$\frac{n_{\Delta B}}{s} \approx (8.59 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-11}$$

from Planck satellite

$10^{10} + 1$

10^{10}

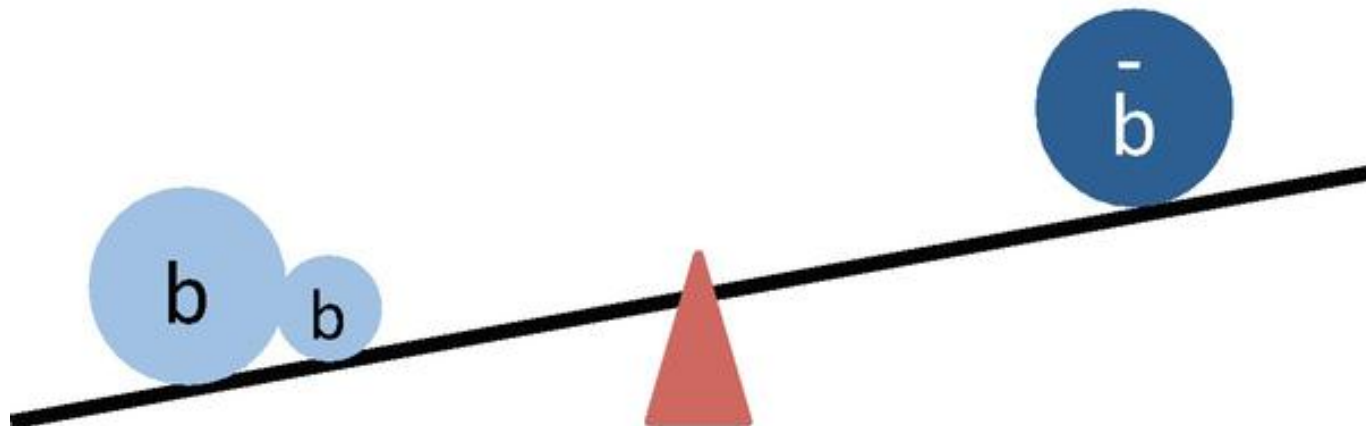


Figure from Kaori Fuyuto

Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

- Sakhorov's criteria

1. Baryon number violating process,

Generate $n_{\Delta B}$.

Triangle Anomaly

2. C and CP violations,

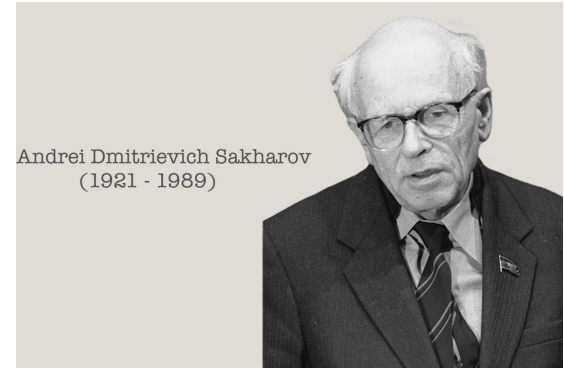
$$\Gamma(X \rightarrow Y + b) \neq \Gamma(\bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{Y} + \bar{b}), L \text{ and } R.$$

CKM

3. Out of equilibrium.

$$\Gamma(X \rightarrow Y + b) \neq \Gamma(Y + b \rightarrow X).$$

Electroweak phase transition

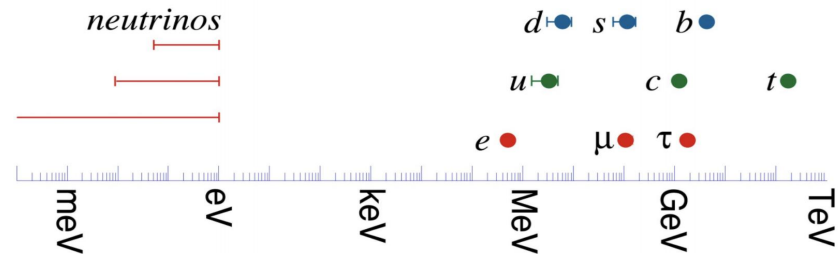
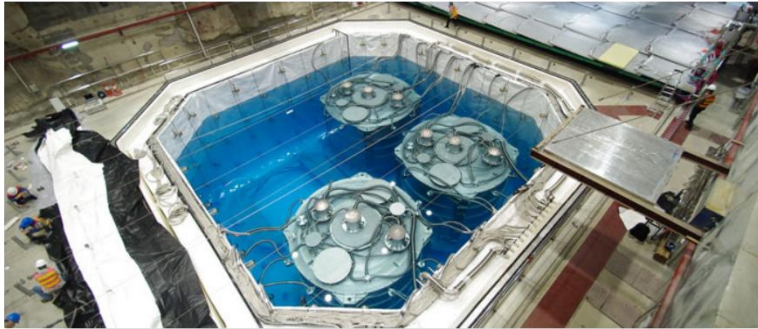


Way too small to explain the observed BAU within the SM. **We need new physics!**

Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

$$\sum m_\nu \lesssim 0.12 \text{ eV}$$

from Planck satellite



Seesaw mechanism

$$L \supset -y_D \bar{L}_L \tilde{H} \nu_R - M_R \bar{\nu}_R^c \nu_R$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_D \\ M_D & M_R \end{pmatrix}$$

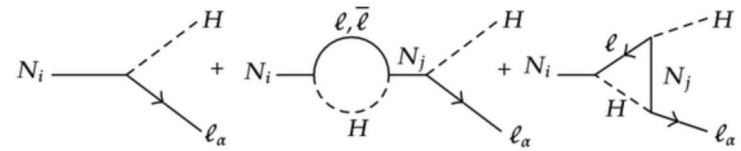
$$m_1 \approx \frac{-M_D^2}{M_R}, m_2 \approx M_R.$$

The lightness of the observed neutrinos is explained by heavy right-handed neutrinos,

Additional CP violations can exist in the **neutrino mass matrix**.

Leptogenesis

- $\epsilon_{\alpha\alpha}$ is the CP asymmetry in N_1 decay,
comes from the interference between the tree-level and one loop amplitude.



- Hierarchical RH neutrinos,
 $M_{N_1} \geq 10^9 \text{ GeV}$.
Davidson-Ibarra Bound, no possible signatures.
Higgs mass unstable, Hierarchy problem
- **Resonant leptogenesis**
if **at least two of the RH neutrinos masses are degenerate**,
Fine-tuned
 $\epsilon \lesssim \frac{1}{2}$, only needs **$M_{N_1} \geq T_{sph} \approx 130 \text{ GeV}$.**
- **ARS leptogenesis**
Degenerate RH neutrinos Oscillate,
Fine-tuned

$$M_{N_1} \geq 1 \text{ GeV}.$$

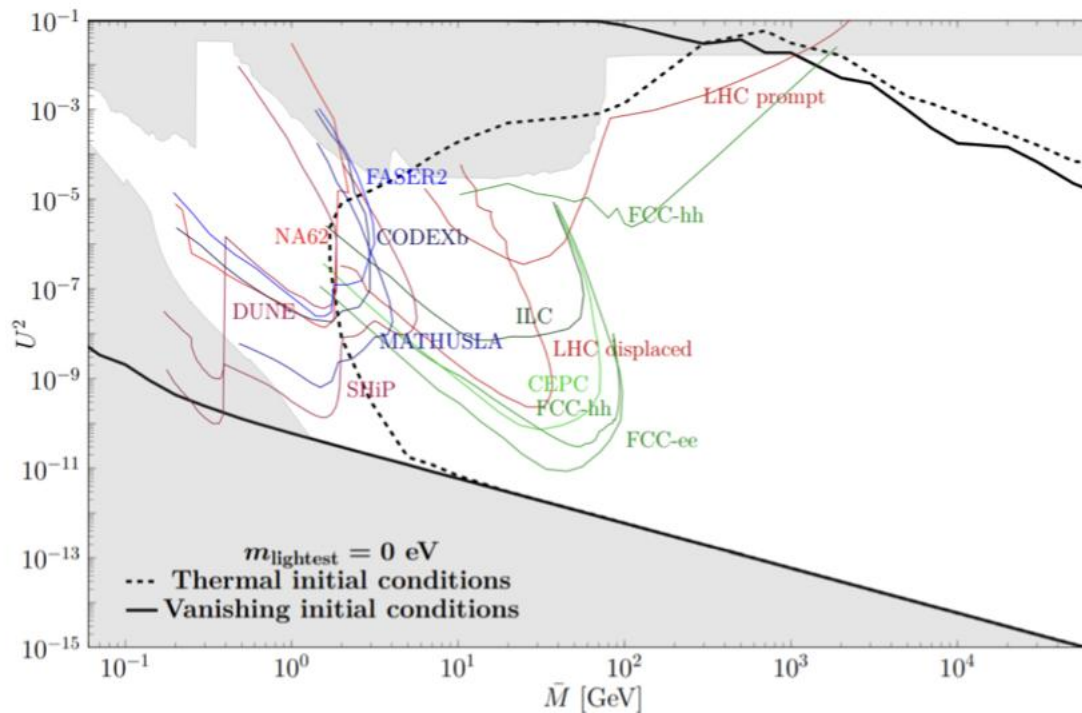
Test Leptogenesis

- **How to test leptogenesis?**

High scale: Collider can not reach

Low scale: Can not measure mass degeneracy

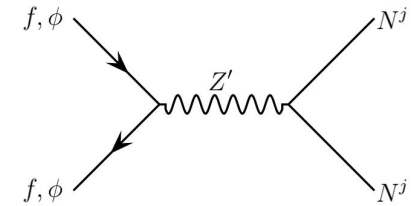
Only allowed region, **No test**



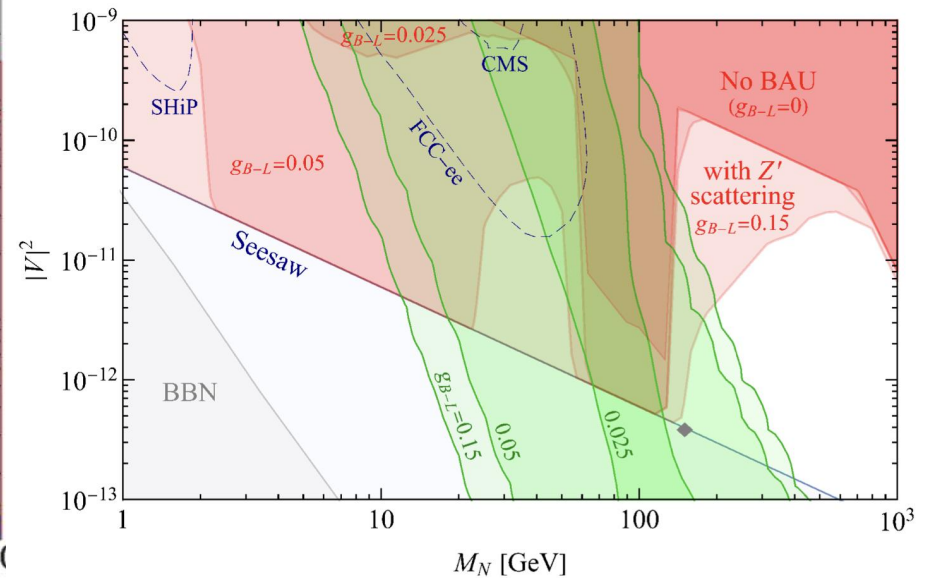
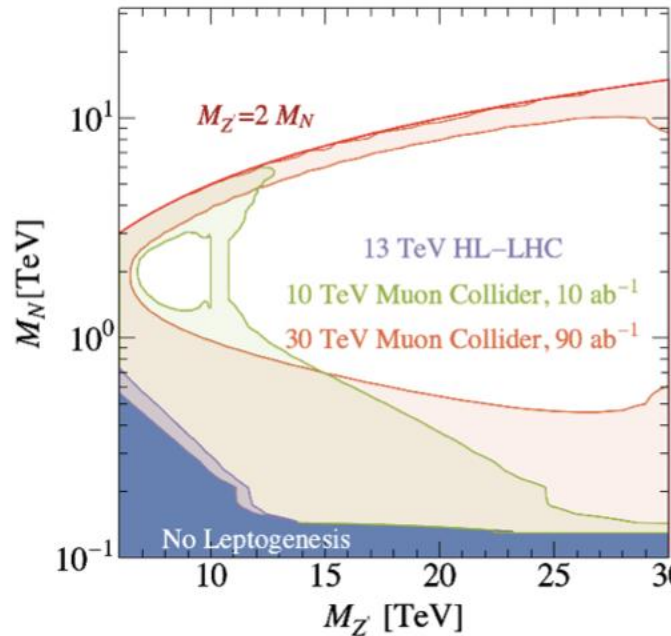
Test Leptogenesis in Extended Model

- Testing U(1) extended Leptogenesis?

$$f\bar{f} \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow NN$$



- Additional washout from scattering in Leptogenesis
- Additional Production of RHNs at Colliders, connected to Leptogenesis



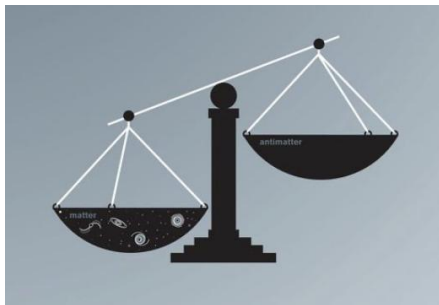
WL, F.Deppisch, Z. Chen, Phys.Rev.D 110 (2024) 3, 035017

WL, K. Xie, Z. Yi, Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 9, 095034

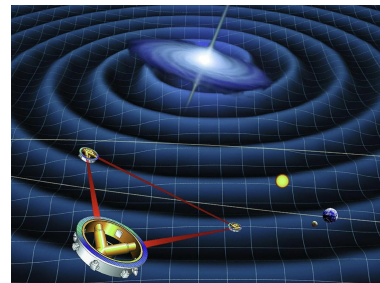
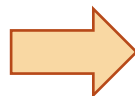
- Prompt: Search for same-sign dilepton, can probe $CP \epsilon$
- Displaced: Search for LLPs, depend on active-sterile mixing V^2

Test Leptogenesis from GWs

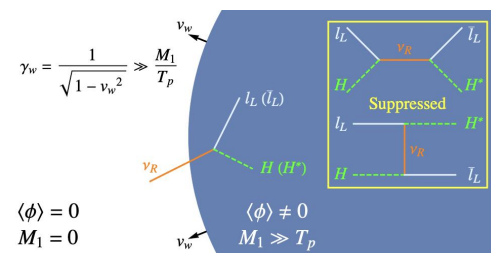
- Can we test leptogenesis from GWs?



Leptogenesis



GWs



- Relativistic bubble wall dynamics**

EWPT, RHN mass, wall speed

I. Baldes, S. Blasi et al, Phys.Rev.D 104 (2021) 11, 115029

P. Huang, K. Xie, JHEP 09 (2022), 052

D. Borah, A. Dasgupta et al, JHEP 11 (2022), 136

E. J. Chun, T. P. Dutka et al, JHEP 09 (2023), 164

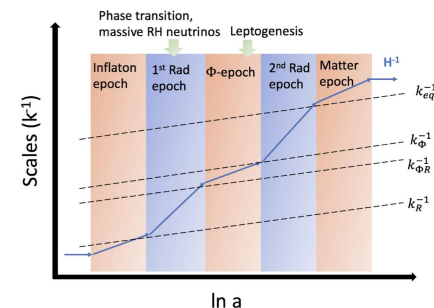
- Early Matter Dominance from RHNs or scalar**

Inflation or EWPT GWs

S. Datta, R. Samanta et al, JHEP 11 (2022), 159,

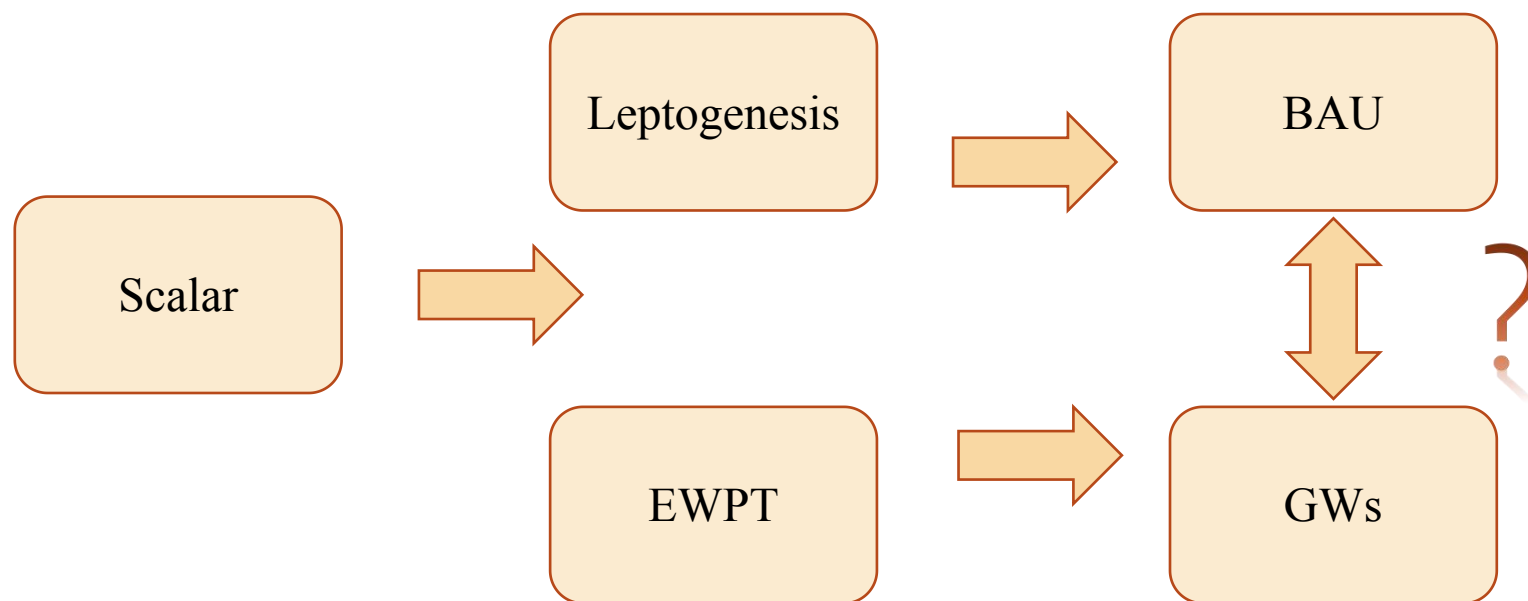
JCAP 11 (2024) 051, JCAP 08 (2025), 095

- Graviton...**



Test Leptogenesis from GWs

- Can we modify mechanism of Leptogenesis to connect GWs?
- Scalar assisted Leptogenesis
- Scalar induced EWPT GWs



Scalar assisted Leptogenesis

- Can we enhance CP, without finetuned mass splitting?
And without destabilize the Higgs mass?

- Can we probe leptogenesis with GWs?

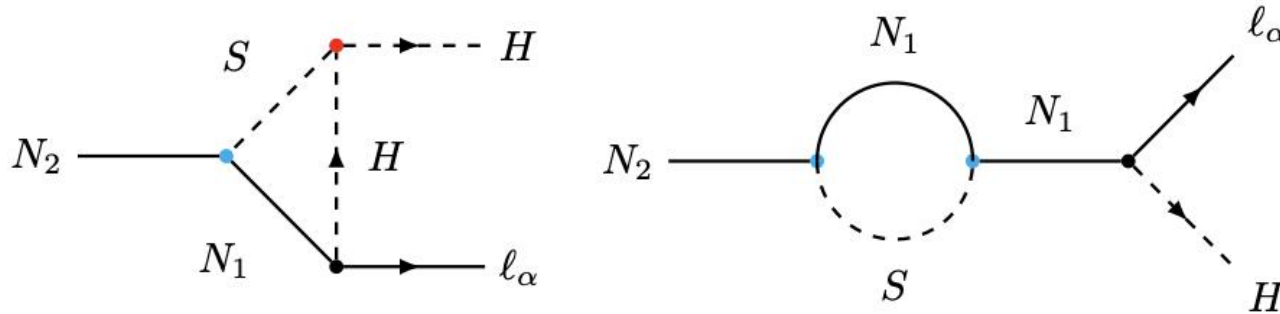
- **Toy model:**

Scalar assisted Leptogenesis, scalar Z_2 symmetric Model

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \left[h_{\alpha i} \bar{\ell}_{\alpha} N_i H + \frac{1}{2} (M_{ij} + a_{ij} \mathcal{S}) N_i N_j + \text{H.c.} \right],$$

$$V_0(H, \mathcal{S}) = \mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4 \\ + \frac{1}{2} \mu_S^2 \mathcal{S}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_S \mathcal{S}^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{SH} \mathcal{S}^2 |H|^2.$$

Scalar assisted Leptogenesis



- CP Asymmetry**

Require $m_{N_2} - m_{N_1} > m_S(T)$

CP Asymmetry from **vertex correction**, $\propto SHH$, $\propto N_2 N_1 S$

CP Asymmetry from **self energy**, $\propto (N_2 N_1 S)^2$

$$\varepsilon_2^v \sim \frac{|a_{21}|}{8\pi} \frac{\mu_{hhs}}{m_{N_2}} \sqrt{\frac{m_{N_1}}{m_{N_2}}} \left(\mathcal{F}_{jLL}^v + \mathcal{F}_{jRL}^v \right), \quad (11)$$

$$\varepsilon_2^s \sim \frac{|a_{11}a_{21}|}{8\pi} \sqrt{\frac{m_{N_1}}{m_{N_2}}} \left(\mathcal{F}_{jLL}^s + \mathcal{F}_{jLR}^s + \mathcal{F}_{jLL}^s + \mathcal{F}_{jRR}^s \right),$$

- Advantage:**

Do not need degenerate RHNs, or too heavy RHNs

Need SHH couplings = $2\lambda_{SH}\omega_s$, ω_s is the vev of S

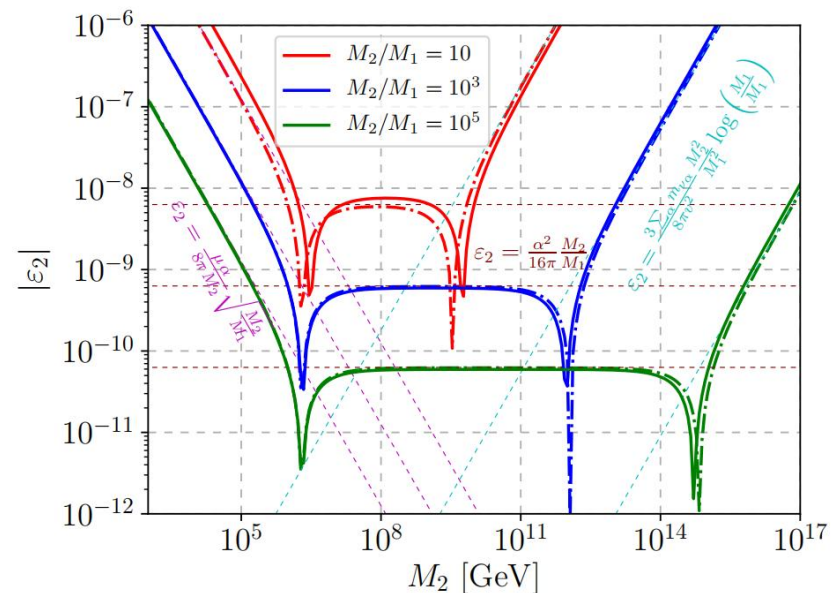
Leptogenesis is highly connected to 1st order EWPT, **in magnitude**

Scalar assisted Leptogenesis

- CP Asymmetry from **vertex correction**
Dominates for light RHNs

- CP Asymmetry from **self energy**
Dominates for not that heavy RHNs

- CP Asymmetry from **vannila seesaw**
Dominates for heavy RHNs



We consider light RHNs to avoid **Hierarchy problem**
Dominant vertex correction

Scalar assisted Leptogenesis

- Boltzmann Equations

$$\frac{dN_{N_2}}{dz} = - (D_2 + D_{21})\Delta_2 + D_{21}\Delta_1 \\ - \Delta_{12}S_{N_1N_2 \rightarrow HH} - \Delta_{22}S_{N_2N_2 \rightarrow HH}$$

$$\frac{dN_{N_1}}{dz} = - (D_1 + D_{21})\Delta_1 + D_{21}\Delta_2 \\ - \Delta_{12}S_{N_1N_2 \rightarrow HH} - \Delta_{11}S_{N_1N_1 \rightarrow HH}$$

$$\frac{dN_{B-L}}{dz} = - \sum_{i=1}^2 \varepsilon_i D_i \Delta_i - W N_{B-L}$$

- Additional terms from $N_2 \rightarrow N_1 S$:**

$$D_{21}(z) = K_{21} z \frac{\mathcal{K}_1(z_2)}{\mathcal{K}_2(z_2)} N_{N_2}^{\text{eq}}(z), \quad K_{21} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(N_2 \rightarrow N_1 S)}{H(T = m_{N_2})},$$

$$\Gamma(N_2 \rightarrow N_1 S) = \frac{|\alpha_{12}|^2 M_2}{16\pi} \left[(1 + r_{12})^2 - \sigma_2 \right] \sqrt{\delta_{12}},$$

Z_2 symmetric Scalar induced EWPT

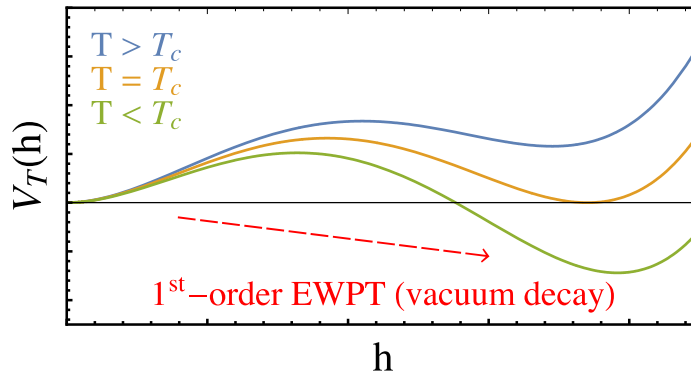
- At finite temperature up to T^2 (higher-order in numerical):

$$V_0(H, \mathcal{S}) = \mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_S^2 \mathcal{S}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_S \mathcal{S}^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{SH} \mathcal{S}^2 |H|^2.$$

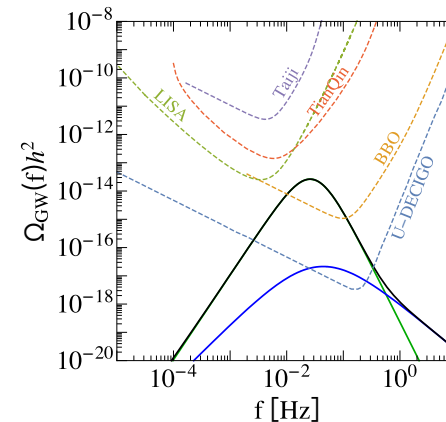
$$V(\omega_h, \omega_s, T) = V_0 + \frac{1}{2} c_h T^2 \omega_h^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_s T^2 \omega_s^2$$

$$c_h = \frac{3g^2 + g'^2 + 4y_t^2}{16} + \frac{\lambda_H}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{12}, \quad c_s = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{3}$$

- An Illustration –



Gravitational wave spectrum



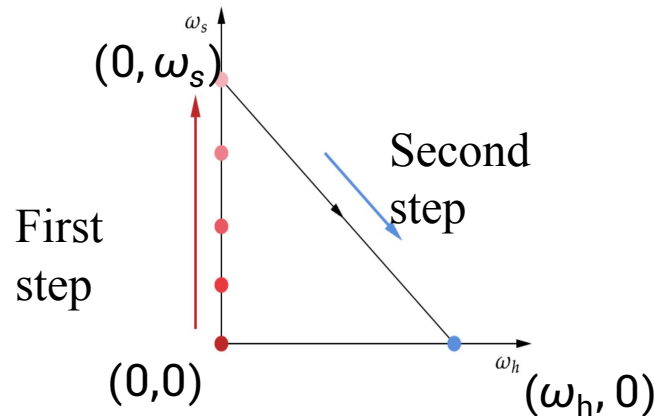
- For non- Z_2 xSM and Collider test see

WL, A. Yang, H. Sun, Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 11, 115040

WL, K. Xie, JHEP 04 (2021) 015

Connection between Leptogenesis and EWPT

- Two Step Phase Transition: for Z_2 symmetric Model



$$\begin{cases} m_h^2 = \mu_H^2 + c_h T^2 \\ m_s^2 = \mu_S^2 + c_s T^2 \\ \mu_{hhs} = 0 \end{cases} \quad T > -\frac{\mu_S^2}{c_s}$$

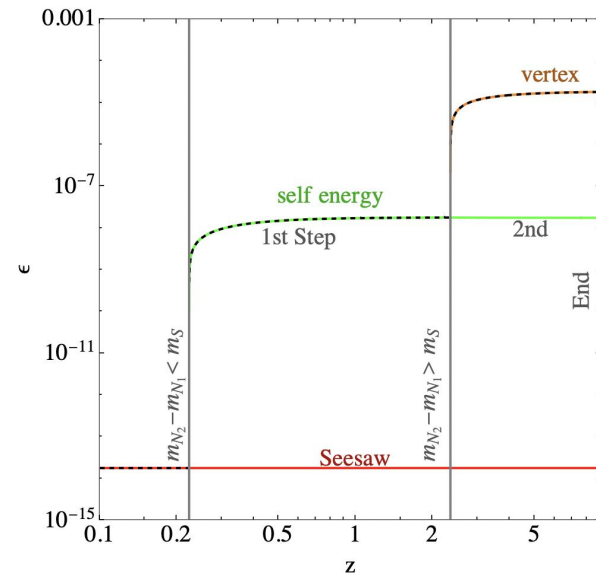
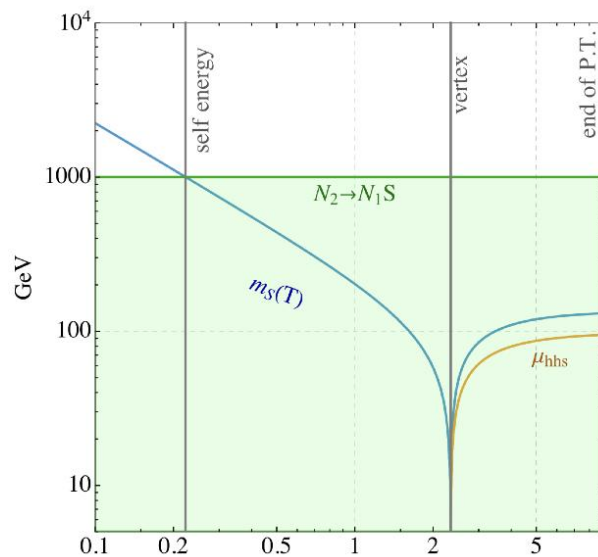
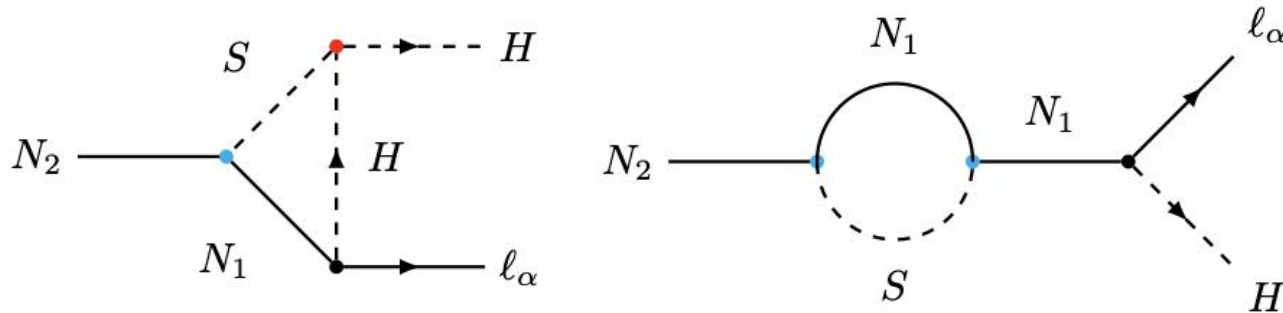
$$\begin{cases} m_h^2 = \frac{\lambda_S(\mu_H^2 + c_h T^2) - \lambda_{SH}(\mu_S^2 + c_s T^2)}{\lambda_S} \\ m_s^2 = -2(\mu_S^2 + c_s T^2) \\ \mu_{hhs} = 2\lambda_{SH} \sqrt{-\frac{\mu_S^2 + c_s T^2}{\lambda_S}} \end{cases} \quad T_n < T < -\frac{\mu_S^2}{c_s}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_h^2 = -2(\mu_H^2 + c_h T^2) \\ m_s^2 = \frac{\lambda_H(\mu_S^2 + c_s T^2) - \lambda_{SH}(\mu_H^2 + c_h T^2)}{\lambda_H} \\ \mu_{hhs} = 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 < T < T_n$$

- $hhs \propto \lambda_{SH} \omega_s$ interaction **between** 1st and 2nd PT
- $m_S(T)$ decrease in time, to make $N_2 \rightarrow N_2 + S$ happen
- CP Asymmetry from **self energy** when this process happen
- from **vertex correction with** hhs interaction
- is highly related to the EWPT

Connection between Leptogenesis and EWPT

- CP Asymmetry is highly related to the EWPT in time!

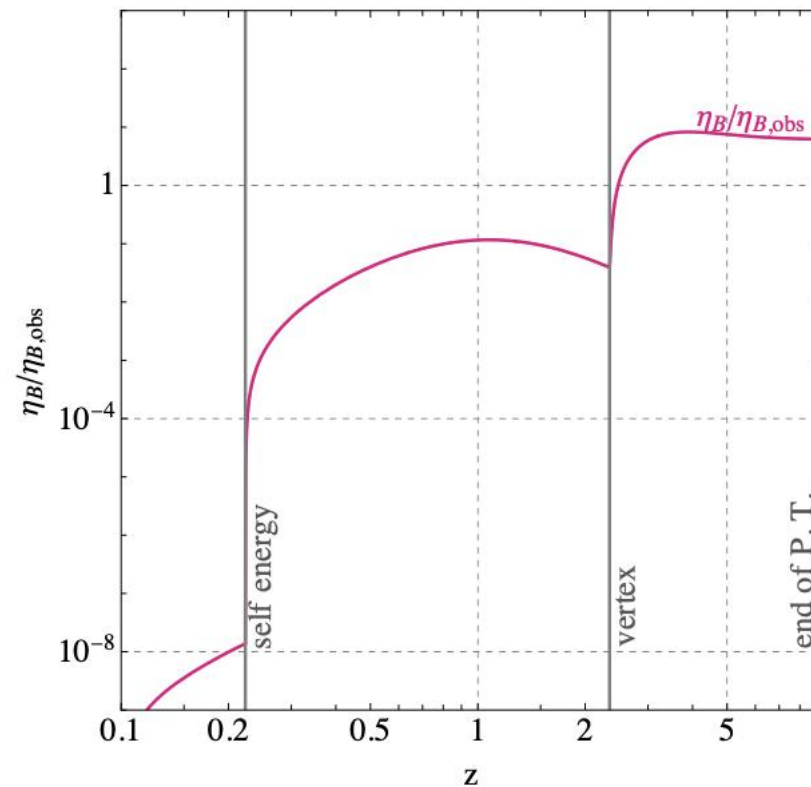


Connection between Leptogenesis and EWPT

- Leptogenesis is highly connected to 1st order EWPT, **in time**

Require $m_{N_2} - m_{N_1} > m_S(T)$, mass bound

$\lambda_{SHH} = 2\lambda_{SH}\omega_s$, ω_s is the vev of S



Observable GWs

- GW spectrum can be calculated from EWPT:

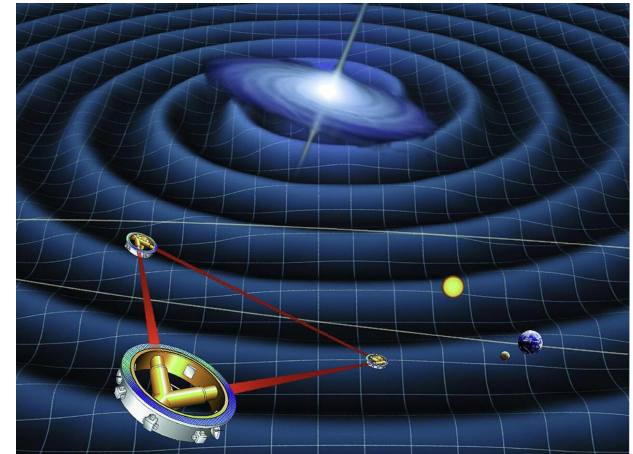
$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta(V - \frac{1}{4}T\partial_TV)|_{T_n}}{g_*\pi^2T_n^4/30}, \quad \frac{\beta}{H_n} = T \frac{d(S_3/T)}{dT} \Big|_{T_n}.$$

- For the LISA detector, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR):

$$\text{SNR} = \sqrt{\mathcal{T} \int_{f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} df \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{GW}}(f)}{\Omega_{\text{LISA}}(f)} \right)^2}$$

SNR > 10, can be regarded as criteria of signal

- Large SNR** from $\lambda_{SHH} = 2\lambda_{SH}\omega_s$



Test Leptogenesis from Observable GWs

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- Leptogenesis is strongly correlated to GWs!

T_n : Nucleation temperature,

T_c : Critical temperature, degenerate vacuum

$T_c - T_n > 10 \text{ GeV}$:

Strong EWPT,

- For one benchmark:

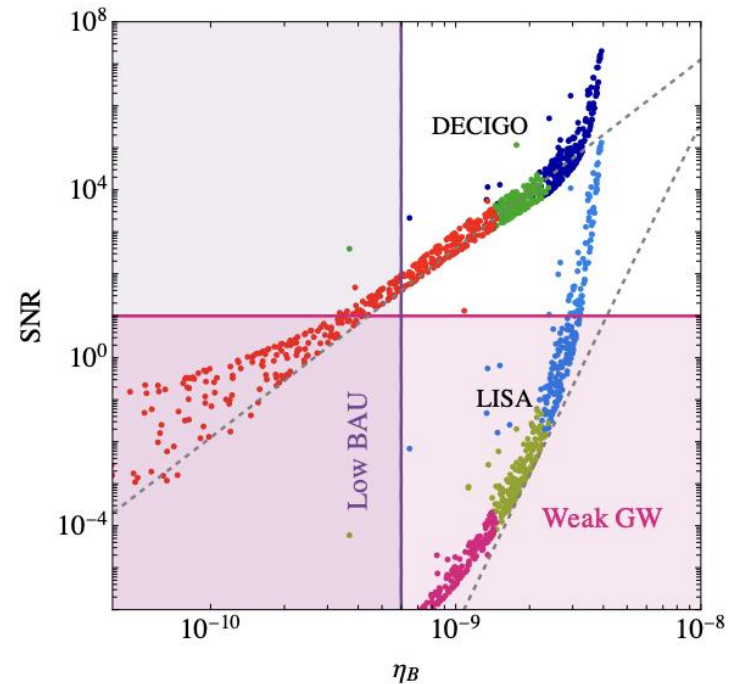
Linear dependence!

- General correlation**

weaker dependence

when mass bound close before PT

$m_{N_2} - m_{N_1} > m_S(T)$



- Successful Leptogenesis can lead to observable GWs in the near future**

Conclusion

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Leptogenesis can be tested via Gravitational Waves

- CP Asymmetry can be enhanced by additional scalar
- No fine-tuning N mass splitting,
- **CP Asymmetry connected to 1st-order EWPT**
in magnitude, $\propto \lambda_{SH}\omega_s$, also control 1st-order EWPT
in time, near the EWPT period, EWPT control mass bound
- Leptogenesis is strongly correlated to GWs, **can be tested from Observable GWs**

Leptogenesis

BAU from neutrino!

1. Lepton number is violated within the neutrino masses terms.
2. **Additional CP violations** can exist in the **neutrino mass matrix**.
3. Right-handed neutrinos decay out of equilibrium potentially.

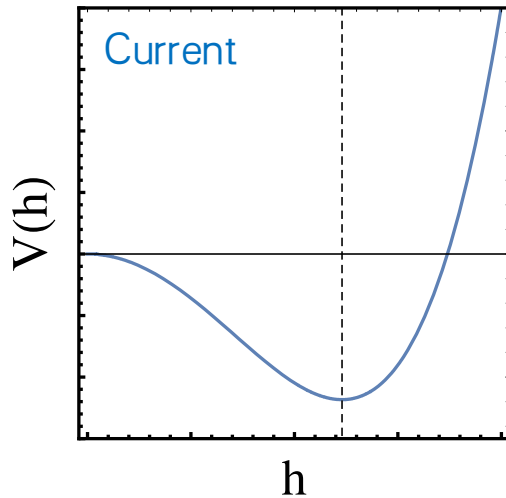
And EW sphaleron to transfer $n_{\Delta L}$ into $n_{\Delta B}$ before EW phase transition,

$$Y_B = \frac{28}{79} Y_{B-L}$$

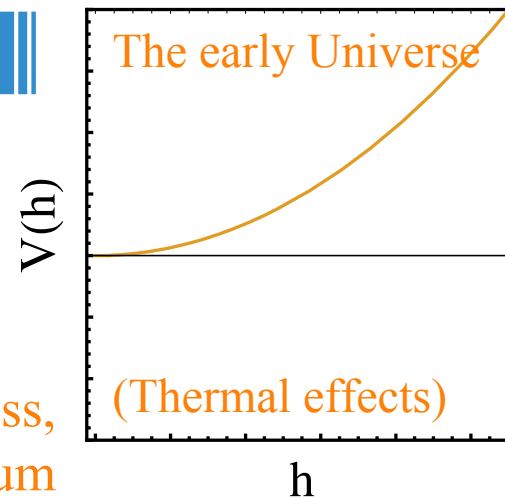
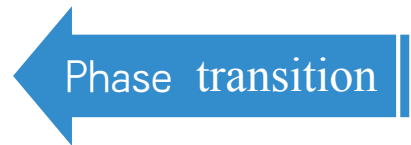
Scalar induced EWPT

What is EWPT?

EW symmetry restoration in the early Universe



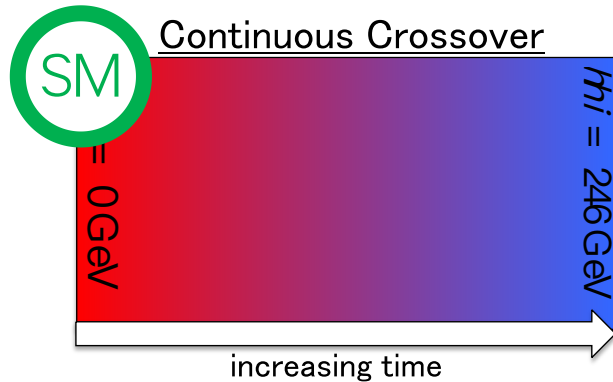
W & Z bosons are massive;
Photon is massless,
Mexican-hat like



$SU(2)_L$ & $U(1)_Y$ bosons are massless,
True vacuum

Scalar induced EWPT

It could be –

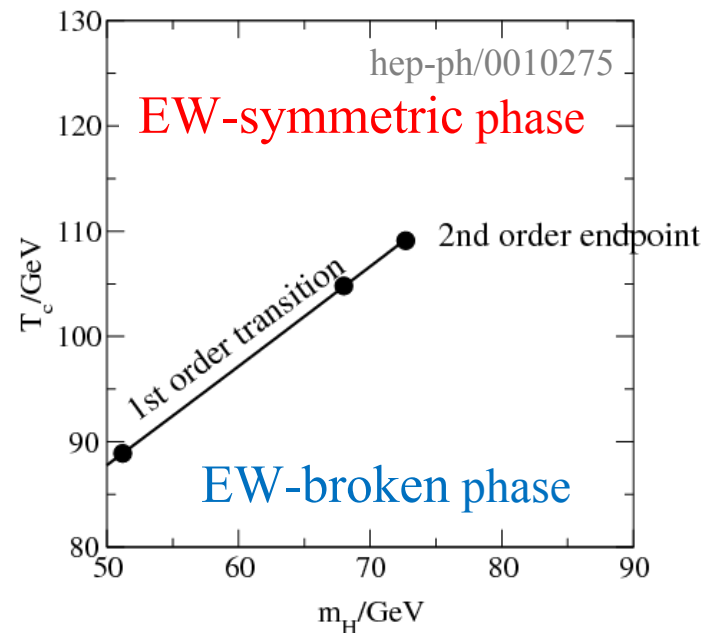
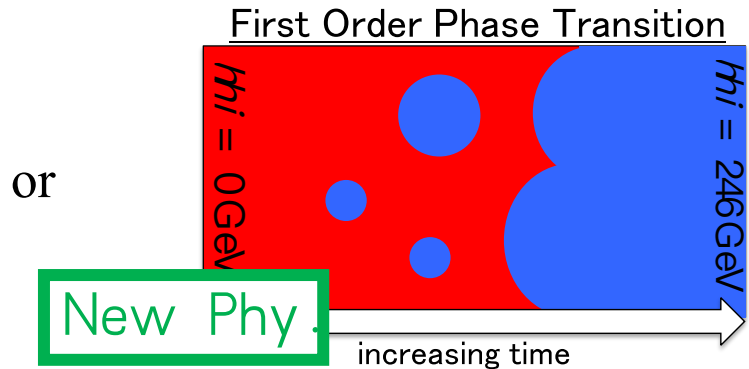


Lattice calculation shows the phase diagram $\Rightarrow$

Thus in the SM it is a crossover, since $M_h = 125 \text{ GeV} > 75 \text{ GeV}$;

However, a 1st-order EWPT is more interesting.
(Needs **new physics**)

Figure from L.-T. Wang's talk in IHEP workshop



Scalar induced EWPT

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Why we focus **1st-Order EWPT**?

Sources of the stochastic GWs:

- Collision of the bubbles
- Sound waves in plasma
- Turbulence in plasma

EWPT GWs typically peak in mHz.

