

# Some scenarios and cosmological probes in BSM physics

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CERN-Korean summer student Program

6/July/2023

# Outline

- Some puzzles:  
what does constitute our universe?  
& some questions in particle physics
- Some stories from **smallness**: B-L model and axion
- Some cosmological Probes: CMB & GW

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Connection btw particle physics and cosmology

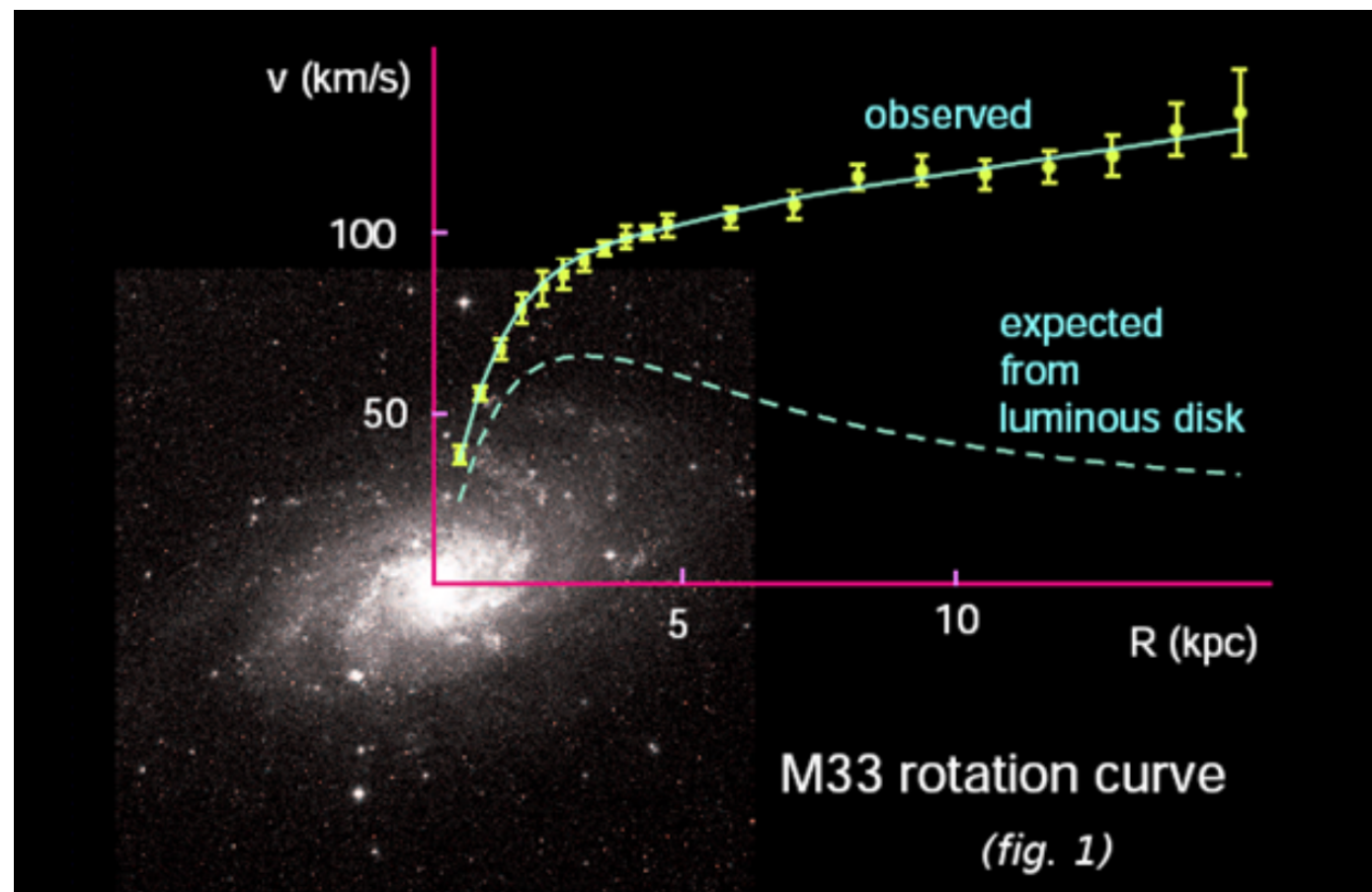
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Will be very conceptual and very pictorial

# Some puzzles - dark matter

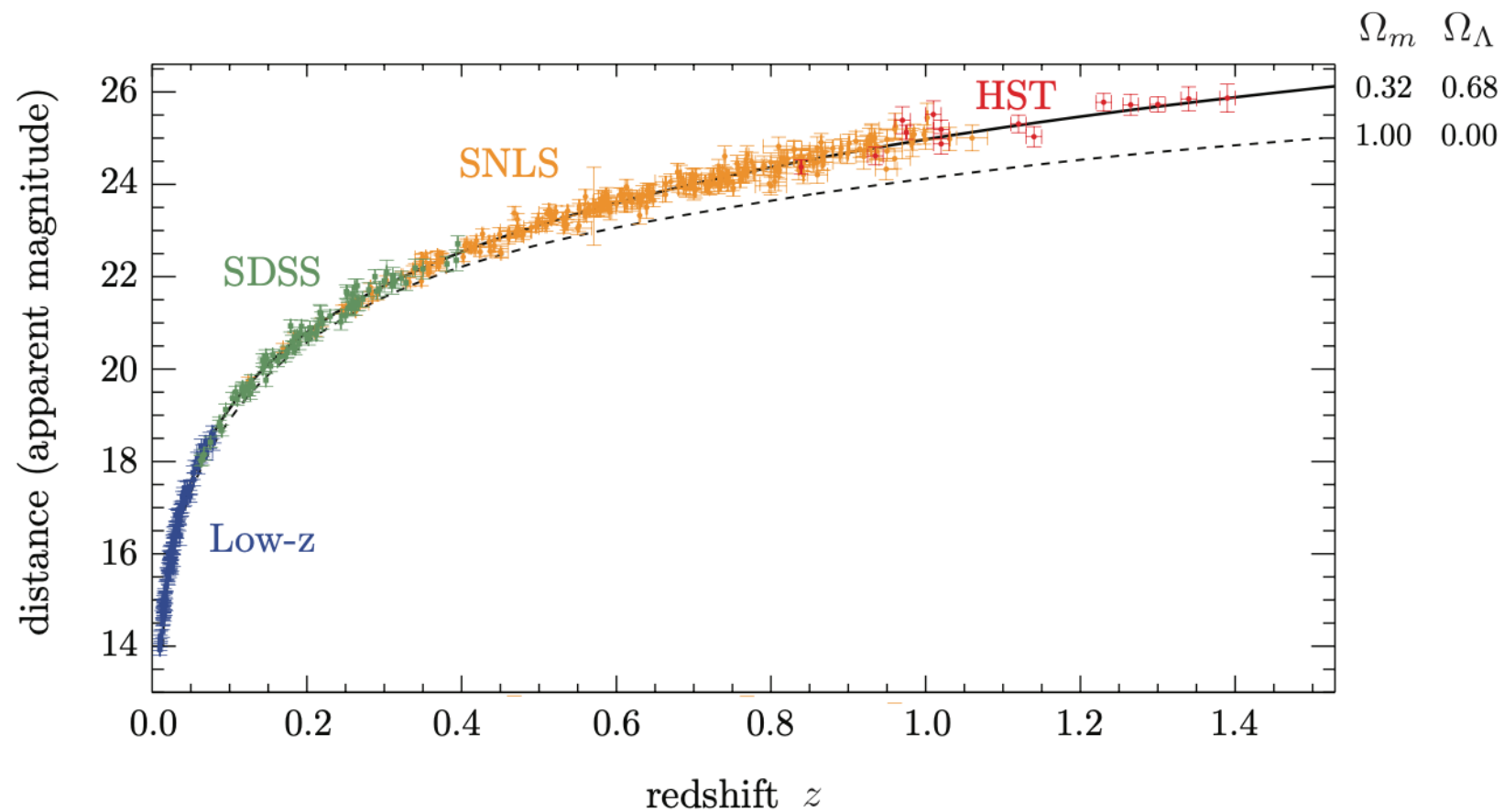
- Rotation curve on galaxy, gravitational lensing by clusters, etc
  - deficit of mass (when only visible objects are counted)
  - presence of dark matter



# Some puzzles - dark energy

- Observation of flux from SN (standard candle with known  $L$ )

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi\chi^2}$$

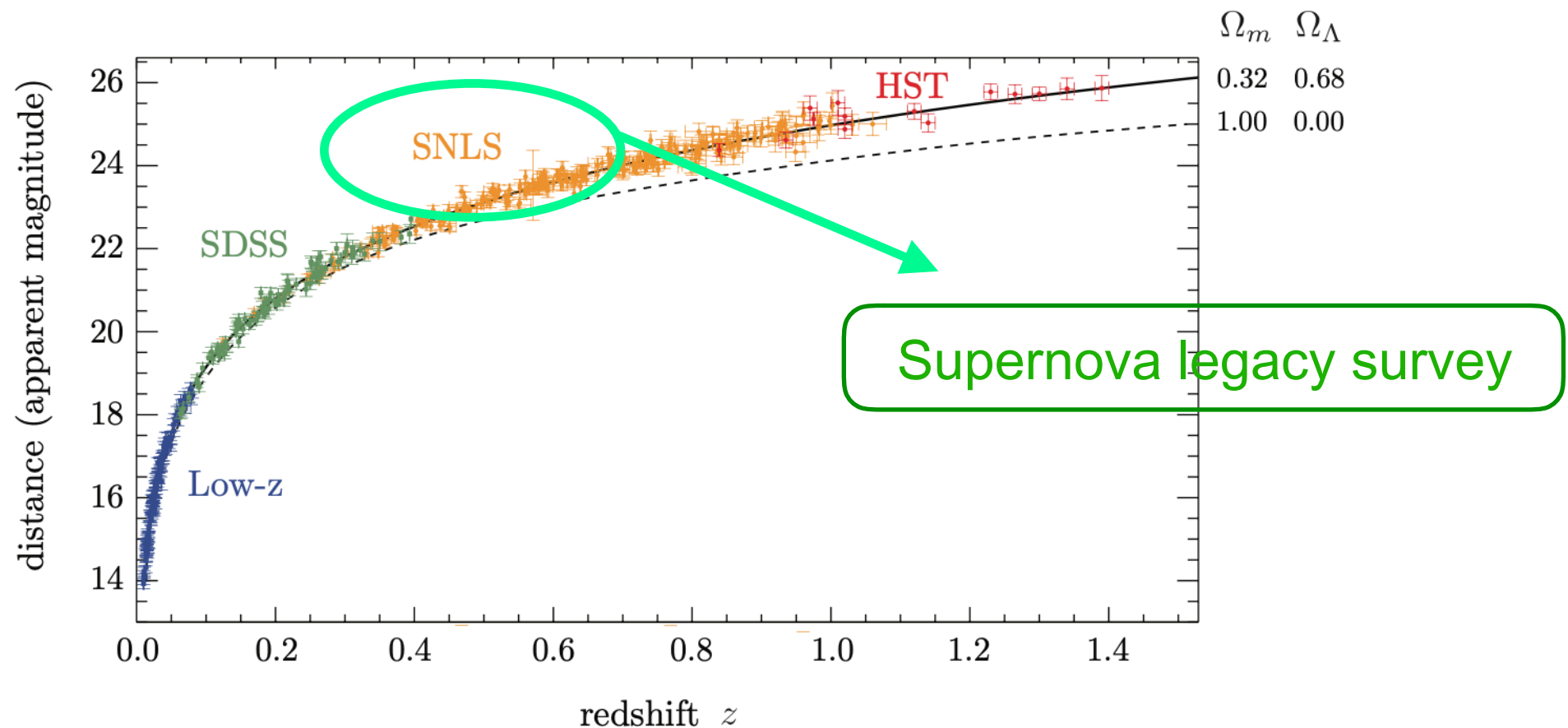


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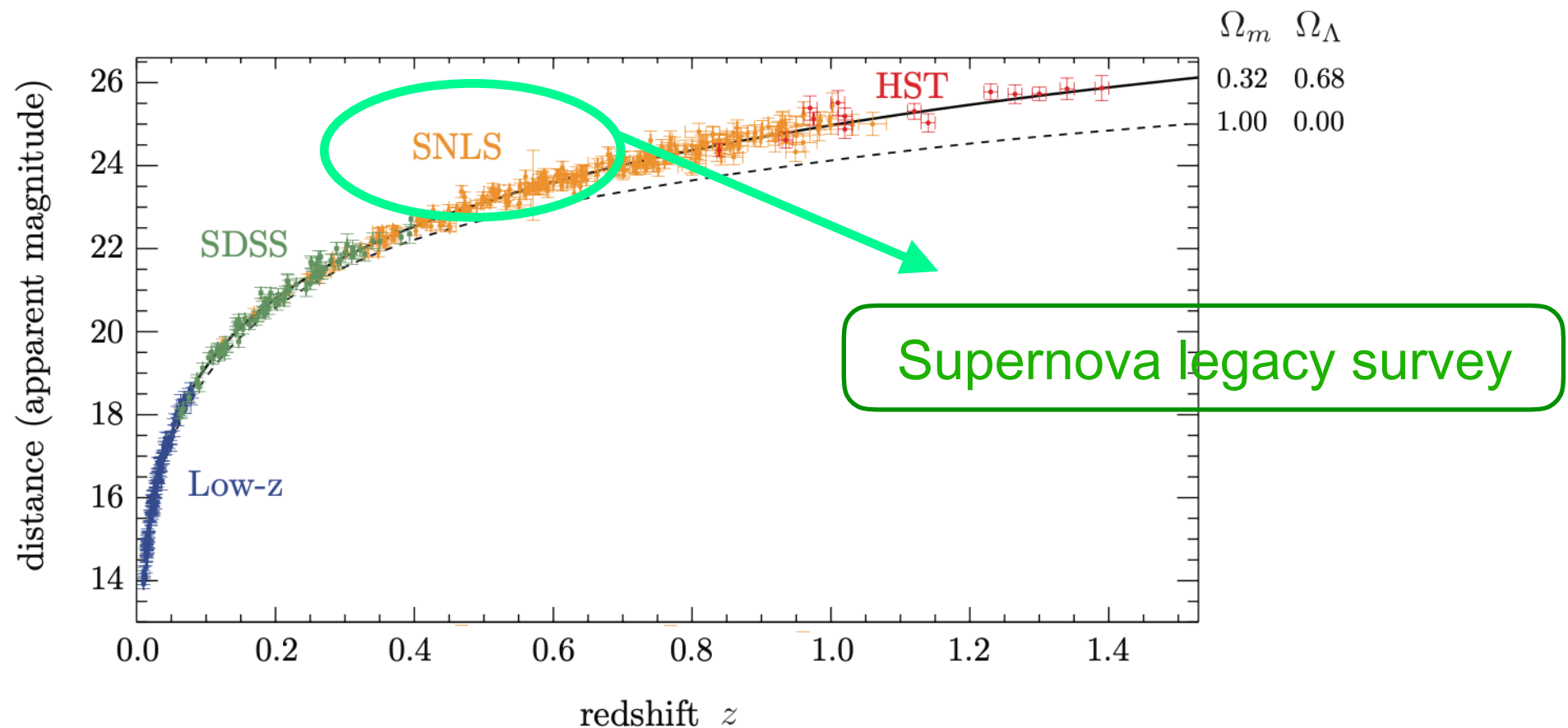


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- **DM~30% and DE~70%**





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- Strategy
  - one or two problems in particle physics & DM candidate or DE candidate simultaneously?

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B-L Model

Axion

## Why so small? - $\nu$ mass

- A number divided by a large number

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# Dark Matter Candidates in B-L models

- Additional gauge symmetry on top of SM gauge group?
  - $U(1)_{B-L}$
  - With 3 RH neutrinos, can be gauged!

- 3 RH neutrinos → 1. need for tiny active neutrino mass (seesaw mechanism)

$$\mathcal{L} \sim -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\nu}_L & \overline{\nu}_R^c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D \\ m_D & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L^c \\ \nu_R \end{pmatrix} \quad m_\nu \approx \frac{m_D^2}{M} \quad m_N \approx M$$

- 3 RH neutrinos → 2. the out-of-equilibrium decay of RH neutrinos (leptogenesis  $\Delta L$ )
  - $\Delta L$  conversion to  $\Delta B$  at EWPT by sphaleron transition
  - can explain baryon asymmetry



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No role in leptogenesis and  $m_\nu$ !

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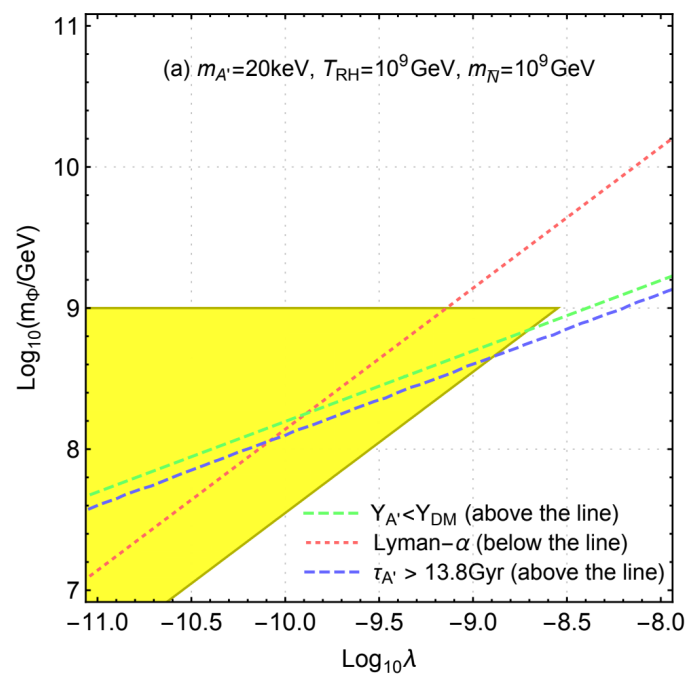
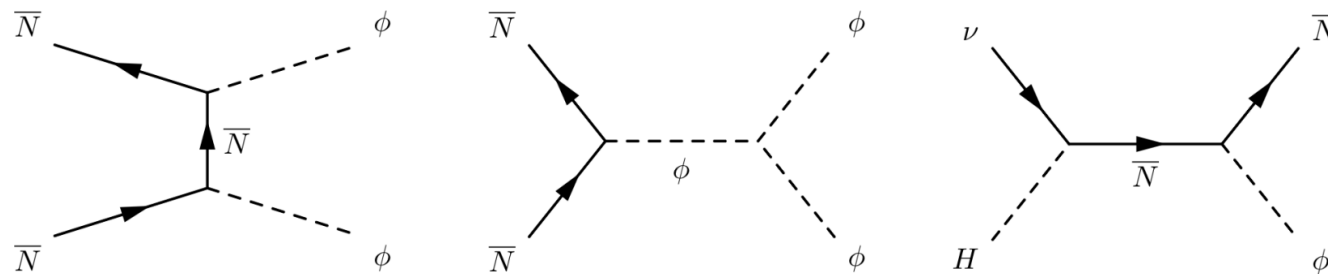
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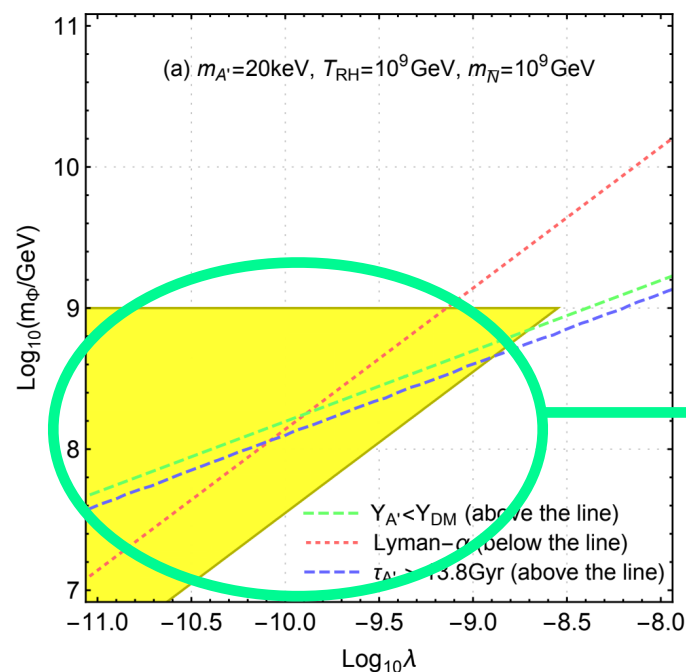
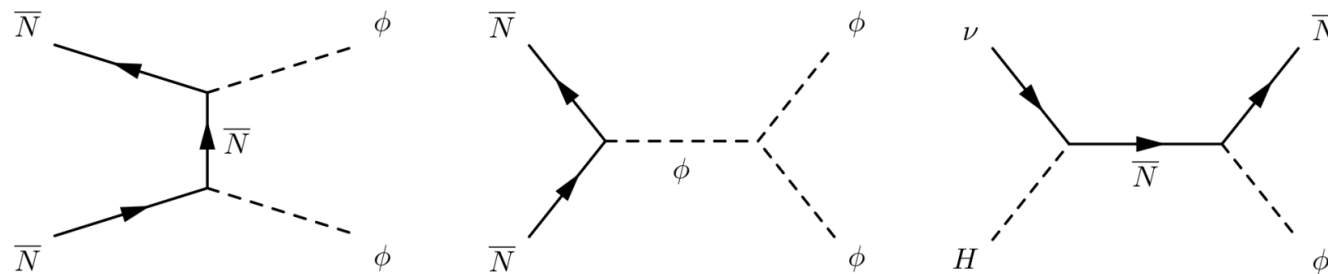
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Production of  $\Phi \rightarrow \Phi$  become non-rel  
 $\rightarrow \Phi$  decays to  $A'$   
 $\rightarrow A'$  free-stream to become DM

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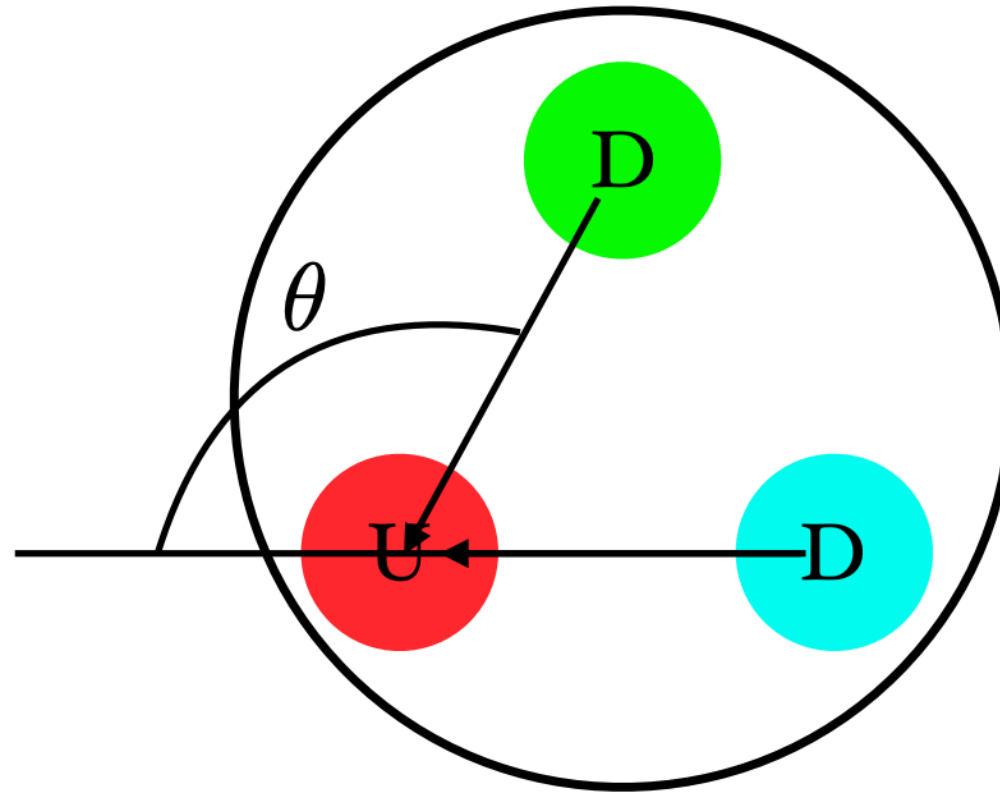
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- Non-zero neutron EDM  $\rightarrow$  CP violation



# Dark Matter Candidates in strong CP problem



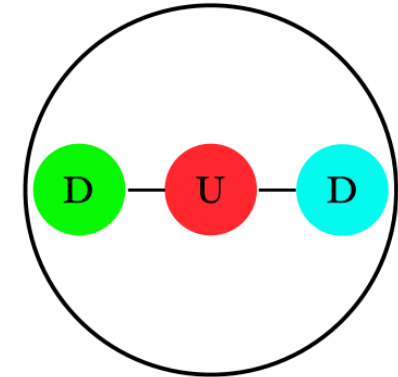
$$\vec{d} = \sum q\vec{r}. \quad |d_n| \approx 10^{-13} \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} \text{ e cm}$$

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- In QCD, we have  $\sim\theta F \wedge F$ 
  - $\rightarrow d_n \sim 10^{-16}\theta$  e.cm  $< 10^{-26}$  e.cm
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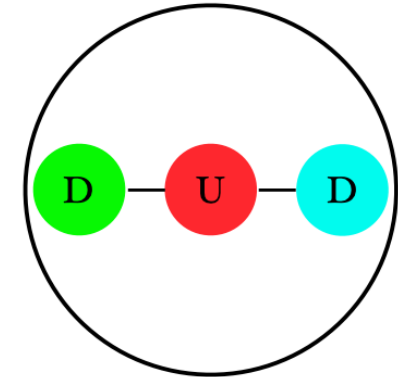
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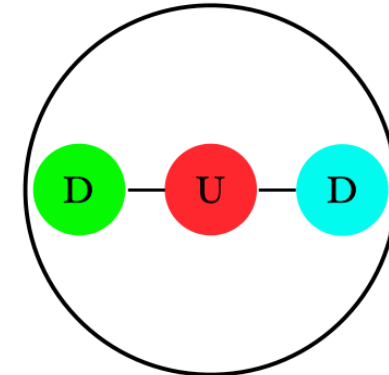
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Why so small  $\theta$ ? (theoretically no reason)
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  - $\rightarrow$  good candidate for **dark matter**!
  - $\rightarrow$  axion energy density  $\sim a^{-3}$

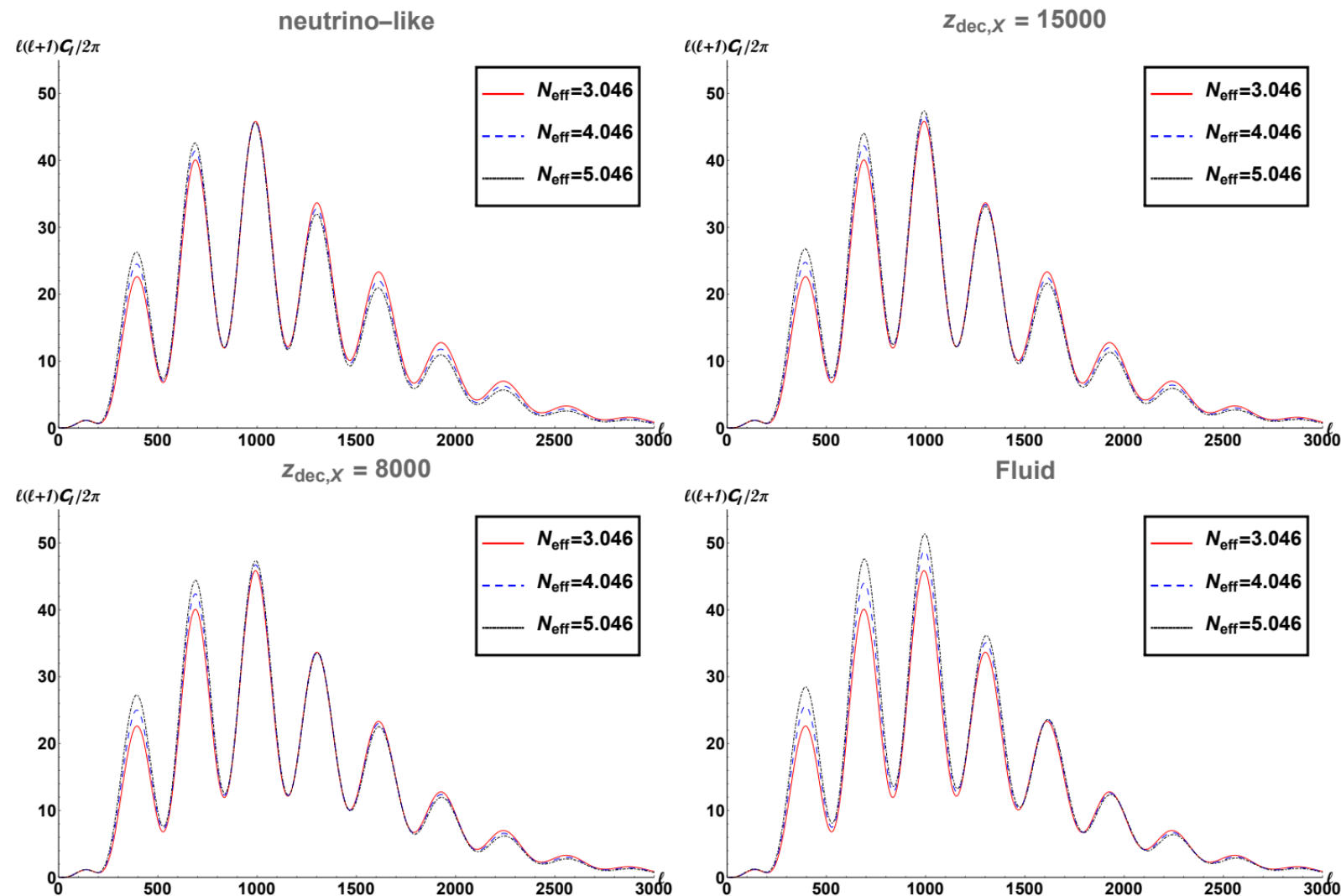


# Axion as dark energy?

- $w = P/\rho = (KE-PE)/(KE+PE) \rightarrow -1$  for DE  $\rightarrow KE \sim 0$
- If  $m_q \sim H_0 \sim 10^{-33} \text{eV}$ , then slow-roll today  $\rightarrow KE \sim 0$
- Axion with  $f_q \sim M_P$  can be DE  
 $\rightarrow \Lambda_{DE}^2 = (2\text{meV})^2 \sim m_q f_q$
- Why so small mass?
- $\Lambda_{DE}^4 \sim (2\text{meV})^4 \sim M_P^4 10^{-120}$
- For  $SU(2)_L$  in SM,  
 $\Lambda_a^4 \sim M_P^4 e^{-S_{\text{inst}}} \rightarrow M_P^4 e^{-(-2\pi/(1/44))} \rightarrow M_P^4 10^{-130}$

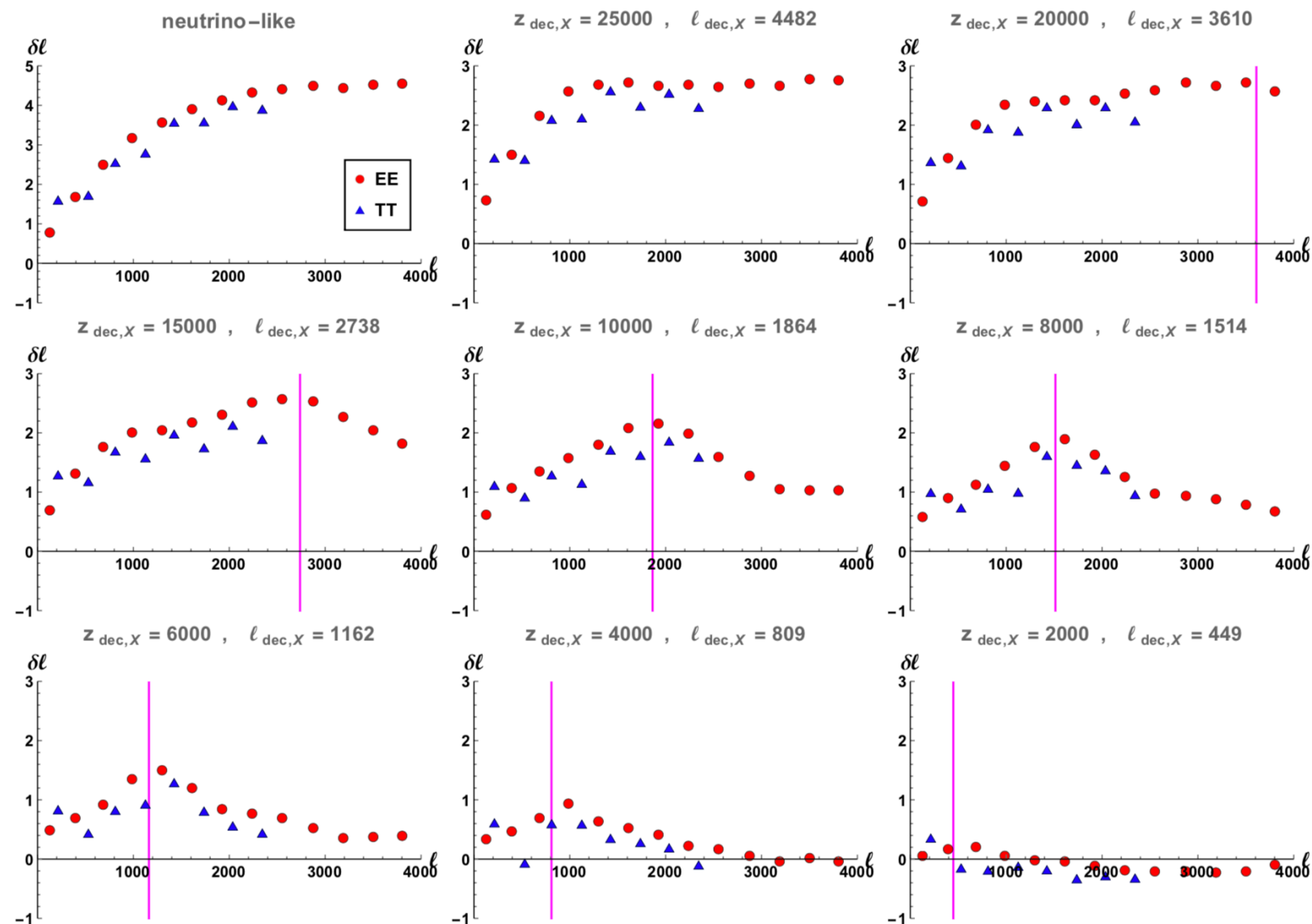
# Probing dark radiation using CMB power spectrum

- Different decoupling time  $t_d$   
→ CMB phase shift at a horizon scale at  $t_d$



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# Probing BSM with GW

- Probing PeV-SUSY breaking ( $m_{3/2} \sim 100\text{eV}-1\text{keV}$ )  
→ too much gravitinos

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{3/2} \equiv \Omega_{3/2} h^2 &= \left( \frac{T_{3/2,0}}{T_{\nu,0}} \right)^3 \left( \frac{m_{3/2}}{94\text{eV}} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{10.75}{g_{*s}(T_{3/2,\text{dec}})} \right) \left( \frac{m_{3/2}}{94\text{eV}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

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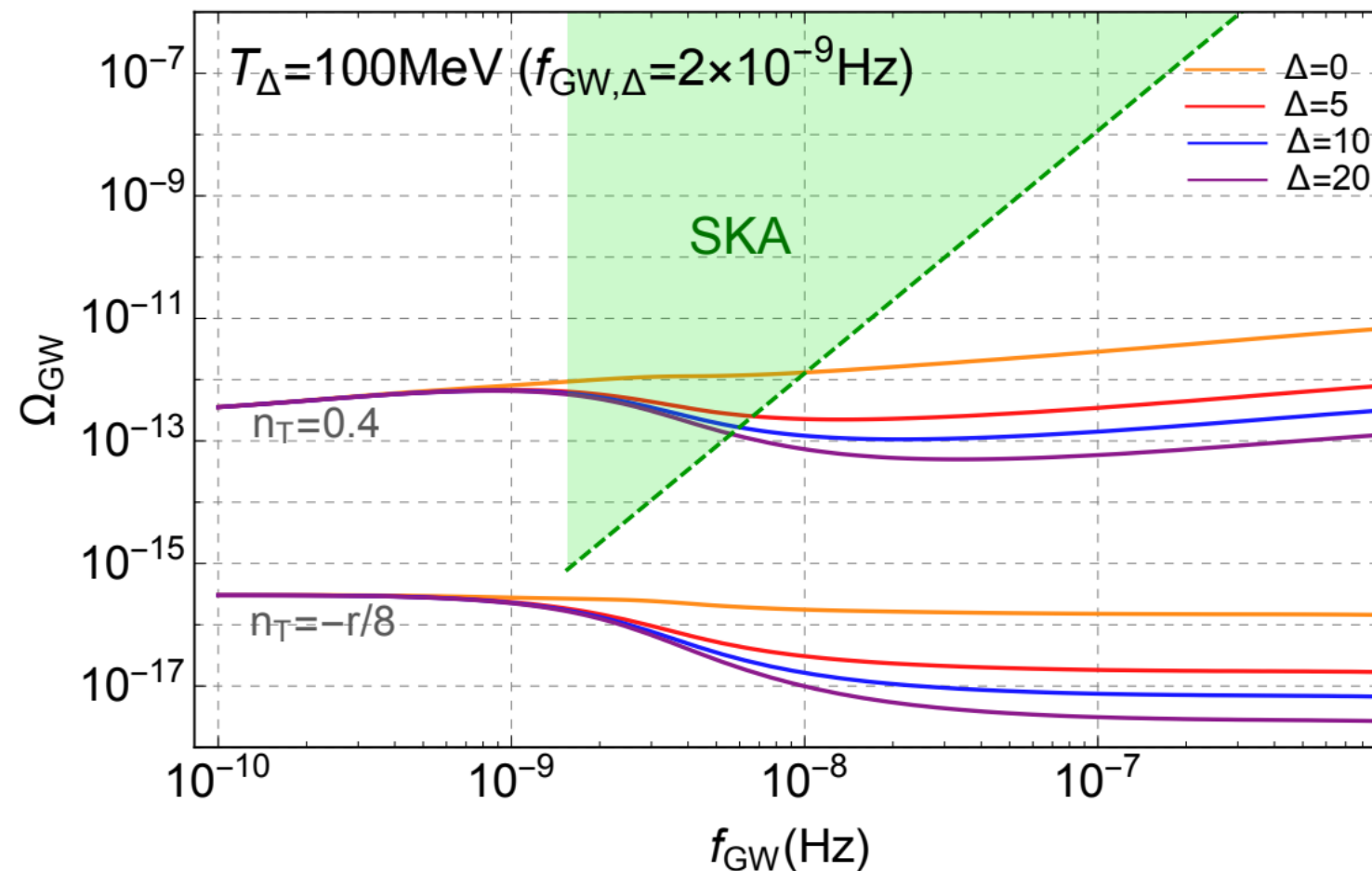
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→ Q. how to probe?

# Probing BSM with GW

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  - too much gravitinos
  - **suppression** of inflationary GW spectrum

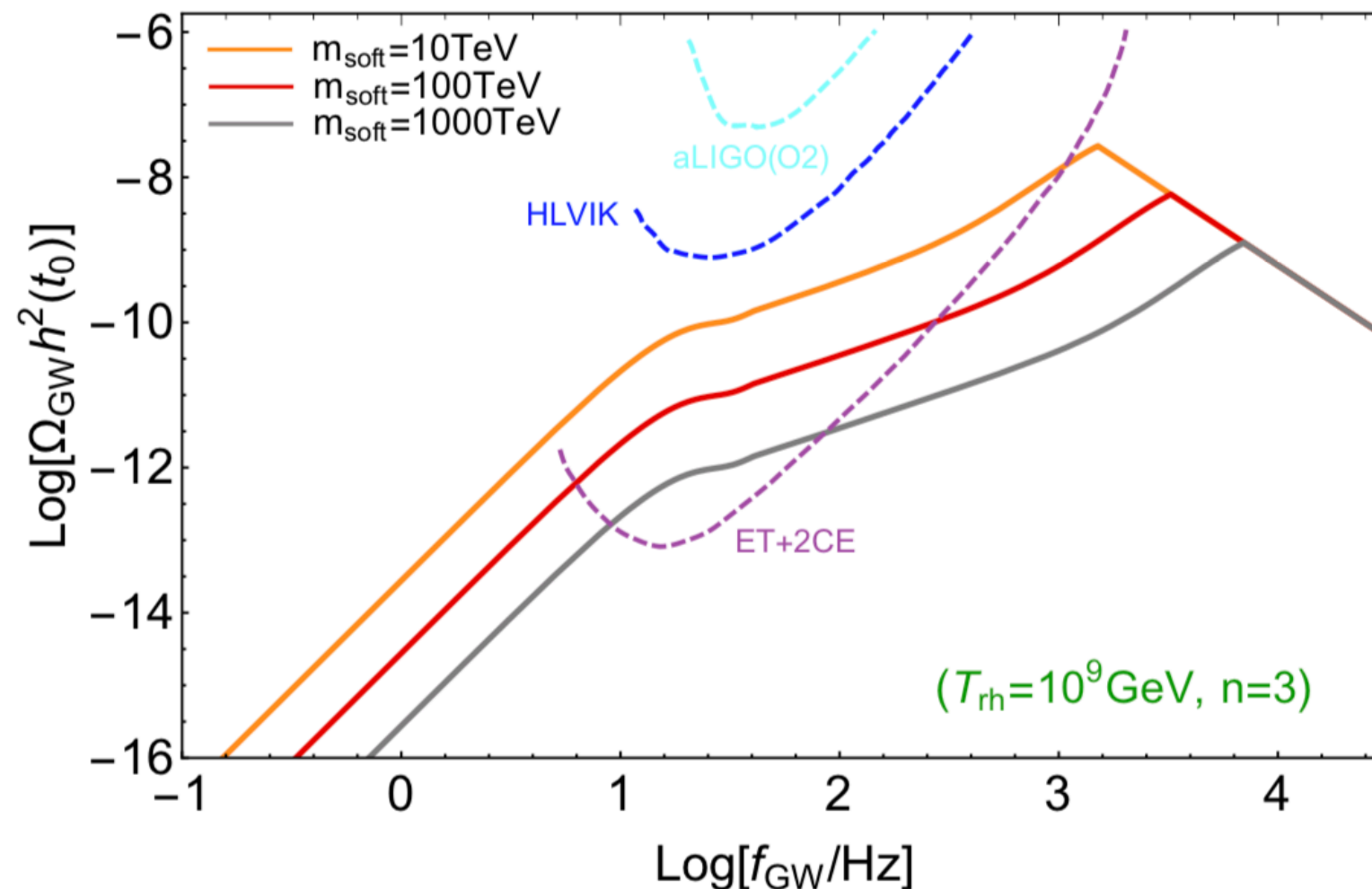


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  - can there be a temporary cosmic string  
if SUSY-breaking happens before the end of inflation

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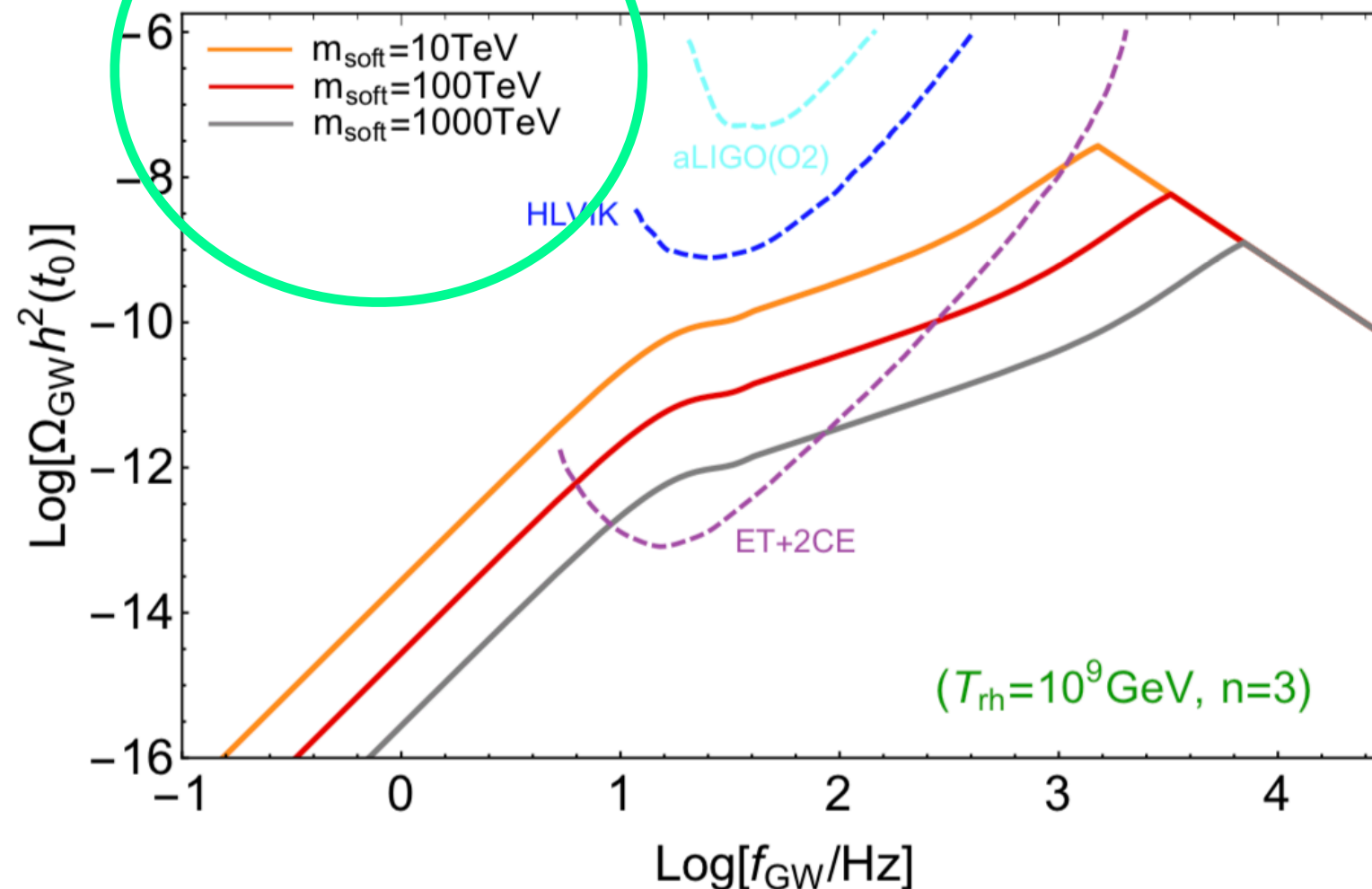
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# Probing BSM with GW

Higher  $m_{3/2} \rightarrow$  higher  $\langle \chi \rangle$   
 $\rightarrow$  more time for CS to decay  
 $\rightarrow$  more dilution

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Different slop due to different phase

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