



# Cosmological implications of the radiative electroweak symmetry breaking theories

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[2408.03649 \[PRD\]](#), [2304.00908 \[PRD\]](#), [2206.04691 \[JHEP\]](#)

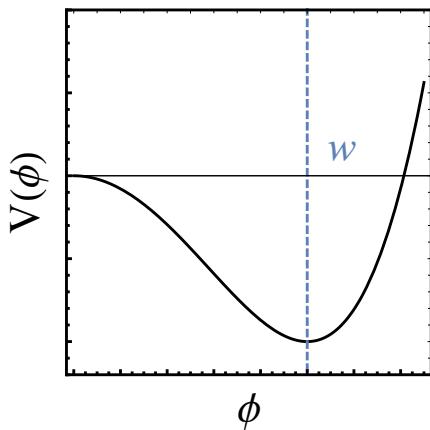
# Patterns of spontaneous symmetry breaking

Conventional setup

$$V(\phi) = \frac{\mu^2}{2}\phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4$$

with  $\mu^2 < 0$

$$\langle\phi\rangle = w = \sqrt{-\mu^2/\lambda};$$



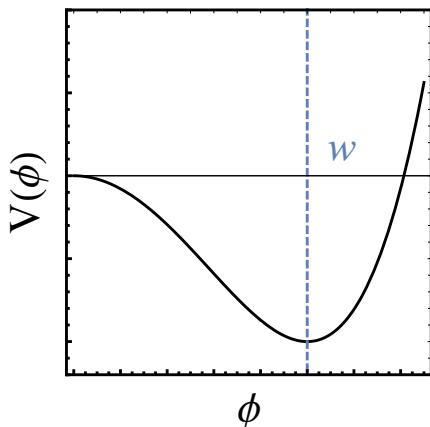
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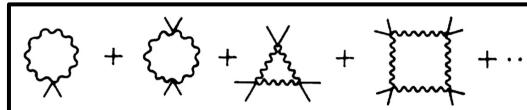
$$\langle\phi\rangle = w = \sqrt{-\mu^2/\lambda};$$



**Radiative symmetry breaking** [this talk]

$V(\phi) = \lambda\phi^4/4$  at tree-level; at **one-loop** level

$$V_1(\phi) = \frac{B}{4}\phi^4 \left( \log \frac{\phi}{w} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$



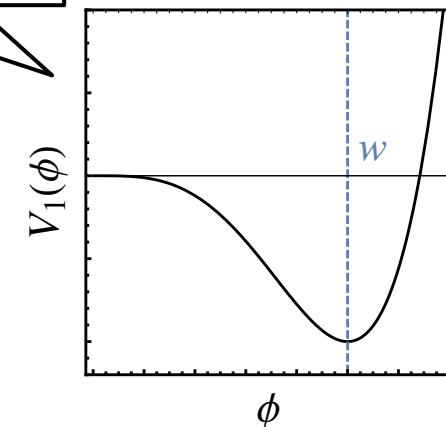
Scale & conformal anomaly

Dimensional transmutation

S. Coleman & E. Weinberg PRD 7 (1973) 1888-1910, citation 5000+

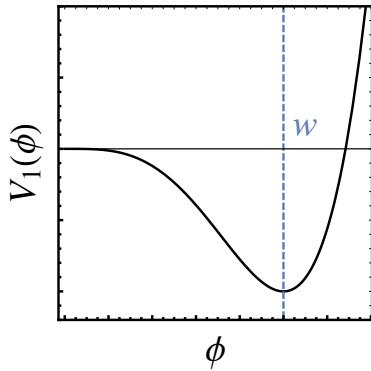
No bare  $\phi^2$ -term, hopefully solving hierarchy problem

Bardeen, FERMILAB-CONF-95-391-T;  
Meissner *et al*, PLB 660 (2008) 260-266; etc



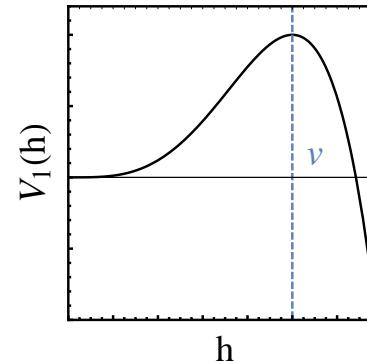
# Radiative electroweak symmetry breaking?

However **not** directly applied to the Standard Model **Higgs!**



If identifying  $\phi$  as  $h$

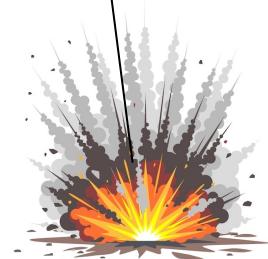
$$V_h(h) \sim \frac{B_h}{4} h^4 \left( \log \frac{h}{v} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$



$$B_h \propto (9g^4 - 48y_t^4) < 0$$

EW bosons top quark

Unstable electroweak vacuum!



# Radiative electroweak symmetry breaking!

A realistic framework: new scalar  $\phi$ , tree-level

$$V_0(h, \phi) = \frac{\lambda_s}{4} \phi^4 - \frac{\lambda'}{4} \phi^2 h^2 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4} h^4$$

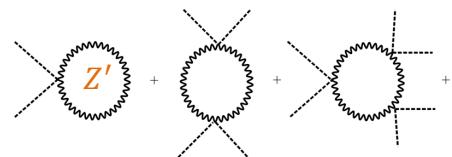
- Classically scale-invariant & conformal

Along the **new physics** direction

$$V_\phi(\phi) \approx \frac{B}{4} \phi^4 \left( \log \frac{\phi}{w} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

For example:

- $U(1)_X$  with  $g_X$
- $B = 3g_X^4/8\pi^2$



Then  $\phi \rightarrow w$ , and along the Higgs direction

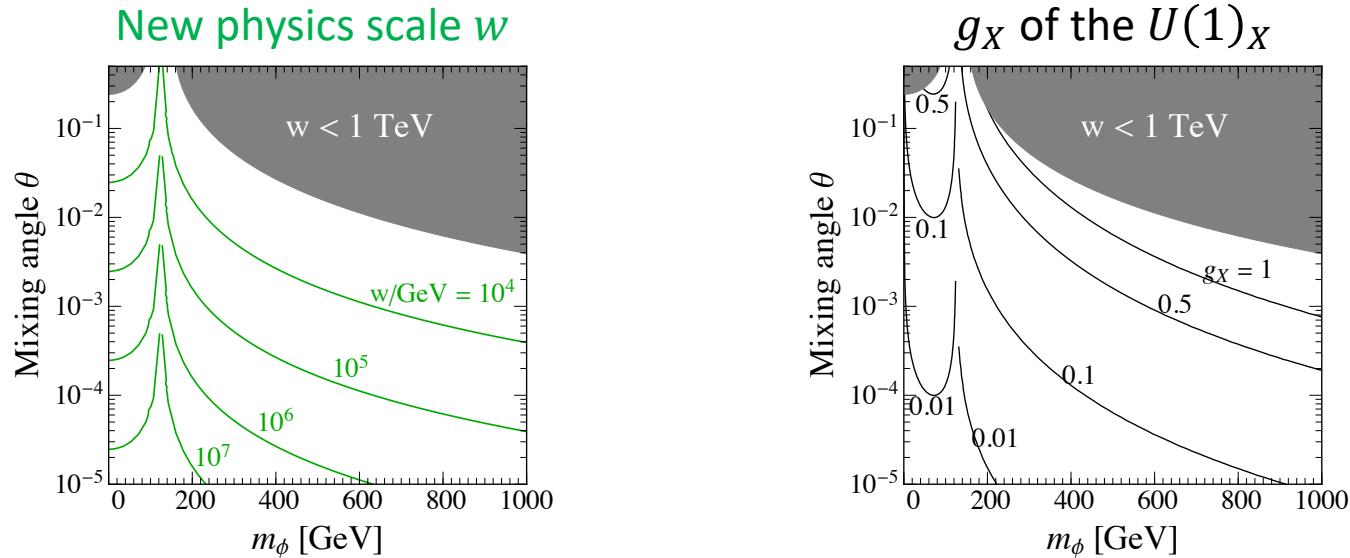
$$V_h(h) \approx \left( -\frac{\lambda'}{4} \phi^2 h^2 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4} h^4 \right) \rightarrow \left( \frac{\mu_h^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4} h^4 \right)$$

$\mu_h^2 < 0 \rightarrow$  EWSB! [Hempfling, PLB 379, 153 \(1996\); Iso et al, PLB 676, 81 \(2009\); Chun et al, PLB 725, 158 \(2013\), etc](#)

# Vacuum structure decomposition

Only 2 free parameters [Liu and KPX, PRD 110 (2024) 11, 115001]

- Use  $(m_\phi, \theta)$  as input, all other parameters derived **rigorously**

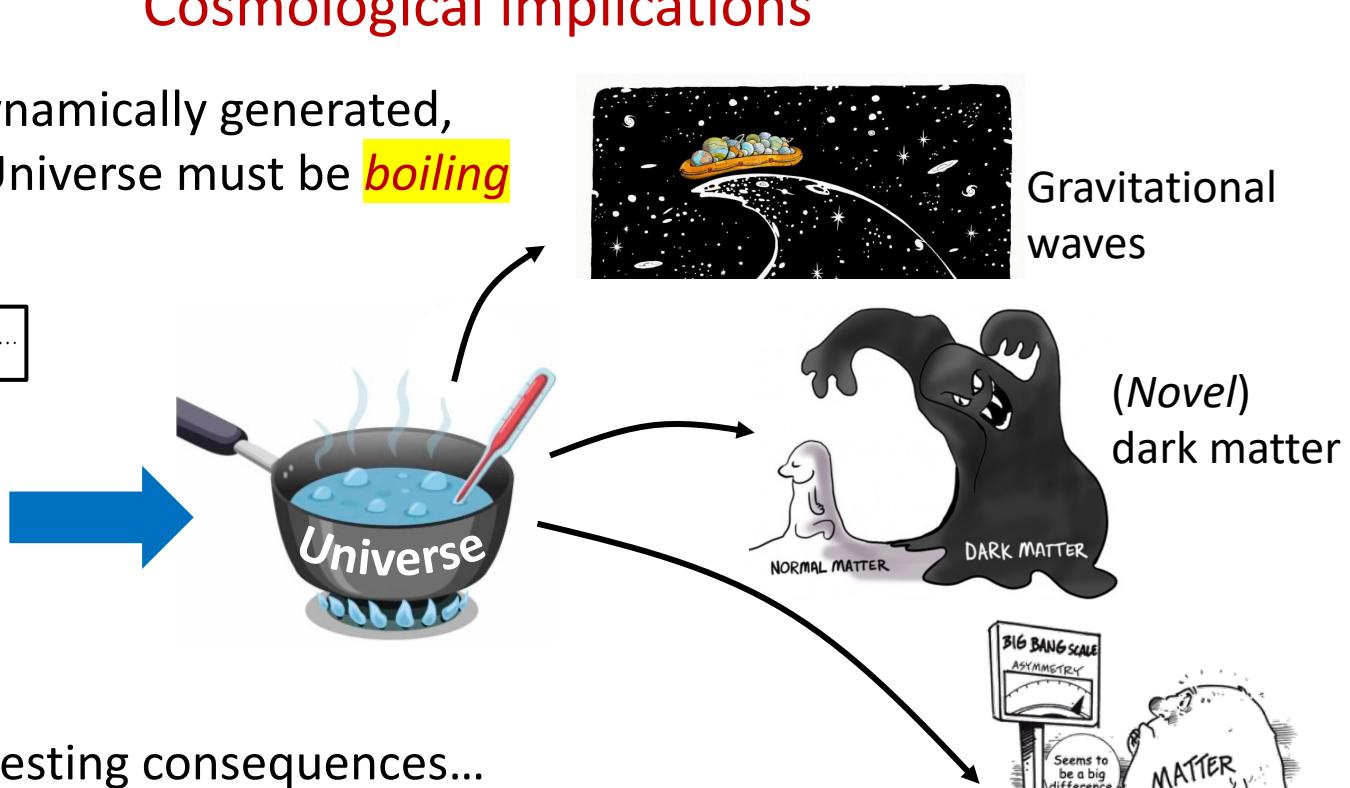
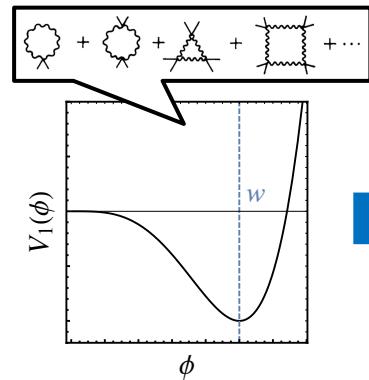


$\phi$  cannot be degenerate with the Higgs boson,  $m_\phi \neq 125 \text{ GeV}$

$w \gg v_{\text{EW}}$  needed for sequential symmetry breaking [Chataignier *et al*, JHEP 08 (2018) 083]

# Cosmological implications

If the scale is dynamically generated,  
then the early Universe must be **boiling**



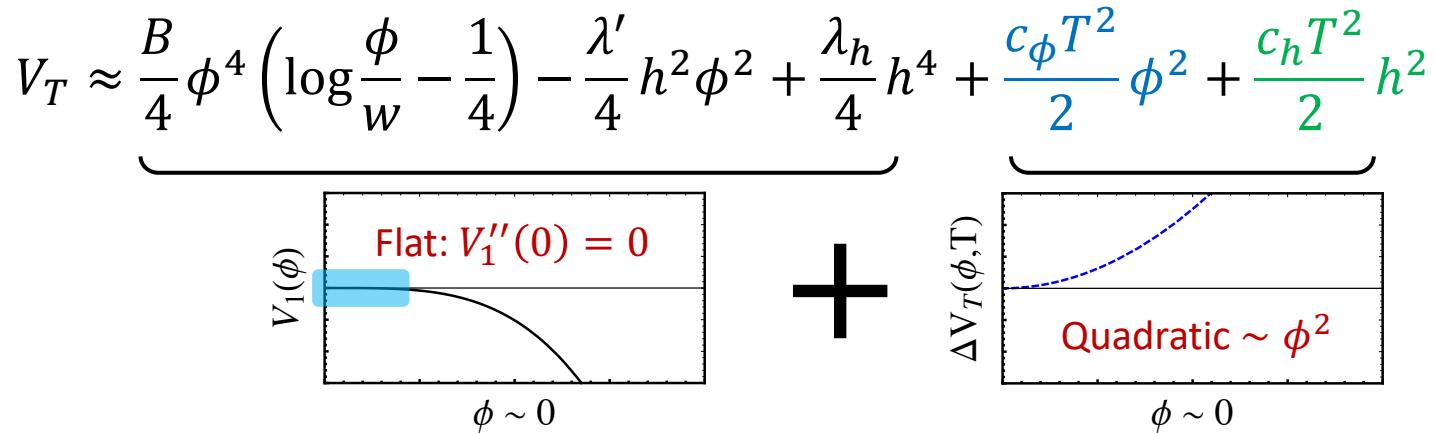
then more interesting consequences...

(Novel) origin of matter, baryogenesis

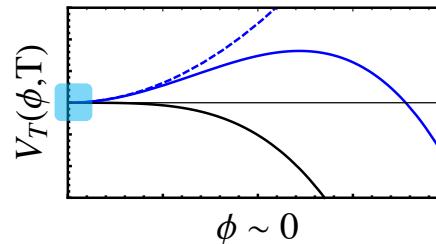
# Why the Universe was boiling

Early Universe  $\rightarrow$  temperature corrections

*Near the field origin,*

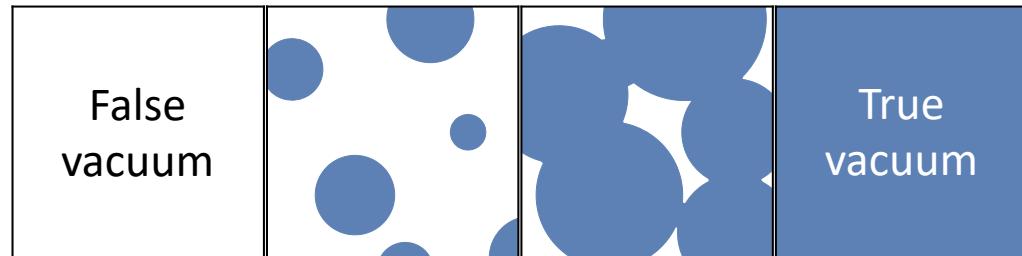
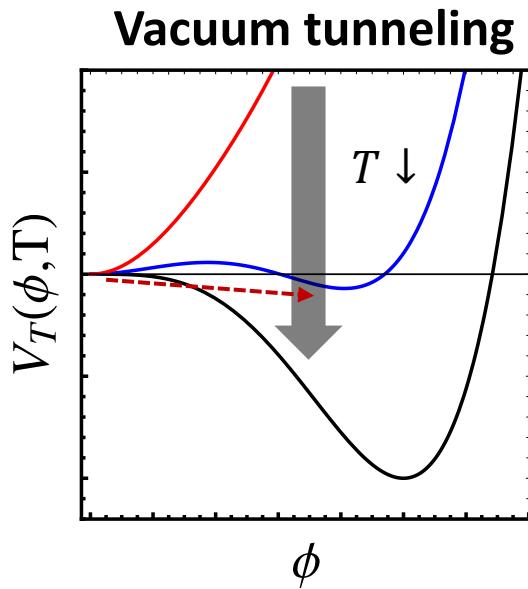


**Local minimum exists for  $T > 0$**   
The Universe is trapped in the  
false vacuum!



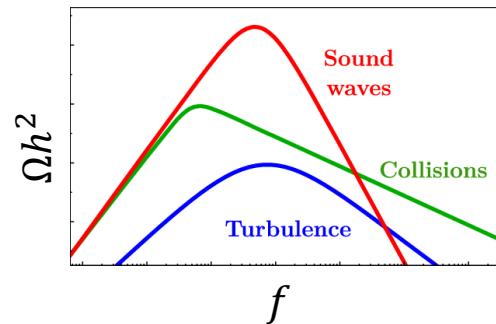
# Why the Universe was boiling

## A first-order phase transition



Stochastic GWs:

1. Bubble collisions
2. Sound waves
3. Turbulence

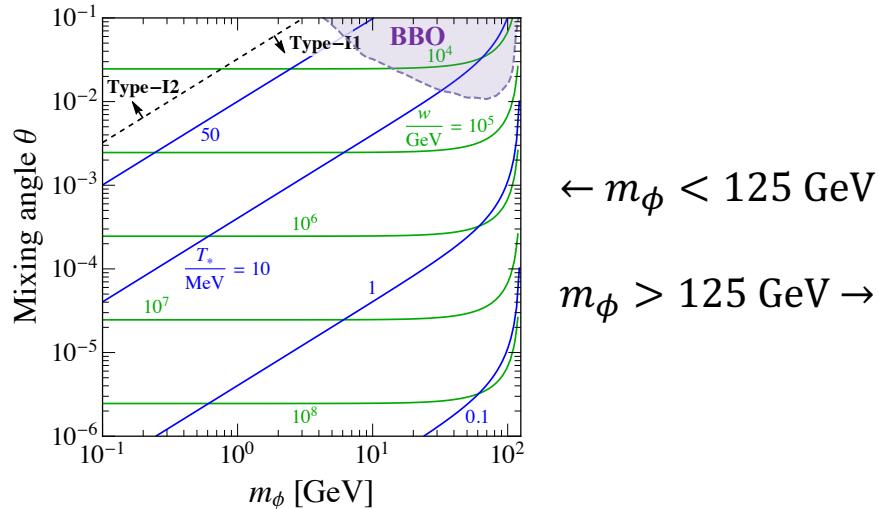


Just for an intuitive explanation; full one-loop calculation included in paper

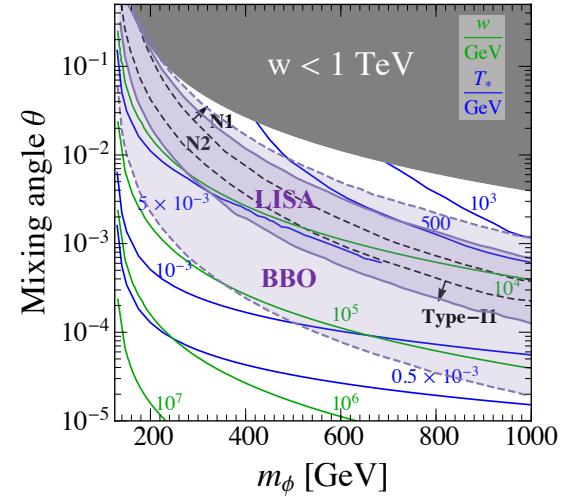
\*See also talks of Huai-Ke Guo, Alan S. Cornell, Tomasz Dutka, Joshua Cesca, and Haipeng An

# FOPT and gravitational waves

Only two free parameters: new scalar boson mass  $m_\phi$ , mixing angle  $\theta$   
Fully thermal one-loop calculation [Liu and KPX, PRD 110 (2024) 11, 115001]



$\leftarrow m_\phi < 125 \text{ GeV}$   
 $m_\phi > 125 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$



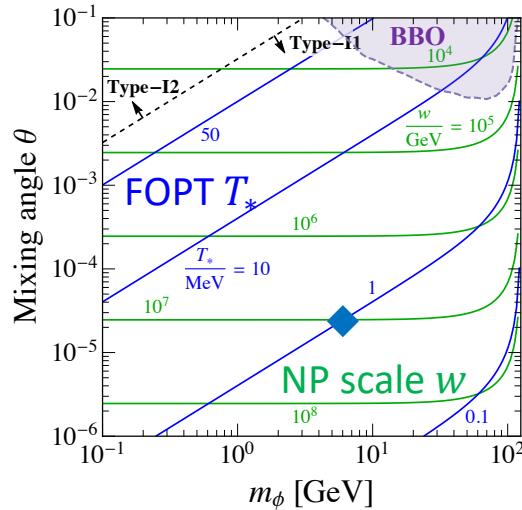
Blue: FOPT temperature  $T_*$

Green: new physics scale  $w$

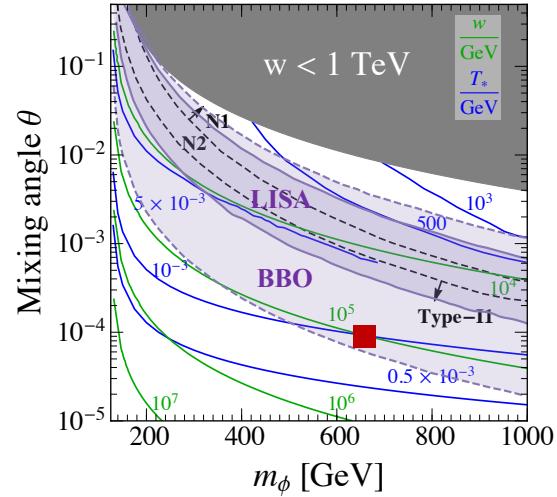
Purple: LISA (similar for TianQin, Taiji) and BBO gravitational wave detection

# FOPT and gravitational waves

Only two free parameters: new scalar boson mass  $m_\phi$ , mixing angle  $\theta$   
Fully thermal one-loop calculation [Liu and KPX, PRD 110 (2024) 11, 115001]



$T_* \ll w$ :  
Supercooling!



- ◆  $w = 10^7 \text{ GeV}, T_* = 1 \text{ MeV},$   
 $T_{\text{rh}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

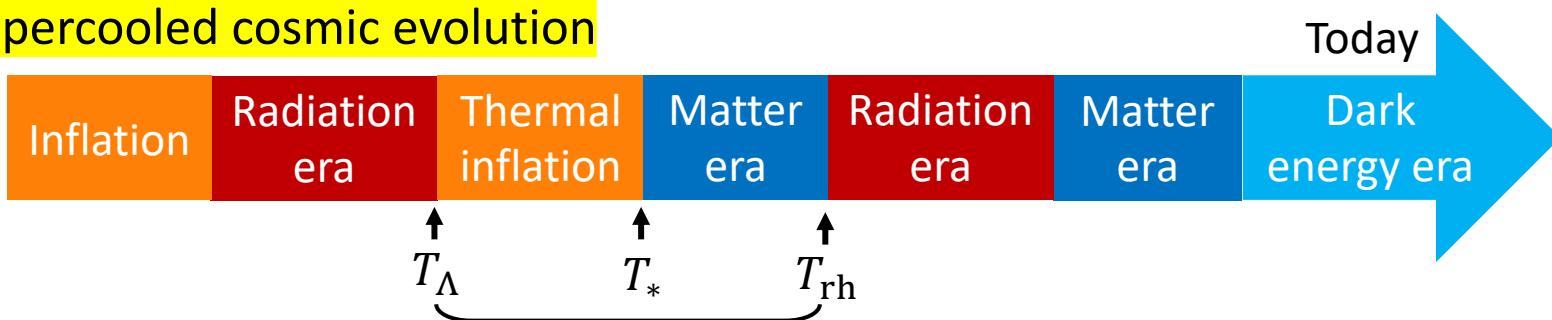
- $w = 10^5 \text{ GeV}, T_* = 1 \text{ MeV},$   
 $T_{\text{rh}} \sim 3 \text{ TeV}$

# Exotic cosmic history

Conventional cosmic evolution



Supercooled cosmic evolution

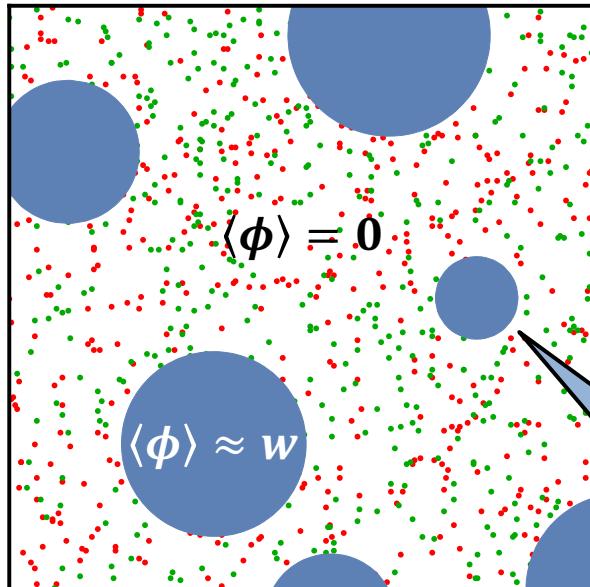


Rich implications on dark matter and baryogenesis mechanisms

# Impact on elementary particle physics

Possible interactions (*scale-invariant* at tree-level)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \supset \bar{\chi} i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \chi - [y_\chi \phi \bar{\chi} \chi] + \partial_\mu S^\dagger \partial^\mu S - \boxed{\frac{\lambda_S}{2} \phi^2 S^\dagger S}$$



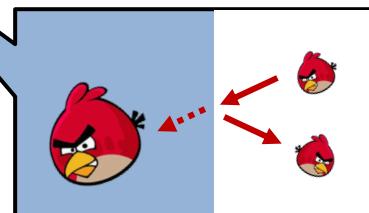
Outside the bubble:

- Particles massless

Mass discontinuity

Inside the bubble:

- $m_\chi \approx y_\chi w$  and  $m_S \approx \sqrt{\lambda_S/2} w$

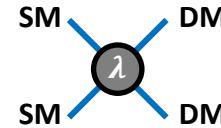


Particles scatter with  
the bubble wall

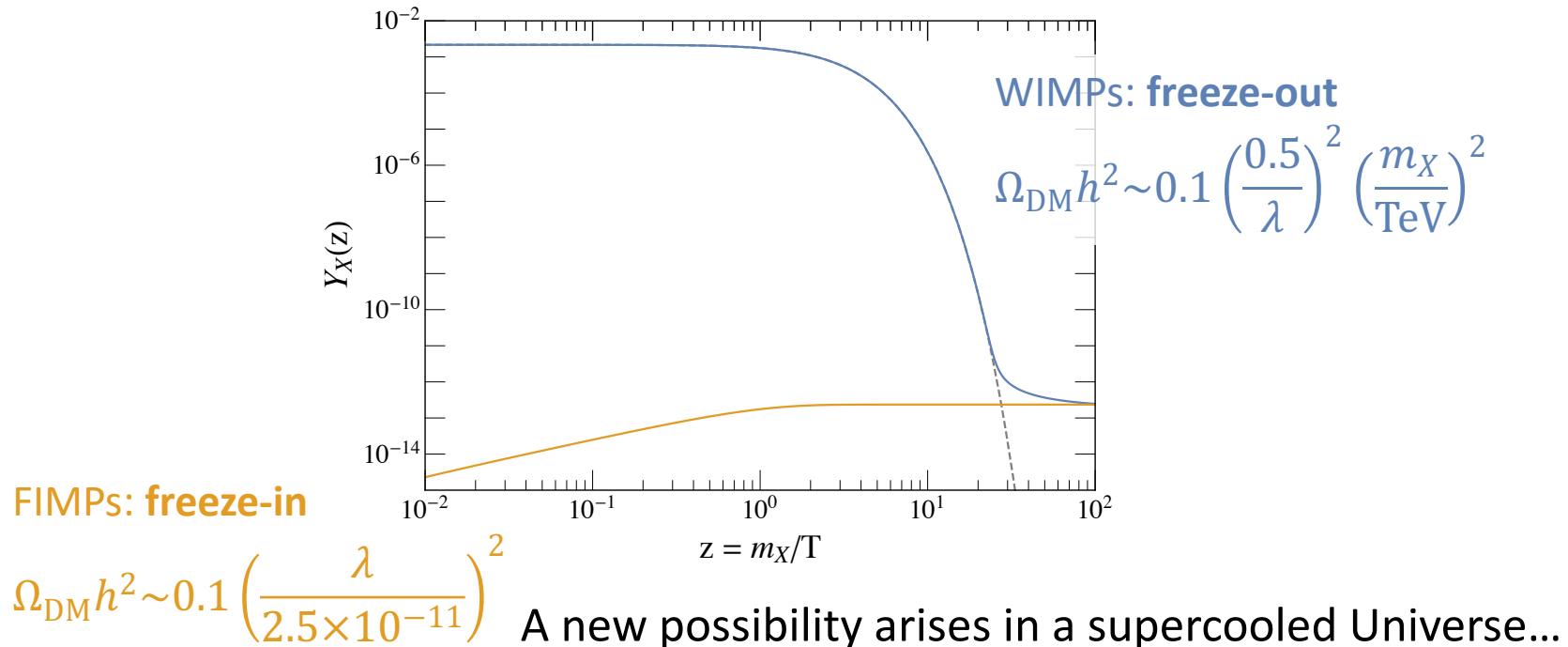
# Conventional dark matter scenarios

$2 \rightarrow 2$  scattering process between SM & DM

Smooth cosmic evolution



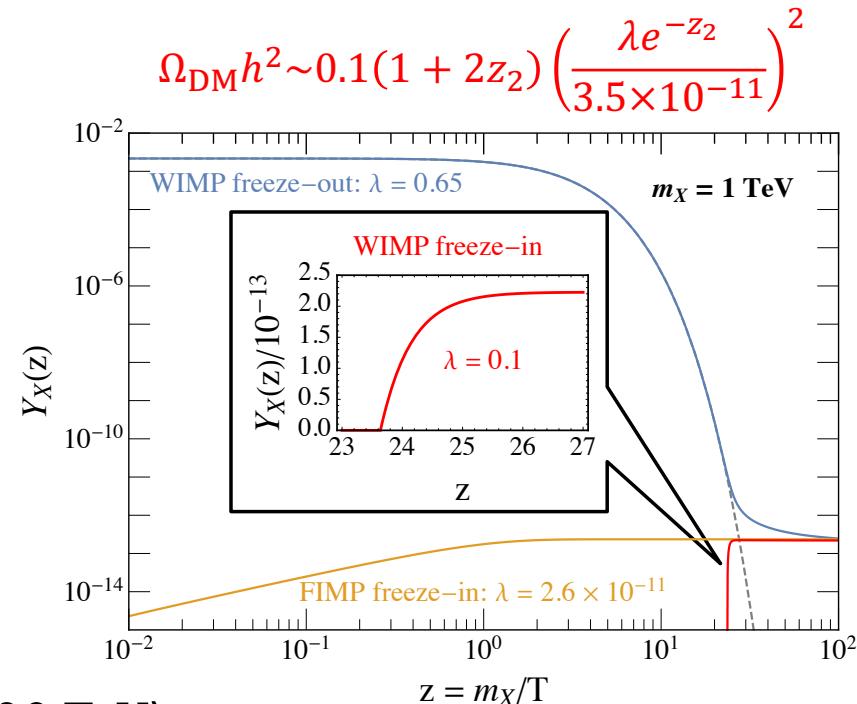
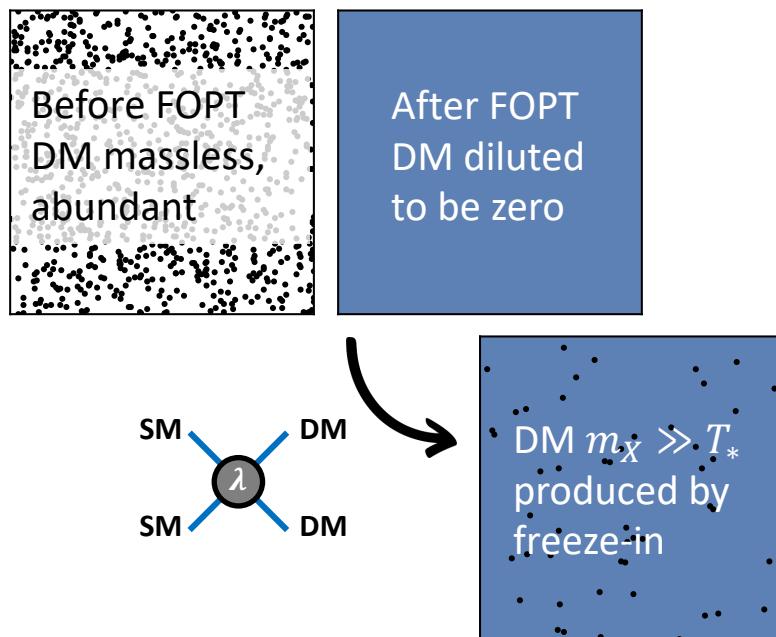
$$\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle \sim \frac{\lambda^2}{32\pi m_{\text{DM}}^2}$$



# Dark matter in a supercooled Universe

Supercooled WIMP: mass changes after the FOPT, and experiences **freeze-in**

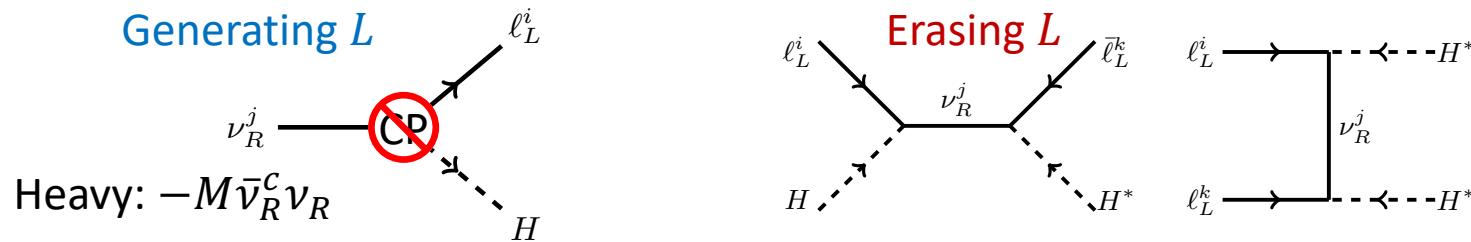
Wang and KPX, PRD 108 (2023) 5, 055035; Hambye *et al*, JHEP 08 (2018) 188; etc



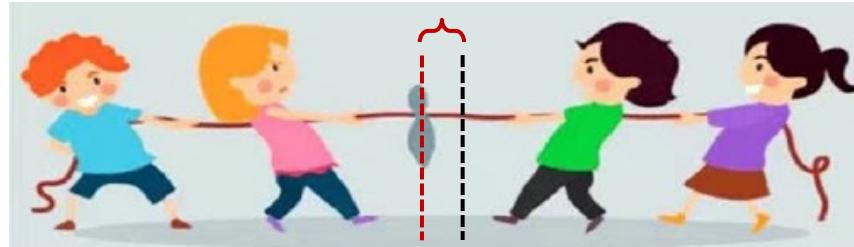
Could go **beyond** the GK bound ( $\sim 100$  TeV)

# Conventional leptogenesis

Heavy  $\nu_R$  decays at  $T \lesssim M$ , suffers from thermal washout



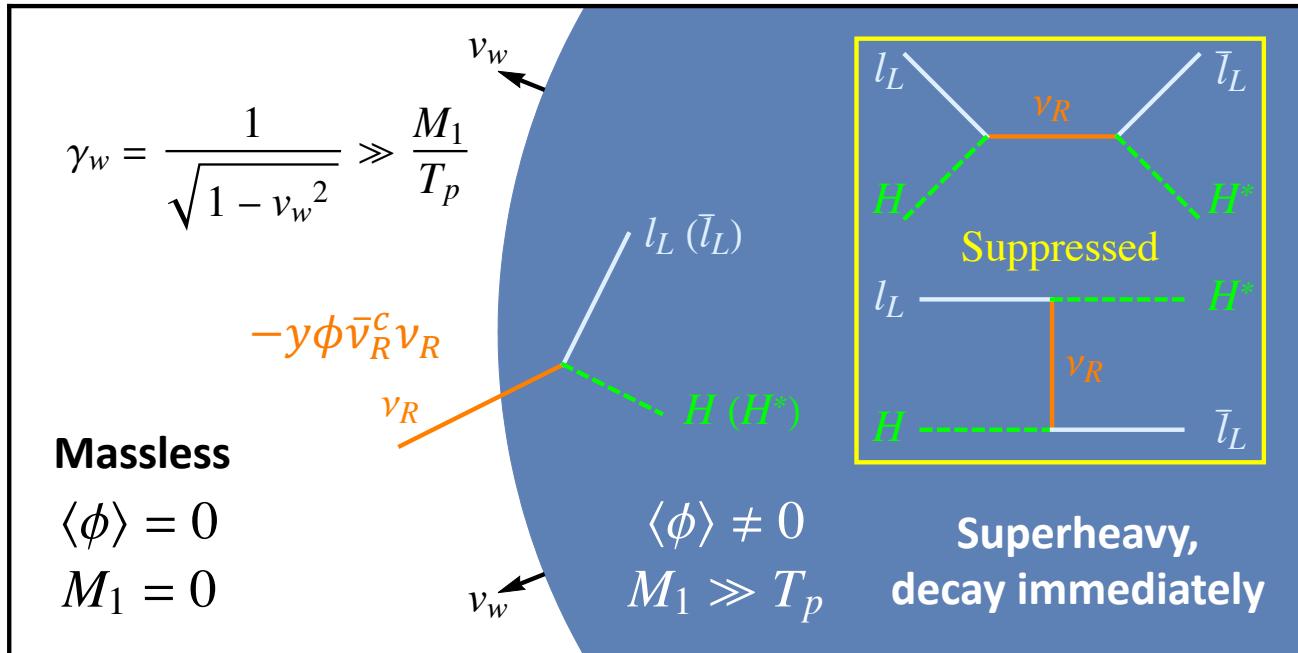
Only 1% survives



A new possibility arises in a supercooled Universe...

# Leptogenesis in a supercooled Universe

## Supercooled leptogenesis



- Leptogenesis **without** thermal washout

Huang and KPX, JHEP 09 (2022) 052; Chun *et al*, JHEP 09 (2023) 164; Baldes *et al*, PRD 104 (2021) 115029; etc

# More implications

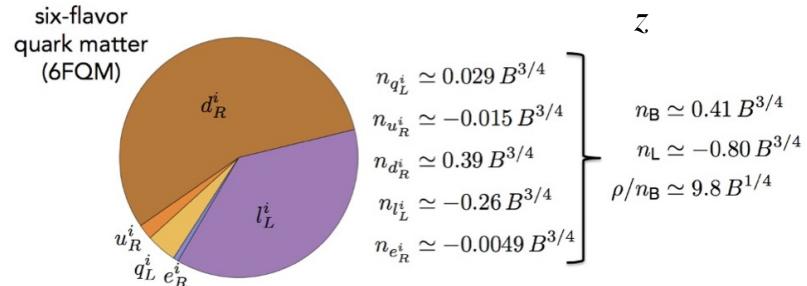
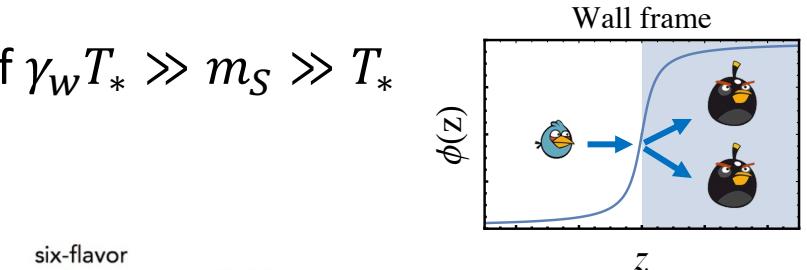
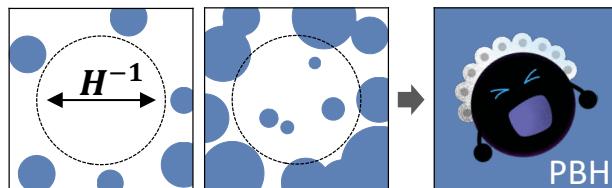
Heavy particle production on the wall if  $\gamma_w T_* \gg m_S \gg T_*$

- Dark matter or baryogenesis

Azatov *et al*, JHEP 03 (2021) 288; JHEP 10 (2021) 043;  
Baldes *et al*, PRD 104 (2021) 115029; Ai *et al*, 2406.20051; etc

Quark nugget soliton dark matter  
from a QCD FOPT induced by  
classically conformal theories

Bai *et al*, JHEP 06 (2018) 072; Witten, PRD 30 (1984) 272



Primordial black holes formation

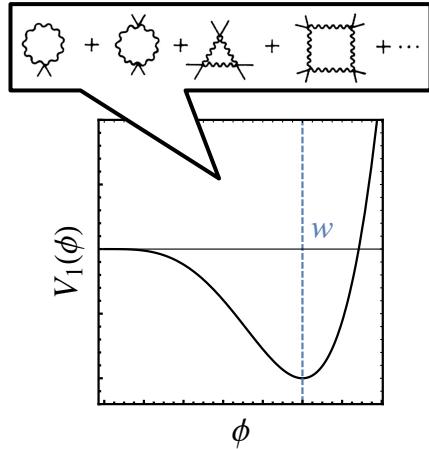
- Bubble collisions Hawking *et al*, PRD 26 (1982) 2681; Jung *et al*, 2110.04271; etc

- False vacuum “islands” collapse Liu, Bian, Cai, Guo, Wang, PRD 105, L021303; Gouttenoire, PLB 855, 138800 (2024); Ai *et al*, 2409.02175, etc

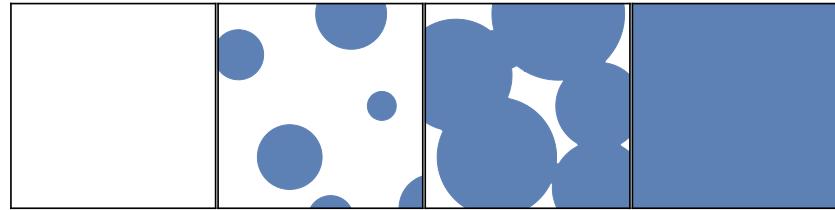
# Conclusion & outlook

## Simple assumption

Dynamical origin of the scale



## Rich cosmological implications



- FOPTs + detectable GWs  
and maybe impacts on
- Cosmic evolution history
  - Dark matter and/or baryogenesis
  - Solitons or primordial black holes

A lot of future directions to explore!

# Thank you!

## Backup: structure of the potential

Why the potential is written as

$$V_1(h, \phi) \approx \frac{B}{4} \phi^4 \left( \log \frac{\phi}{w} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{\lambda'}{4} h^2 \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4} h^4$$

In principle, both  $\phi$  &  $h$  receive Coleman-Weinberg corrections

However if  $w \gg v_{EW}$ , then **sequential** SSB [Chataignier *et al*, JHEP 08 (2018) 083]

- $\phi$ -direction: loop correction dominates,

$$\frac{\lambda_\phi}{4} \phi^4 \sim \frac{B}{4} \phi^4 (\log \phi + C)$$

- $h$ -direction: tree-level contribution dominates

$$\frac{\lambda_h}{4} h^4 \gg \frac{B_h}{4} h^4 (\log h + C)$$

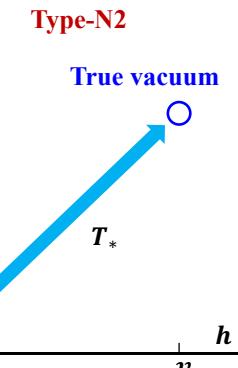
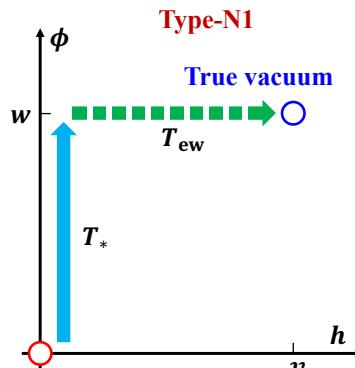
Therefore, along the  $\phi$ -direction we adopt the log potential while along the  $h$ -direction we use the tree-level potential

# Backup: thermal history in 2D field space

## Normal pattern:

high scale → low scale

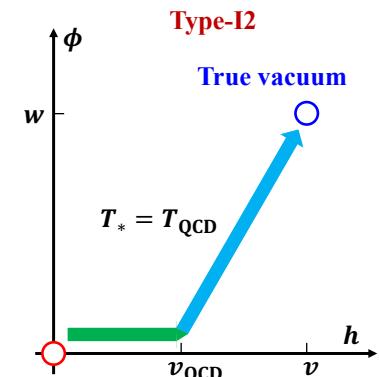
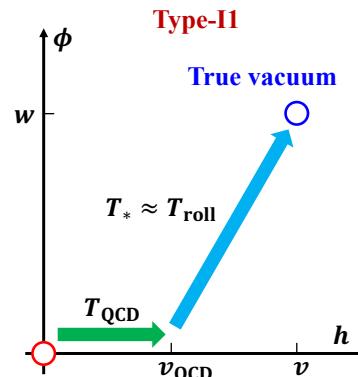
- **N1:**  $\phi$ -FOPT → EW crossover
- **N2:** joint  $\phi$ -EW-FOPT



## Inverted pattern:

low scale → high scale

- **I1:** QCD-EW-FOPT →  $\phi$ -FOPT
- **I2:** joint QCD-EW- $\phi$ -FOPT



Detailed classification in Liu and KPX, PRD 110 (2024) 11, 115001

- **The inverted pattern:** QCD-FOPT triggers EWPT  $h: 0 \mapsto v_{QCD} \approx 100$  MeV via  $-y_t h \langle \bar{t}t \rangle$  Witten, NPB 177, 477 (1981); Iso et al, PRL 119 (2017) 14, 141301

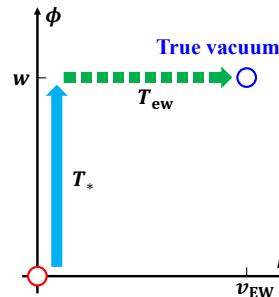
## Backup: the normal pattern

$\phi$ -FOPT:  $0 \mapsto w_*$  at  $T_*$ , then  $V_T \rightarrow V_T|_{\phi \approx w} \approx \frac{c_h}{2}(T^2 - T_{ew}^2)h^2 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4}h^4$

Depending on the sign of  $(T_*^2 - T_{ew}^2)$ , two sub-types

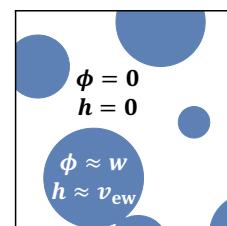
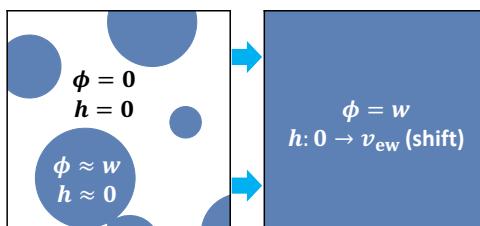
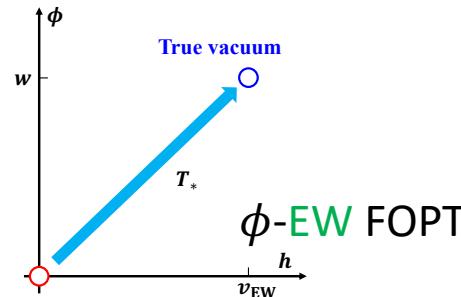
$$T_{ew} = \frac{m_h}{\sqrt{2c_h}} \sim 140 \text{ GeV}$$

- Type-**N1**:  $T_* > T_{ew}$



$\phi$ -FOPT  
followed by  
EW crossover

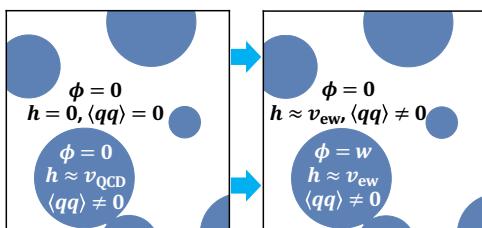
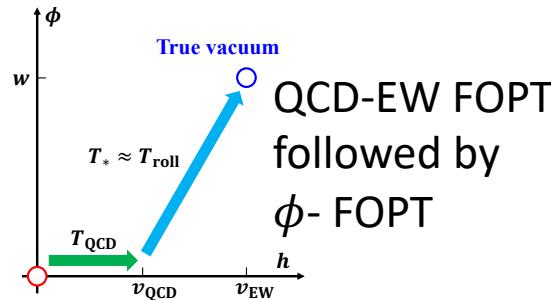
- Type-**N2**:  $T_* < T_{ew}$



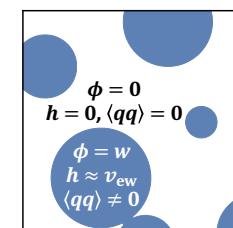
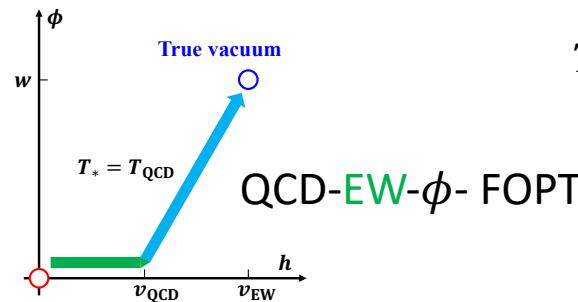
# Backup: the inverted pattern

QCD FOPT  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle: 0 \mapsto \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ MeV})$  at  $T_{\text{QCD}}$ , triggering EWPT  $h: 0 \mapsto v_{\text{QCD}}$  via  
 $-y_t h \langle \bar{t}t \rangle$ ,  $V_T \rightarrow V_T|_{h \approx v_{\text{QCD}}} \approx \frac{B}{4} \phi^4 \left( \log \frac{\phi}{w} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{c_\phi}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{roll}}^2) \phi^2$

- Type-**I1**:  $T_{\text{OCD}} > T_{\text{roll}}$



- Type-**I2**:  $T_{\text{OCD}} < T_{\text{roll}}$



$$T_{\text{QCD}} \approx 85 \text{ MeV}$$

$$v_{\text{QCD}} \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$$

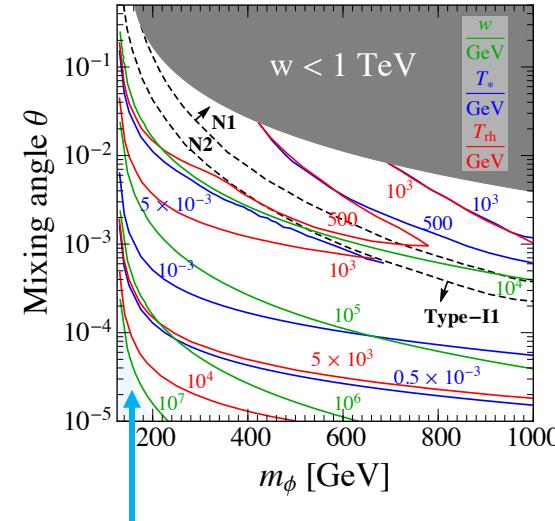
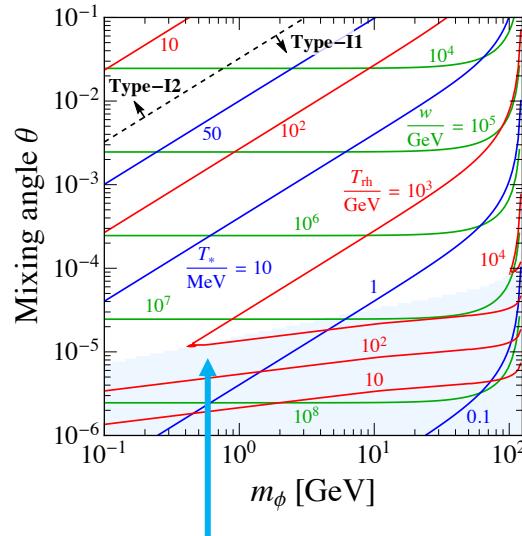
$$T_{\text{roll}} = \frac{m_h v_{\text{QCD}}}{\sqrt{2 c_\phi w}}$$

First proposed by Witten  
 Witten, NPB 177, 477 (1981)

# Backup: complete phase diagrams

The Universe is reheated to  $T_{\text{rh}} \gtrsim T_*$  [Liu and KPX, PRD 110 (2024) 11, 115001]

- The EW symmetry might be restored, leading to a second EWPT

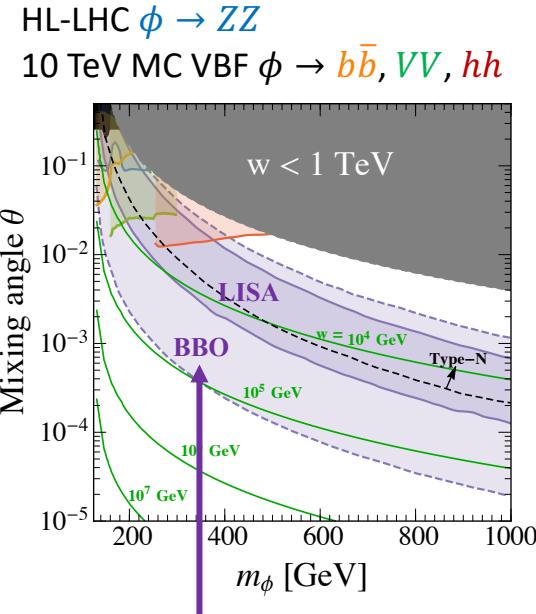
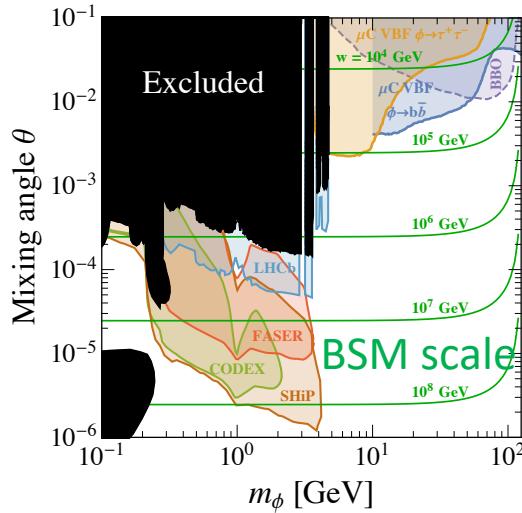


- If the  $\phi$  decay rate is small, reheating is slow: early matter domination
- More detailed phase diagram can be plotted in principle

# Backup: phenomenology

Collider search [Liu and KPX, PRD 110 (2024) 11, 115001]

- HL-LHC  $\phi \rightarrow ZZ$ ; 10 TeV muon collider VBF  $\phi \rightarrow b\bar{b}, VV, hh$
- Long-lived particle search



Gravitational wave search: LISA (also TianQin, Taiji) and BBO