

# From inflation to cosmological EWPT with a complex scalar singlet

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Based on latest work with Ligong Bian

[Phys.Rev. D98 \(2018\), 023524](#)

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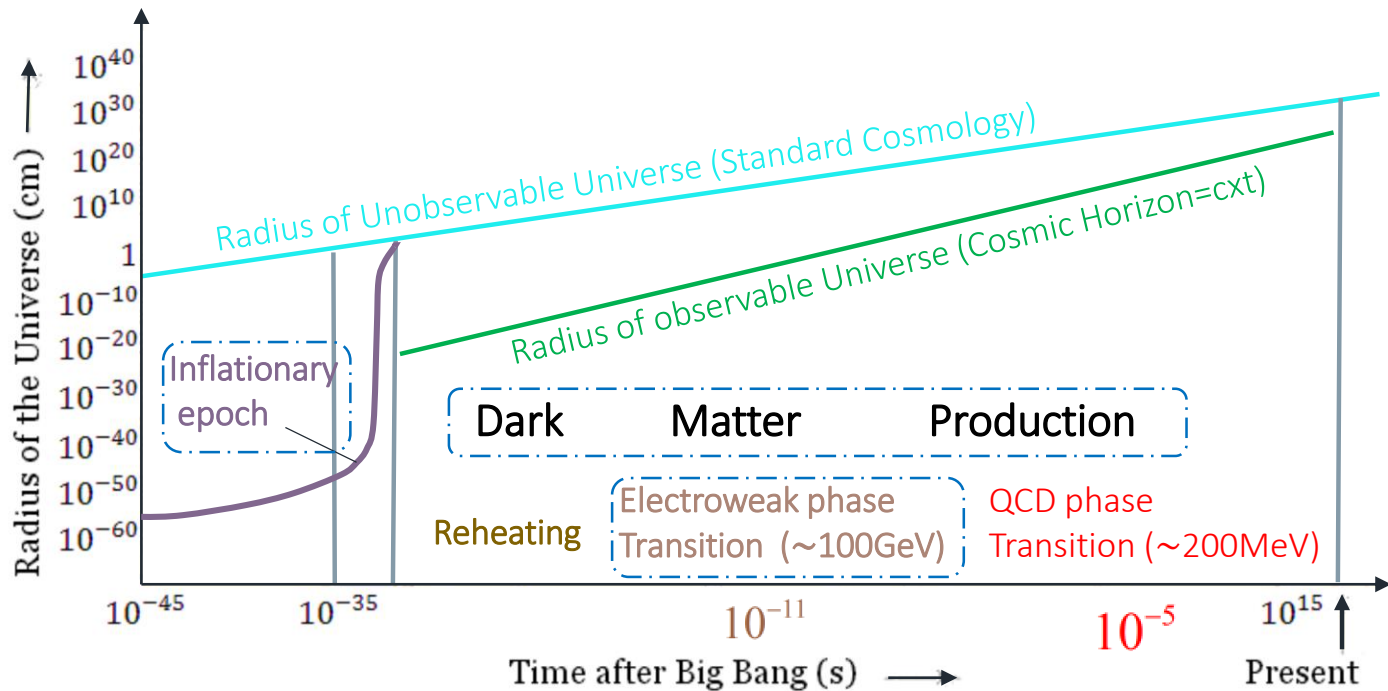
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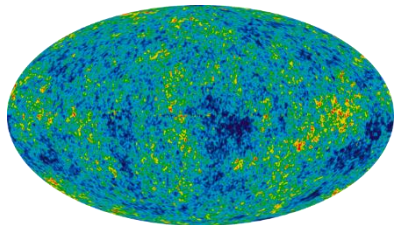
# | Expansion history of universe



# | Problem and Solving

Horizon and flatness

Baryon asymmetry



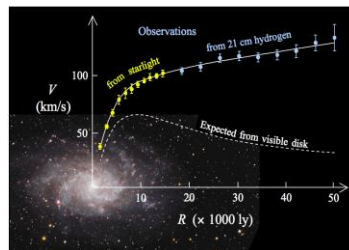
CMB

Both Big bang Nucleosynthesis and measurements of CMB gives:

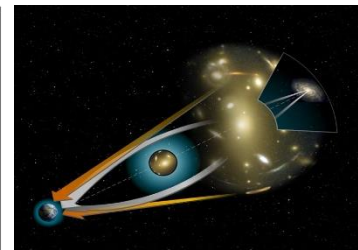
$$\eta_B = \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{n_\gamma} = (8.61 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-11}$$

Inflation

EWPT



Rotation curve of a disc galaxy



Gravitational lens

Dark matter

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The Standard Model should be extension for the three cases!!!

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Tommi Tenkanen, Kimmo Tuominen, Ville Vaskonen  
J. Cosmol.Astropart. Phys. 09 (2016) 037.

Real scalar singlet  
+Fermion

Complex scalar singlet Model

The direct detection bounds  
from XENON1T yield null exclusions!!!

$$V_0(H, S) = \underbrace{-\mu_h^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_h |H|^4}_{\text{Standard model}} \underbrace{-\mu_s^2 |S|^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \mu_b^2 S^2 + h.c. \right] + \lambda_s |S|^4}_{\text{Scalar partical Mass + self coupling}} \underbrace{+ \lambda_{hs} |H|^2 |S|^2}_{\text{Higgs portal interaction}}$$

The global U(1) breaking to product the DM A

- vacuum stability confines:  $\lambda_h > 0, \lambda_s > 0, \lambda_{sh} > 0$

$$H^T = (0, h)/\sqrt{2} \quad S = (s + iA)/\sqrt{2}$$

$$V_0(h, s, A) = \frac{\lambda_h h^4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_{hs} h^2 A^2 - \frac{\mu_h^2 h^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_{hs} h^2 s^2 + \frac{\lambda_s A^4}{4} - \frac{\mu_s^2 A^2}{2} + \frac{\mu_b^2 A^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda_s s^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ss^2} A^2 - \frac{\mu_s^2 s^2}{2} - \frac{\mu_b^2 s^2}{2}$$

$$DM: m_A = \sqrt{2} \mu_b$$

- minimization conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV_0(h, s, A)}{dh} \Big|_{h=v} &= 0, \\ \frac{dV_0(h, s, A)}{ds} \Big|_{s=v_s} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu_h^2 &= \lambda_h v^2 + \lambda_{hs} v_s^2 / 2, \\ \mu_s^2 &= -\mu_b^2 + \lambda_{hs} v^2 / 2 + \lambda_s v_s^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2v^2\lambda_h & vv_s\lambda_{hs} \\ vv_s\lambda_{hs} & 2v_s^2\lambda_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = ((\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta))$$

$$\tan 2\theta = -\lambda_{hs}vv_s / (\lambda_h v^2 - \lambda_s v_s^2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_{h_1, h_2}^2 = \lambda_h v^2 + \lambda_s v_s^2 \mp \frac{\lambda_s v_s^2 - \lambda_h v^2}{\cos 2\theta}$$

$$\lambda_h = \frac{\cos(2\theta)(m_{h_1}^2 - m_{h_2}^2) + m_{h_1}^2 + m_{h_2}^2}{4v^2}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\cos(2\theta)(m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2) + m_{h_1}^2 + m_{h_2}^2}{4v_s^2}$$

$$\lambda_{hs} = \frac{\tan(2\theta) \cos(2\theta)(m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2)}{2vv_s}$$

*Parameters:*

$$v_s, m_{h_2}^2, \mu_b$$

$$\theta \approx 0.2,$$

LHC Higgs data

(Phys. Rev. D 91, 035018 (2015))

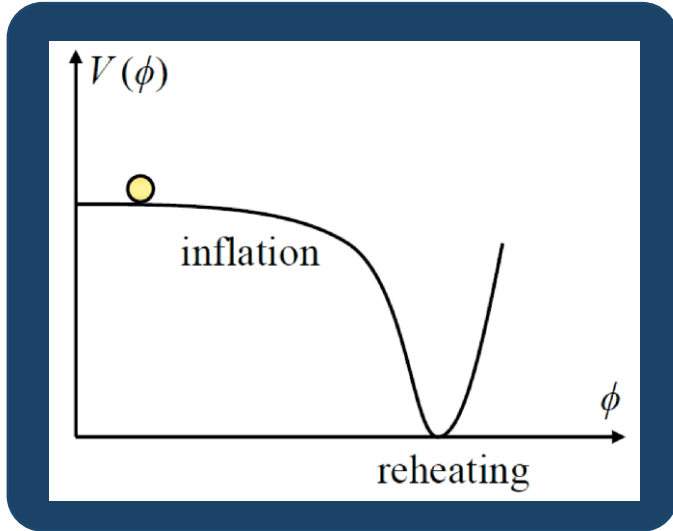
Electroweak precision observables  
(Phys. Rev. D 97, 095032 (2018))

For real scalar singlet case:  $A, \mu_b, v_s \rightarrow 0$ ;

$$DM: m_s^2 = -\mu_s^2 + \lambda_{hs} v^2 / 2$$

*Parameters:*  $m_s^2, \lambda_{hs}, \lambda_s$

# | Inflations



Slow-roll inflation

$$\frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 \ll V(\phi) \quad |\ddot{\phi}| \ll \mathcal{H}|\dot{\phi}|$$

Inflations  
Phase transition  
Dark matter

The friedman Equation:  $3M_{\text{p}}^2\mathcal{H}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 + V(\phi),$

$$\mathcal{H} \equiv \dot{a}/a$$

The motion equation of field:  $\ddot{\phi} + 3\mathcal{H}\dot{\phi} + \frac{\partial V(\phi)}{\partial \phi} = 0.$

Slow-roll parameters:

$$\epsilon(\chi) = \frac{M_{\text{p}}^2}{2} \left( \frac{dU/d\chi}{U(\chi)} \right)^2 \ll 1 \quad \eta(\chi) = M_{\text{p}}^2 \left( \frac{d^2U/d\chi^2}{U(\chi)} \right) \ll 1$$

$e$ -folding number:  $N_e = \int_{\chi_{\text{end}}}^{\chi_{\text{in}}} d\chi \frac{1}{M_{\text{p}}\sqrt{2\epsilon}} = 60$

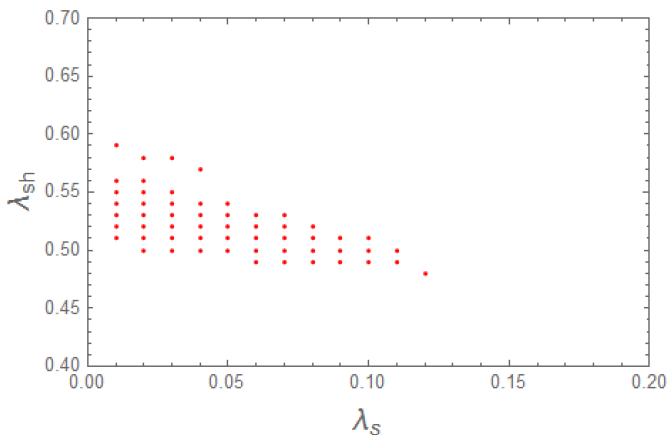
Inflationary observables:    Spectrum index    Tensor to scalar

$$n_s = 1 + 2\eta - 6\epsilon \qquad r = 16\epsilon$$

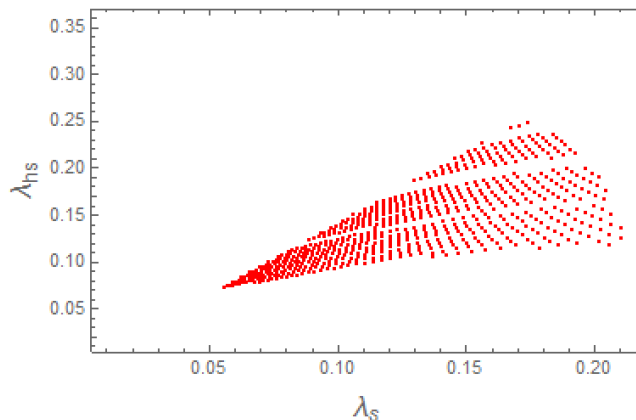
Planck bounds     $n_s = 0.9677 \pm 0.0060$      $r < 0.11$     with  $N_e=60$

Amplitude of scalar fluctuations:     $\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^2 = \frac{1}{24\pi^2 M_p^4} \frac{U(\chi)}{\epsilon} = 2.2 \times 10^{-9}$

Real scalar singlet case



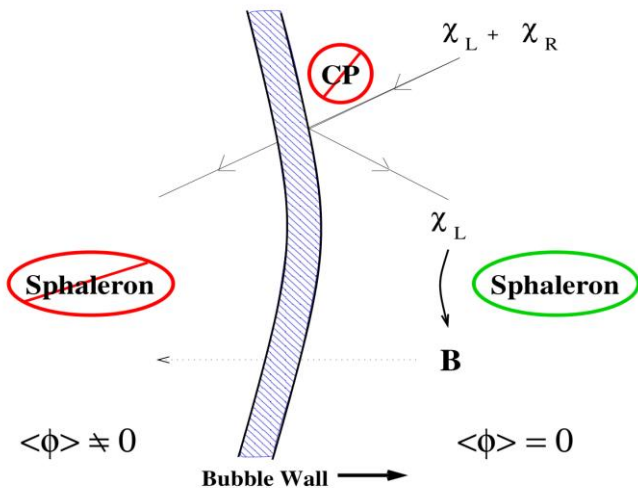
Complex scalar singlet case



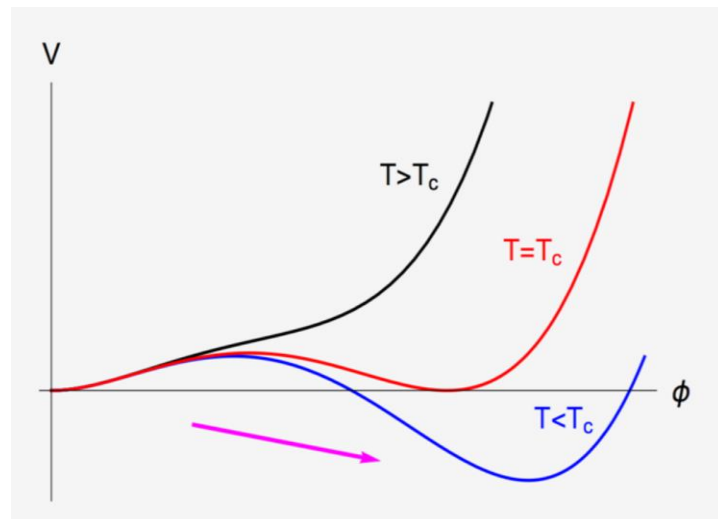


# | Phase transition

Baryon production



Phase transition



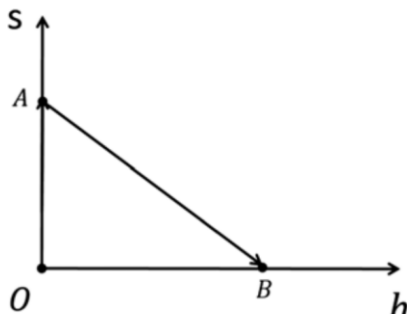
The finite temperature effective potential:

$$V(h, s, A, T) = \underbrace{V_0(h, s, A)}_{\text{Tree level scalar potential}} + \underbrace{V_{CW}(h, s, A)}_{\text{Coleman-Weinberg potential}} + \underbrace{V_{ct}(h, s, A)}_{\text{Finite temperature corrections}} + V_1(h, s, A, T) + V_{\text{daisy}}(h, s, A, T).$$

# | Phase transition

Inflations  
Phase transition  
Dark matter

Real



$$(h = 0, s = \pm\sqrt{\mu_s^2/\lambda_s})$$

$$(h = v, s = 0)$$



$$\lambda_s > 2(m_s^2 - \lambda_{hs}v^2)/(m_h^2v^2)$$

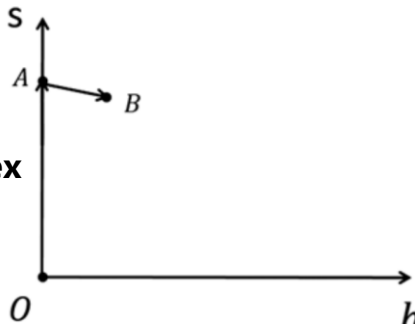
$$\mu_s^2 = -(m_s^2 - \lambda_{hs}v^2/2) > 0$$

$$V(0, s_C^A, T_C) = V(v_C^B, 0, T_C),$$

$$\left. \frac{dV(0, s, T_C)}{ds} \right|_{s=s_C^A} = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{dV(h, 0, T_C)}{dh} \right|_{h=v_C^B} = 0.$$

Complex



$$(h = 0, s^A = \pm\sqrt{\mu_s^2/\lambda_s})$$

$$(v_h, v_s)$$



$$(\lambda_{hs}^2 - 4\lambda_h\lambda_s) < 0$$

$$\mu_s^2 = -(m_s^2 - \lambda_{hs}v^2/2) > 0$$

$$V(0, s_C^A, \theta, 0, T_C) = V(v_C^B, s_C^B, \theta, 0, T_C),$$

$$\left. \frac{dV(h, s, \theta, 0, T_C)}{ds} \right|_{h=v_C^B, s=s_C^B} = 0,$$

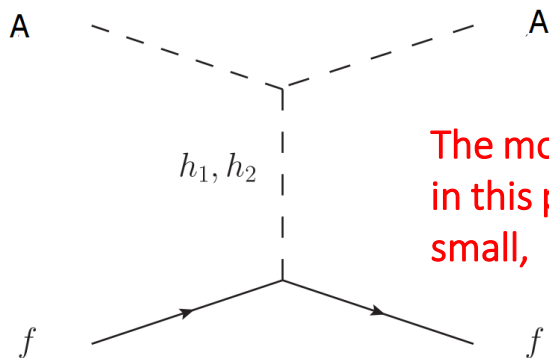
$$\left. \frac{dV(0, s, \theta, 0, T_C)}{ds} \right|_{s=s_C^A} = 0,$$

# Dark matter

Inflations  
Phase transition  
Dark matter

The tree-level direct detection scattering amplitude:

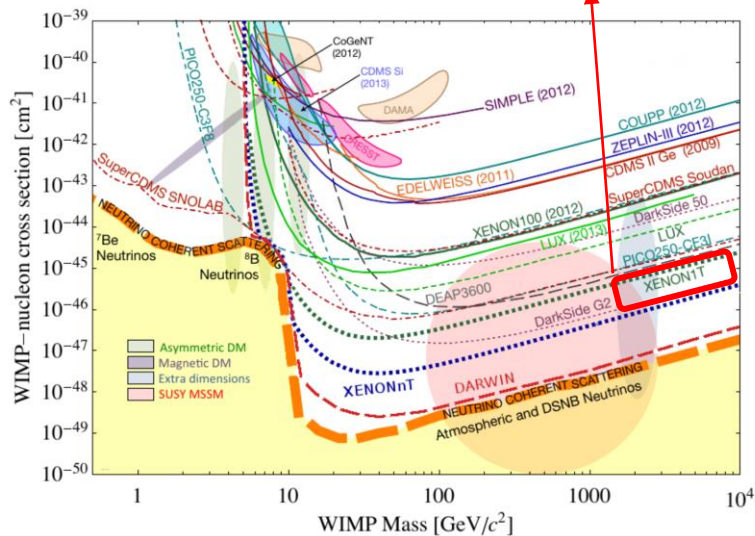
$$\propto \sin \theta \cos \theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \simeq \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{t (m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2)}{m_{h_1}^2 m_{h_2}^2} \simeq 0$$



The momentum transfer  
in this process is negligibly  
small,  $t \simeq 0$

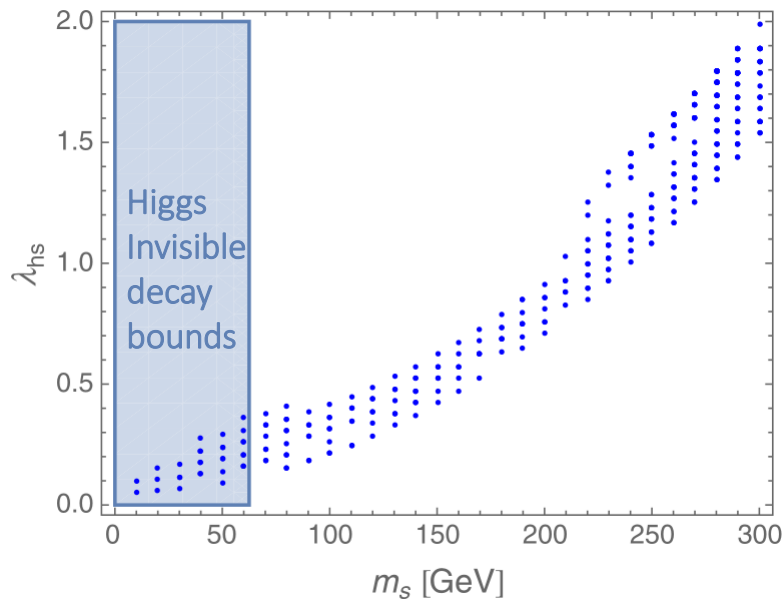
Tree-level dark matter  
scattering off SM matter

Most stringent  
direct DM detection



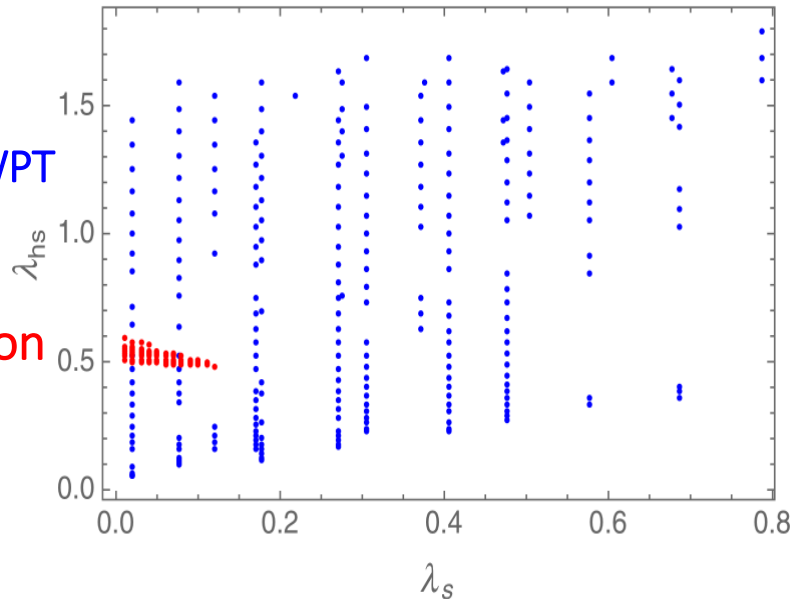
# Results (Real scalar singlet case)

Results  
Conclusion



SFOEWPT

Inflation



$$(h = 0, s = \pm \sqrt{\mu_s^2 / \lambda_s}) \quad \lambda_s > 2(m_s^2 - \lambda_{hs} v^2)^2 / (m_h^2 v^2)$$

$$(h = v, s = 0)$$

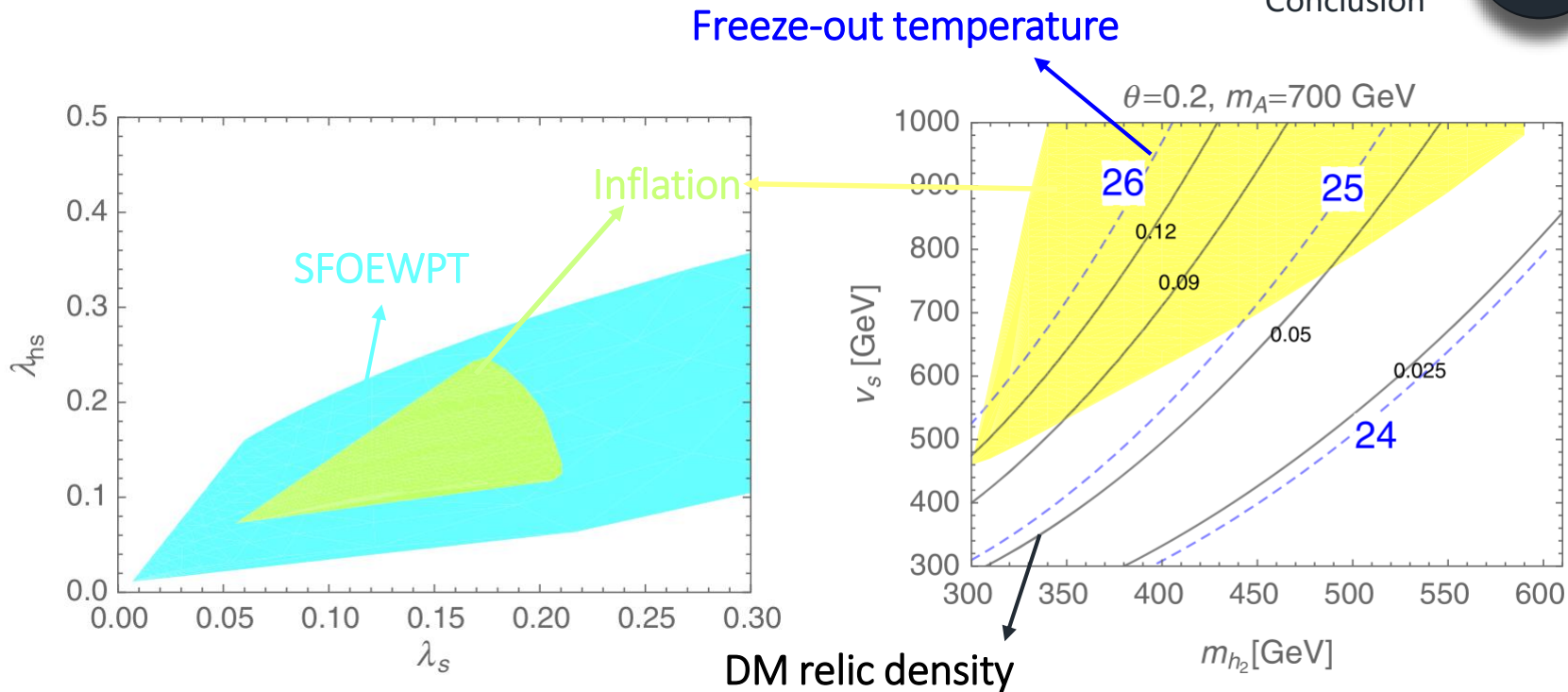


$$\mu_s^2 = -(m_s^2 - \lambda_{hs} v^2 / 2) > 0$$


# Results (Complex scalar singlet case)

Results  
Conclusion

04



The direct detection bounds from XENON1T yield null exclusions ! !

	Inflation	SFOEWPT	DM
The complex singlet scalar with the global U(1) being broken			
SM + Real singlet scalar	