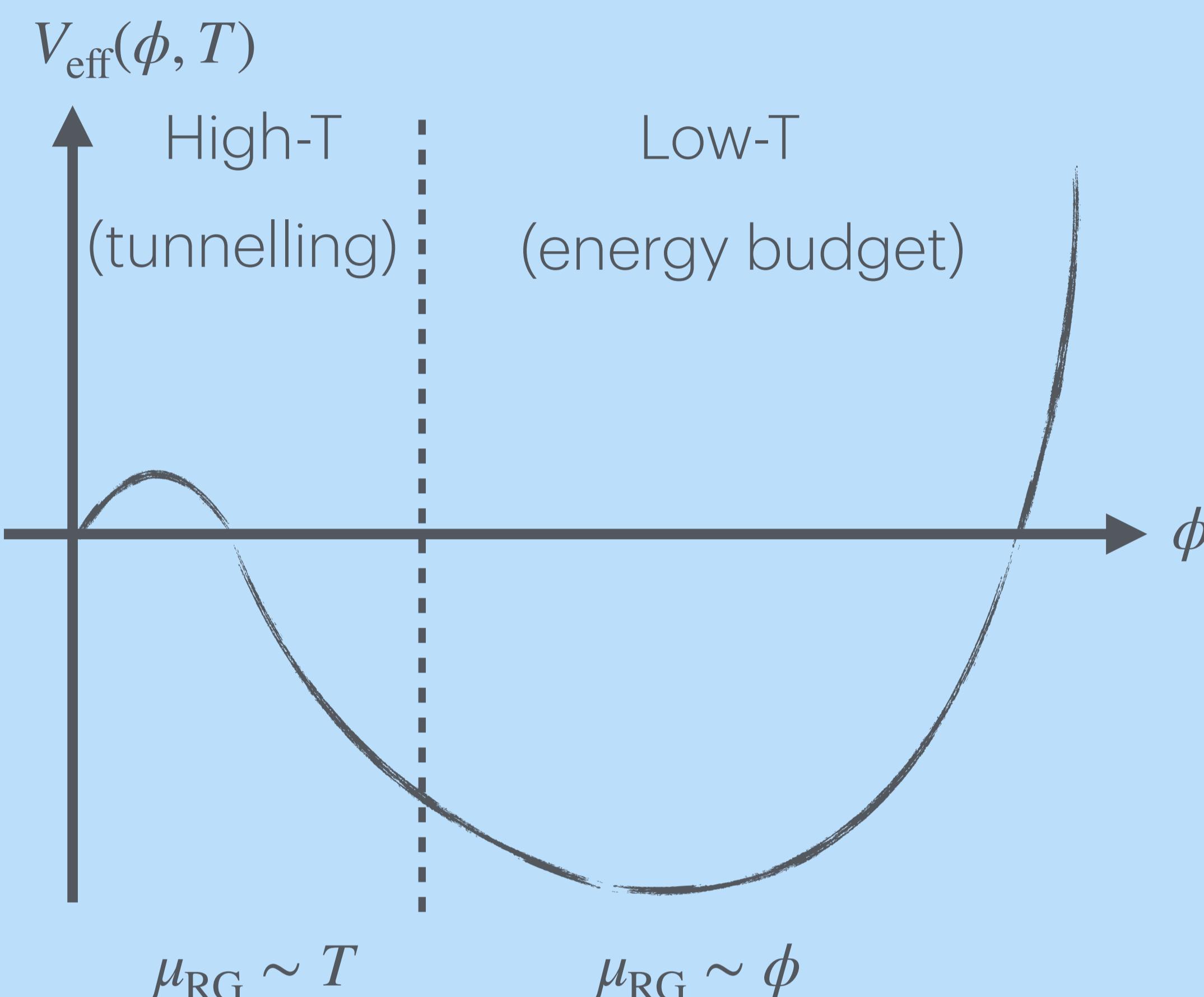


EFT for supercooled phase transitions

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Supercooled PT in a classically scale-invariant model



concrete model: $SU(2)cSM$

$$V_0(\phi) = \frac{1}{4}\lambda_1 h^4 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_2 \phi^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_3 \phi^4$$

High-temperature dimensional reduction

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi, X \\ g, \lambda, T \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\tau = \frac{1}{T}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \phi_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

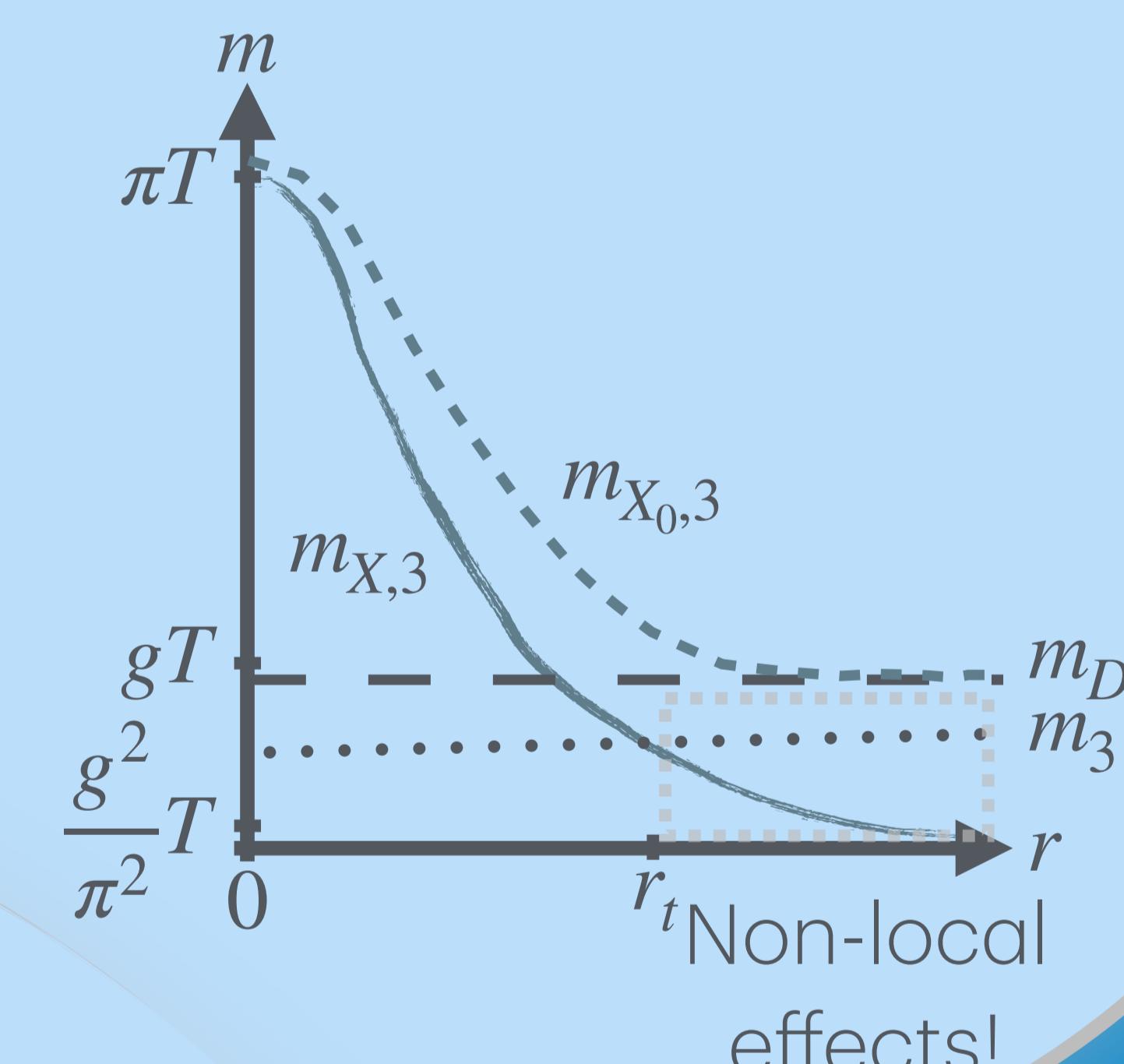
$$S_3^{\text{EFT}} = 4\pi \int dr r^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + Z_3^{\text{NLO}}(\phi_3) \right) (\partial_i \phi_3)^2 + V_3^{\text{LO+NLO}}(\phi_3) \right]$$

Adding NLO corrections

Integrating out the UV modes

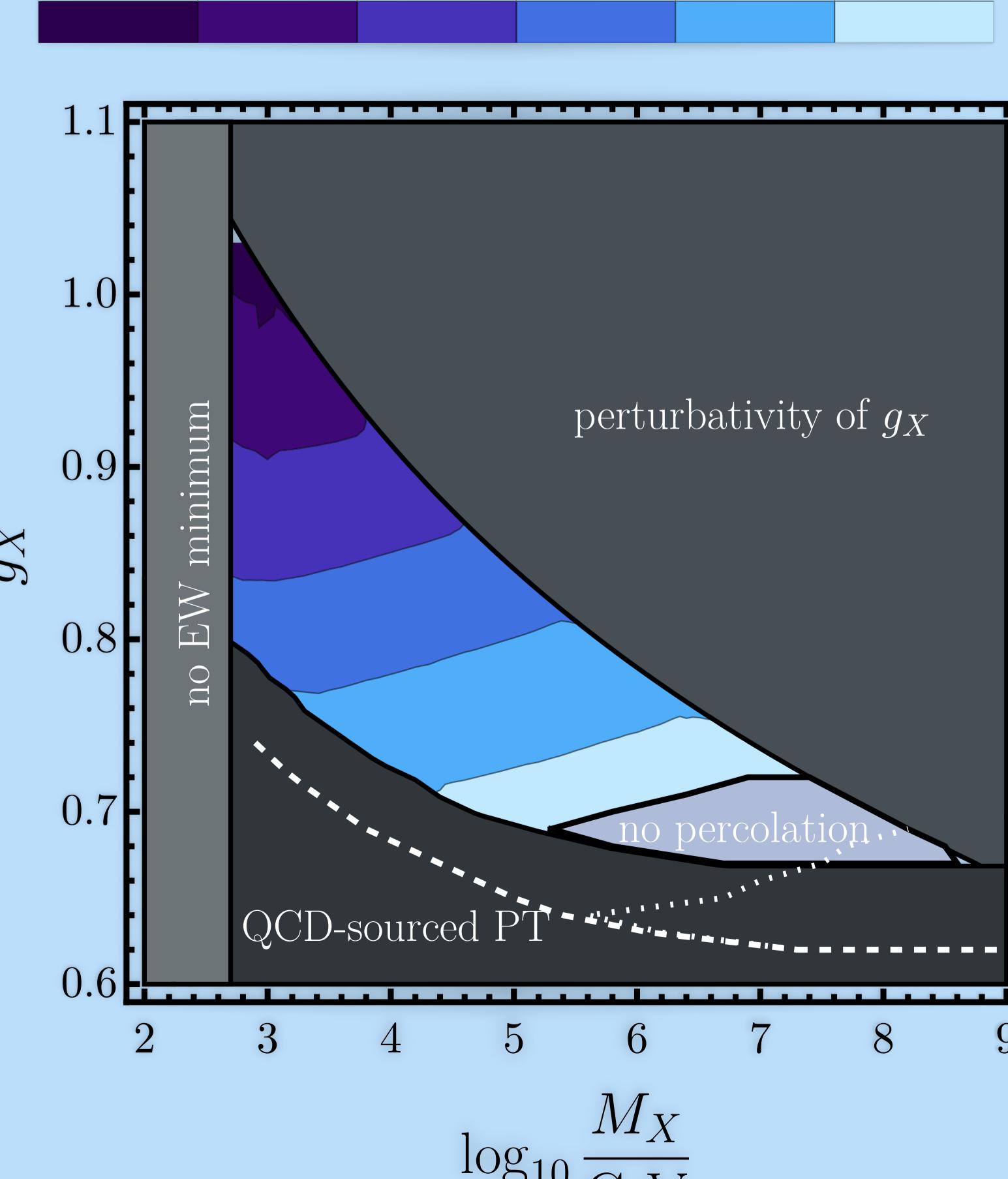
Gives a large contribution

Scale-shifters



Results

$$\left(T_p^{\text{NLO}} - T_p^{\text{LO}} \right) / T_p^{\text{NLO}}$$



NLO effects modify "daisy" results significantly, but there are caveats:
Z-factor and scale-shifters

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Higher-order thermal corrections **can** and **should** be included in models with supercooled PT