

Cosmological implications of gauged $U(1)_{B-L}$ on ΔN_{eff} in the CMB and BBN

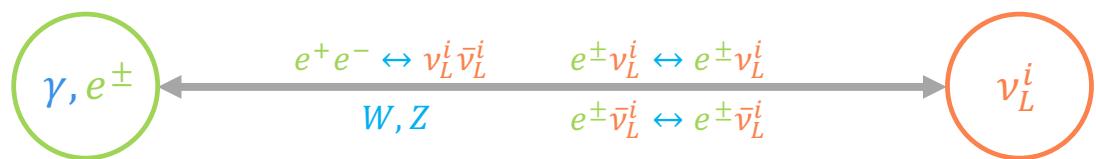
(2308.07955)

Haidar Esseili* & Graham Kribs

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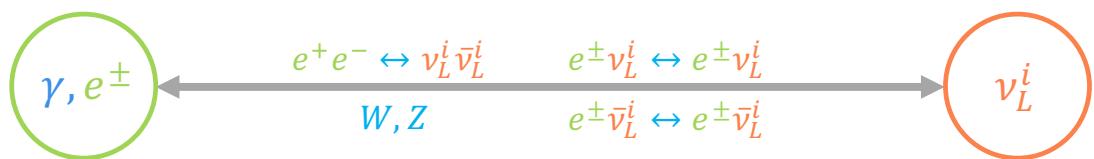
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At $T \sim 10$ MeV



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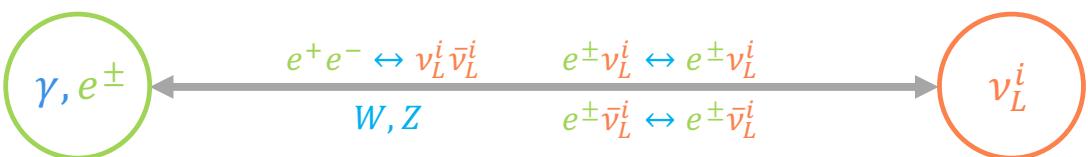


$$\frac{dT_\gamma}{dt} = -\frac{4H\rho_\gamma + 3H(\rho_e + p_e) + \frac{\delta\rho_{\nu e}}{\delta t} + 2\frac{\delta\rho_{\nu\mu}}{\delta t}}{\frac{\partial\rho_\gamma}{\partial T_\gamma} + \frac{\partial\rho_e}{\partial T_\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{dT_\nu}{dt} = \frac{-12H\rho_\nu + \frac{\delta\rho_{\nu e}}{\delta t} + 2\frac{\delta\rho_{\nu\mu}}{\delta t}}{3\frac{\partial\rho_\nu}{\partial T_\nu}}$$

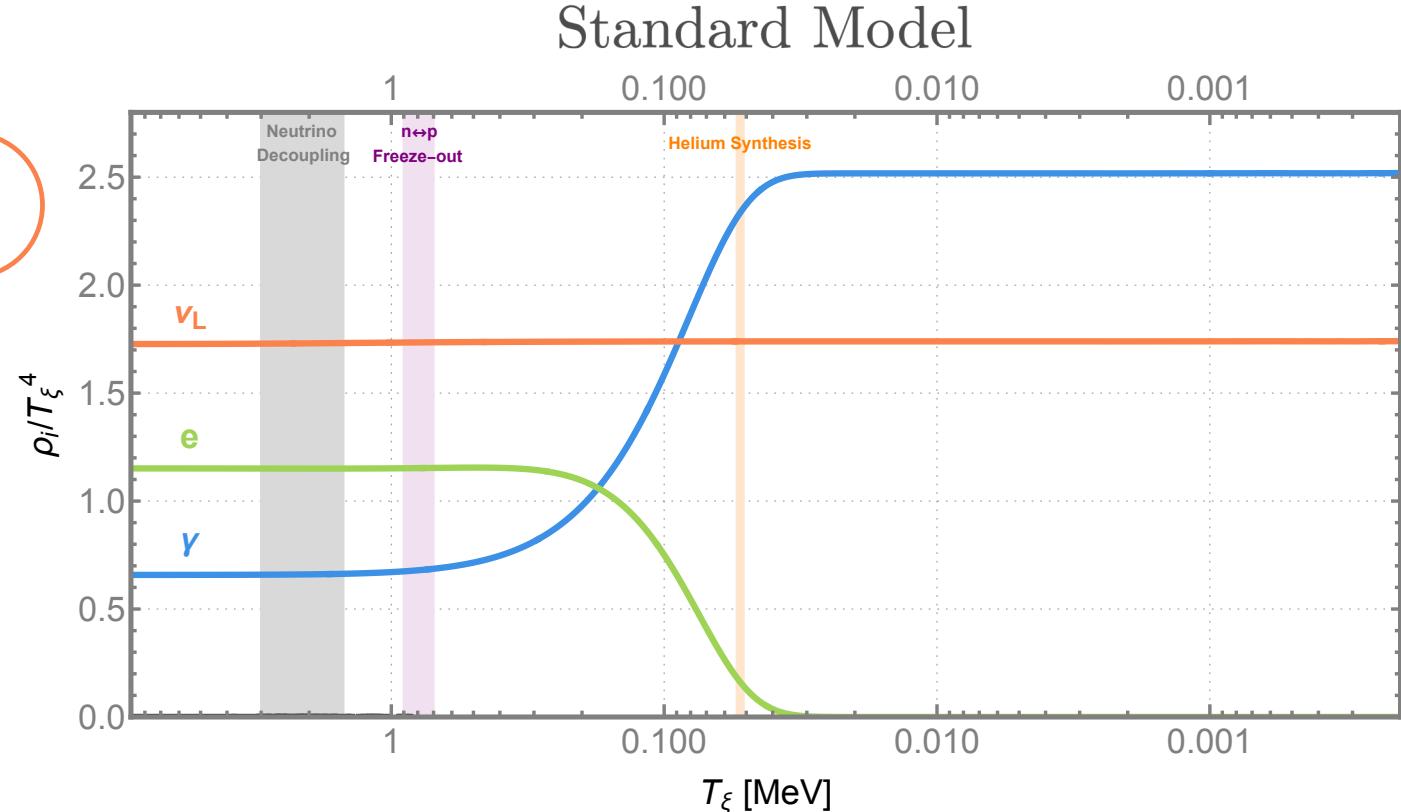
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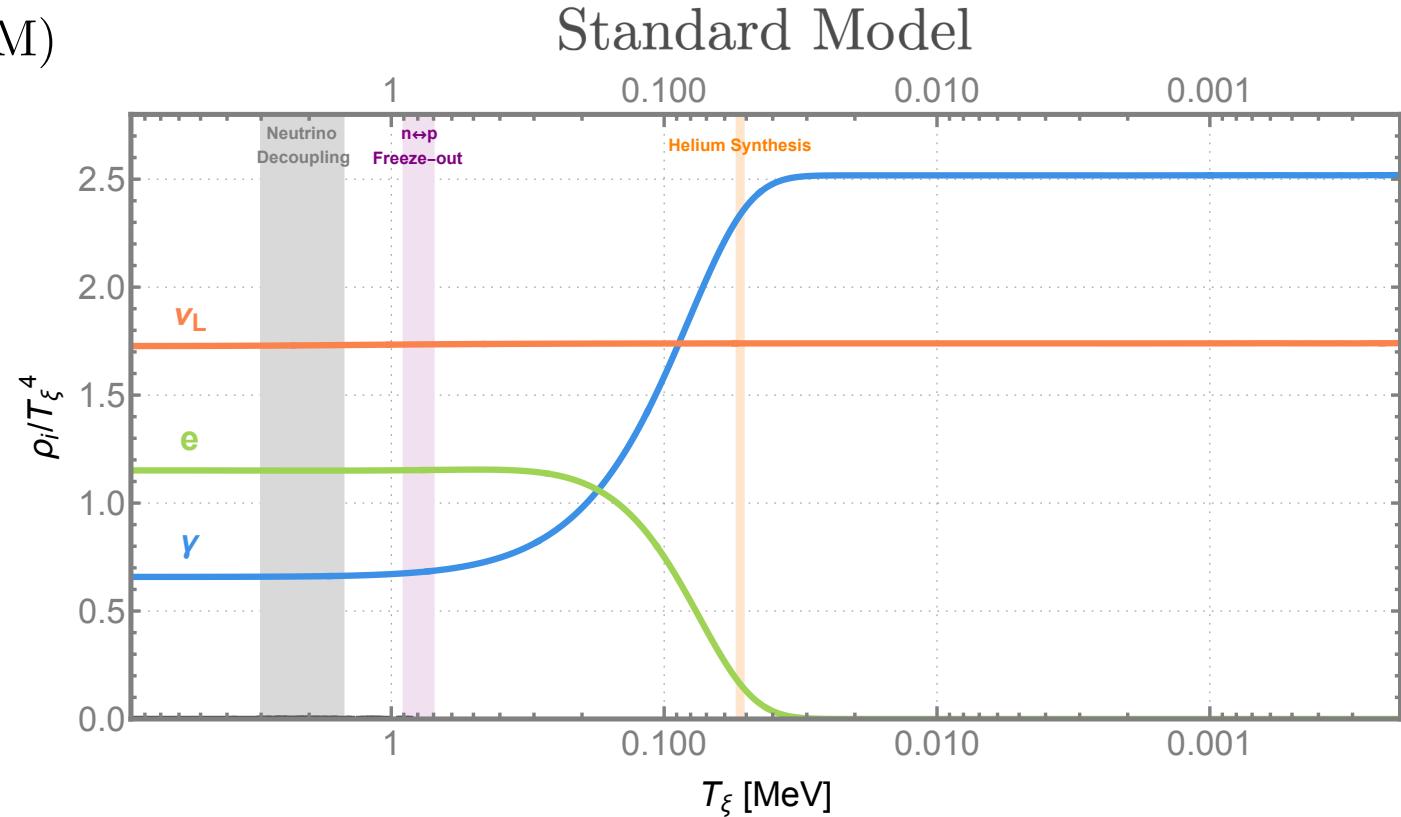
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Cosmological Implications of Gauged $U(1)_{B-L}$ on ΔN_{eff} in the CMB & BBN

$$N_{\text{eff}} \equiv \frac{8}{7} \left(\frac{11}{4} \right)^{4/3} \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{rad}} - \rho_\gamma}{\rho_\gamma} \right) = 3.045 \text{ (SM)}$$
$$\approx 4.4 (\rho_\nu / \rho_\gamma)$$

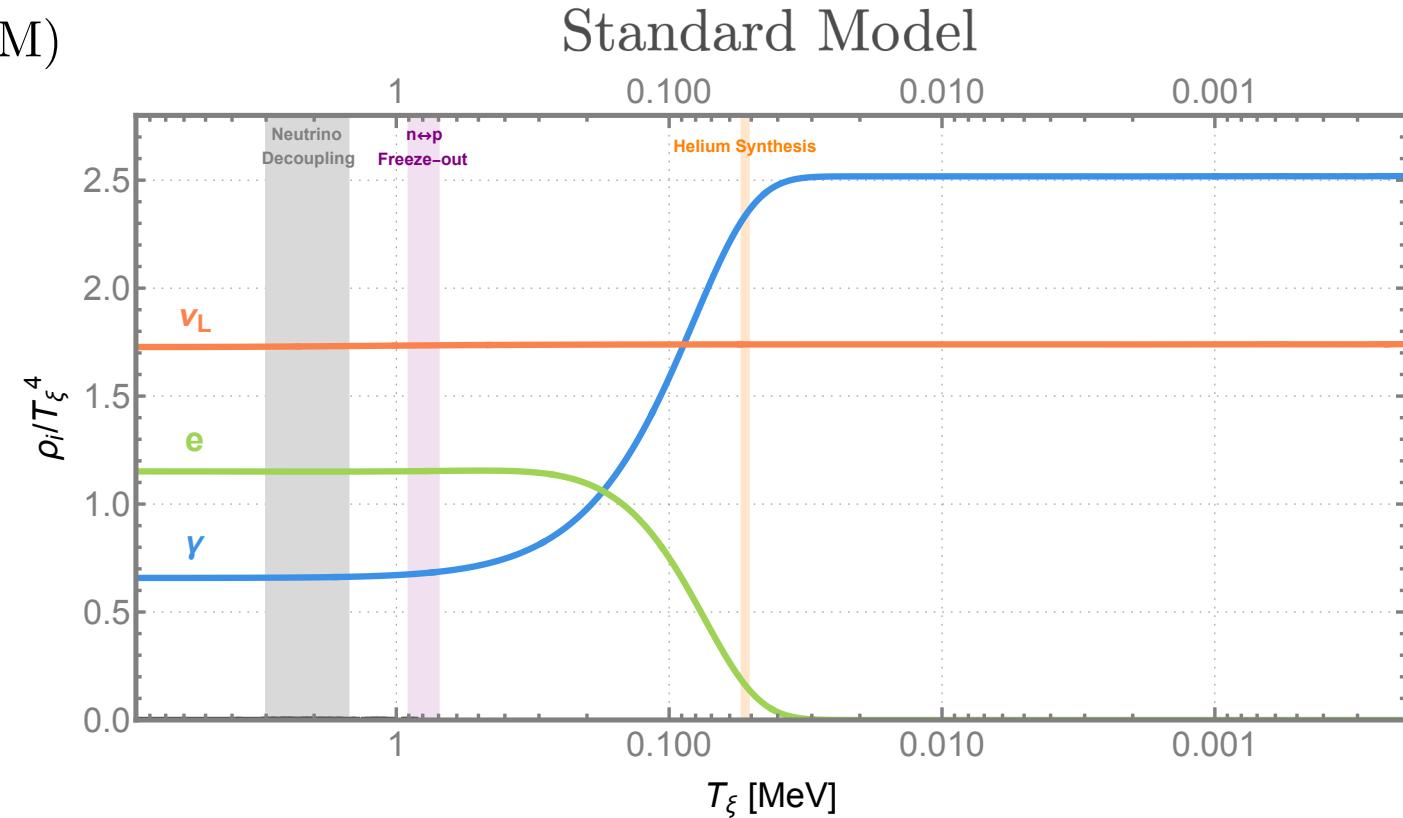


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Current:

$$N_{\text{eff}}|_{+Y_p}^{\text{PCP18}} = 2.99^{+0.43}_{-0.40}$$
 Planck 1807.06209



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Planck 1807.06209

Future:

Simons Observatory 1808.07445

± 0.055

CMB-S4

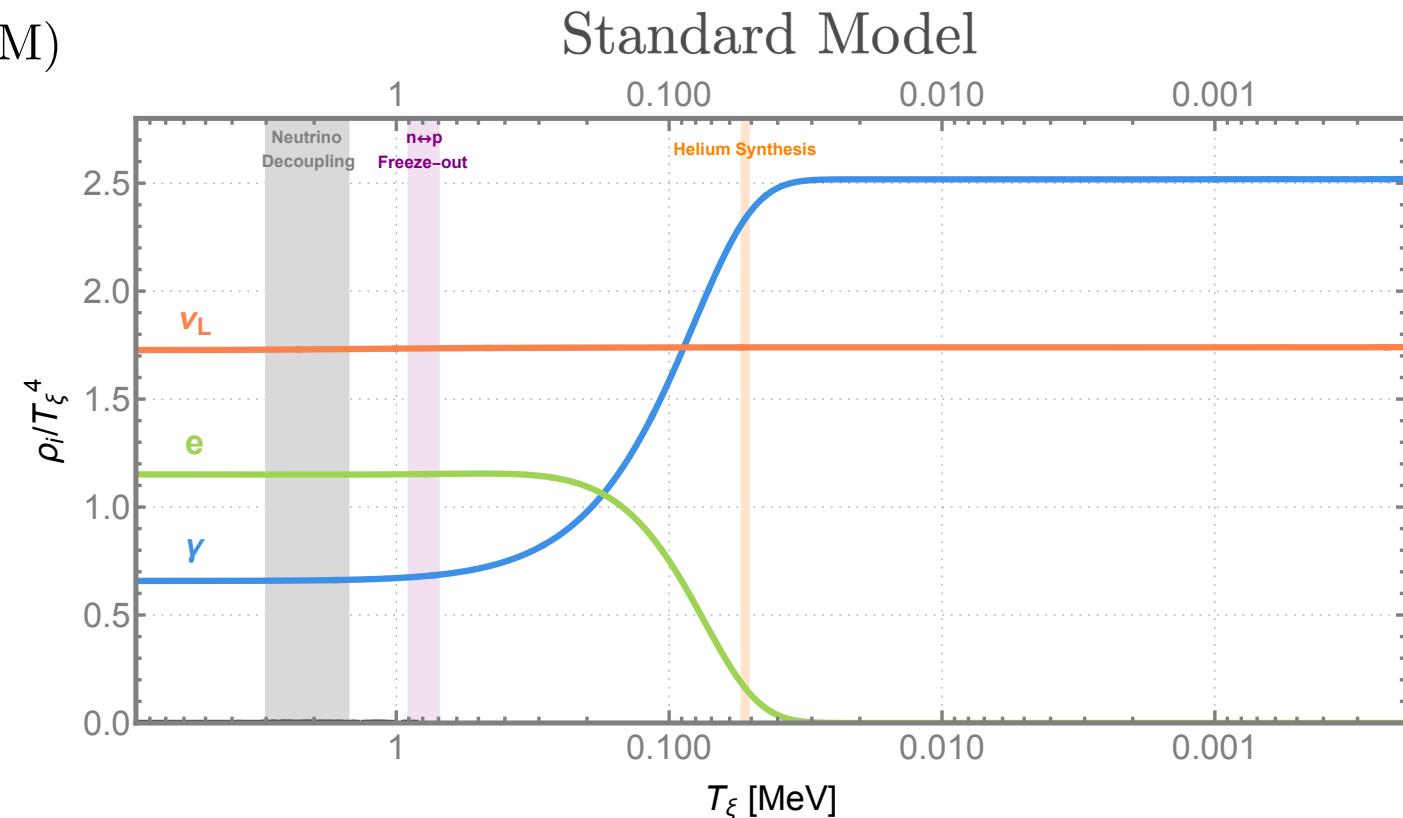
1907.04473

± 0.06

CMB-HD

1906.10134

± 0.014



Cosmological Implications of Gauged $U(1)_{B-L}$ on ΔN_{eff} in the CMB & BBN

$$\mathcal{L} = -g_X X_\mu j^\mu_{B-L}$$

$$(B-L)_f = \begin{cases} +1/3 & Q_L, u_R, d_R \\ -1 & L, e_R, \nu_R \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & (D_\mu \phi_X)^\dagger D^\mu \phi_X \\ & - \lambda \left(\phi_X^\dagger \phi_X + \frac{v_X^2}{2} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_X q_X X_\mu$$

Expand around the vev
 $\phi_X = (h_X + v_X)/\sqrt{2}$
 Generates m_X & m_{h_X}

We work in the limit
 $m_X \ll m_{h_X}$
 h_X doesn't participate
 in the dynamics

Cosmological Implications of Gauged $U(1)_{B-L}$ on ΔN_{eff} in the CMB & BBN

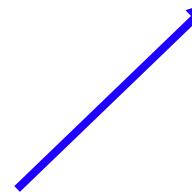
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Neutrino Masses

Dirac Case
mass via $y_D^{ij} \bar{L}_i H^\dagger \nu_{R,j}$
 ν_R participates
in the dynamics



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Cosmological Implications of Gauged $U(1)_{B-L}$ on ΔN_{eff} in the CMB & BBN

$$\mathcal{L} = -g_X X_\mu j^\mu_{B-L}$$

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Neutrino Masses

Dirac Case
mass via $y_D^{ij} \bar{L}_i H^\dagger \nu_{R,j}$
 ν_R participates
in the dynamics

Majorana Case
mass via $\frac{y_M^{ij}}{2} \nu_{R,i}^c \nu_{R,i}^c \phi_X^\dagger$
take $m_{\nu_R} > 20 \text{ GeV}$
 ν_R doesn't participate
in the dynamics

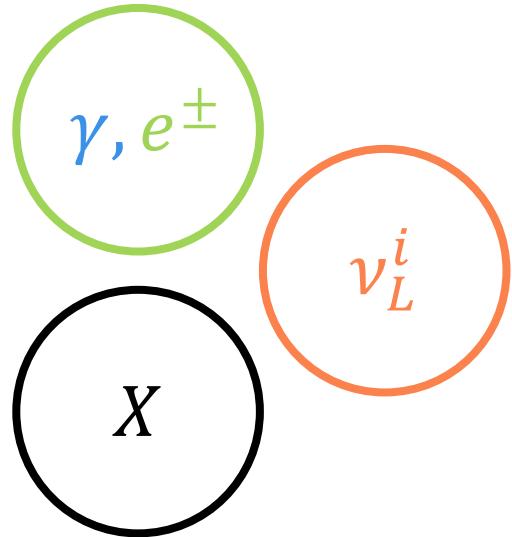
$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_X q_X X_\mu$$

Expand around the vev
 $\phi_X = (h_X + v_X)/\sqrt{2}$
Generates m_X & m_{h_X}

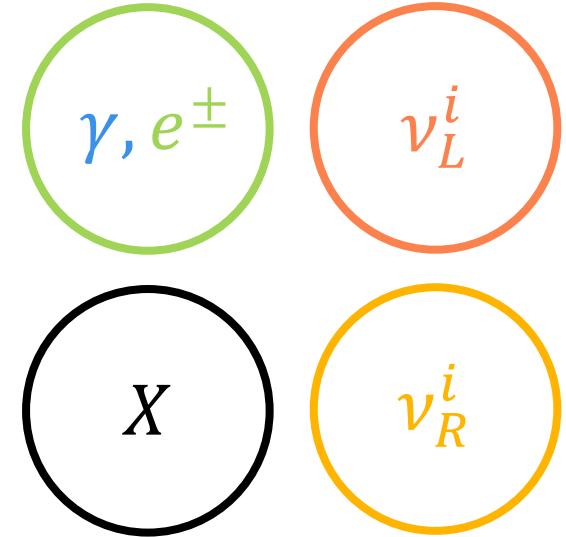
We work in the limit
 $m_X \ll m_{h_X}$
 h_X doesn't participate
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Majorana Case:



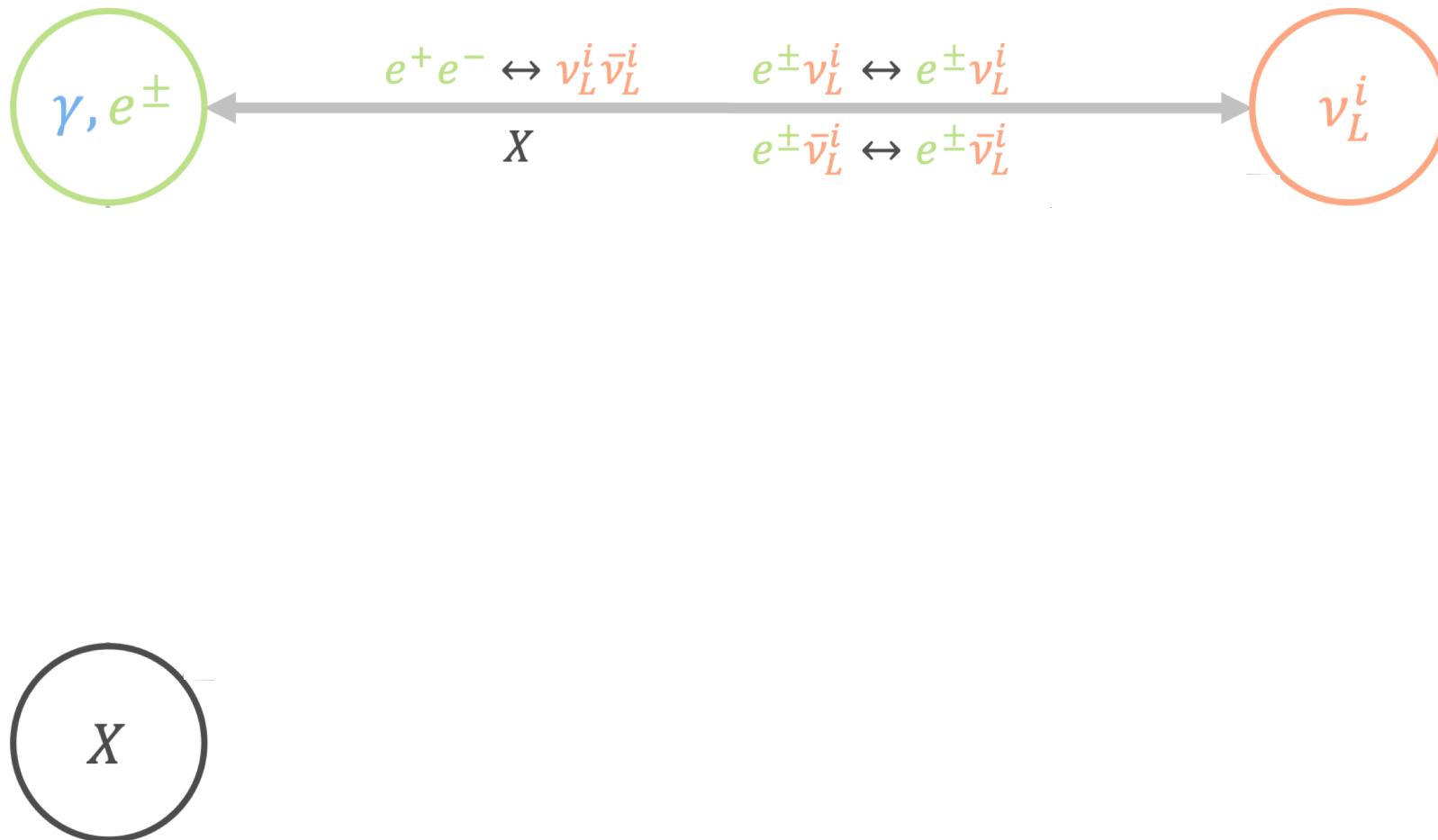
Dirac Case:



$$m_X \\ g_X$$

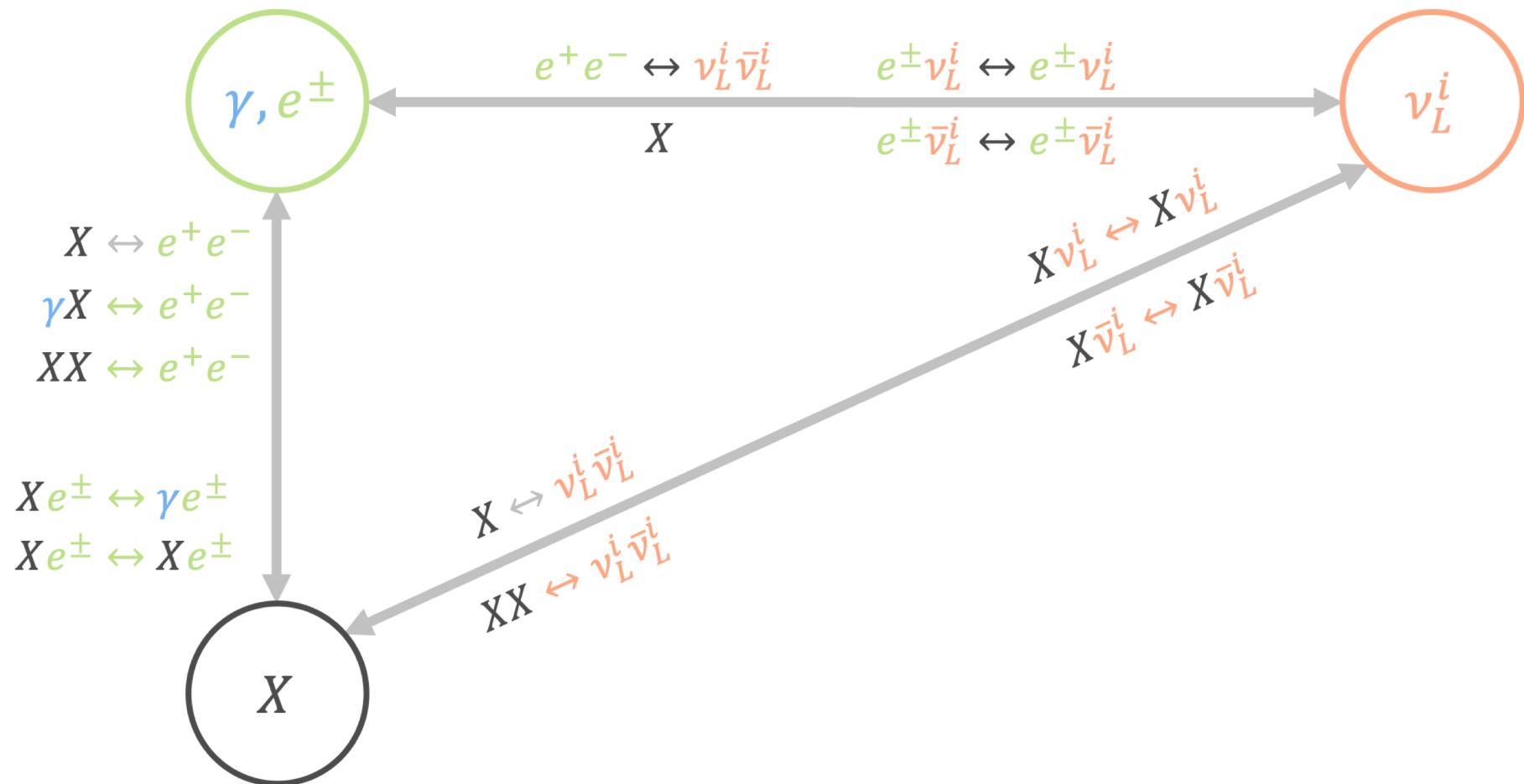
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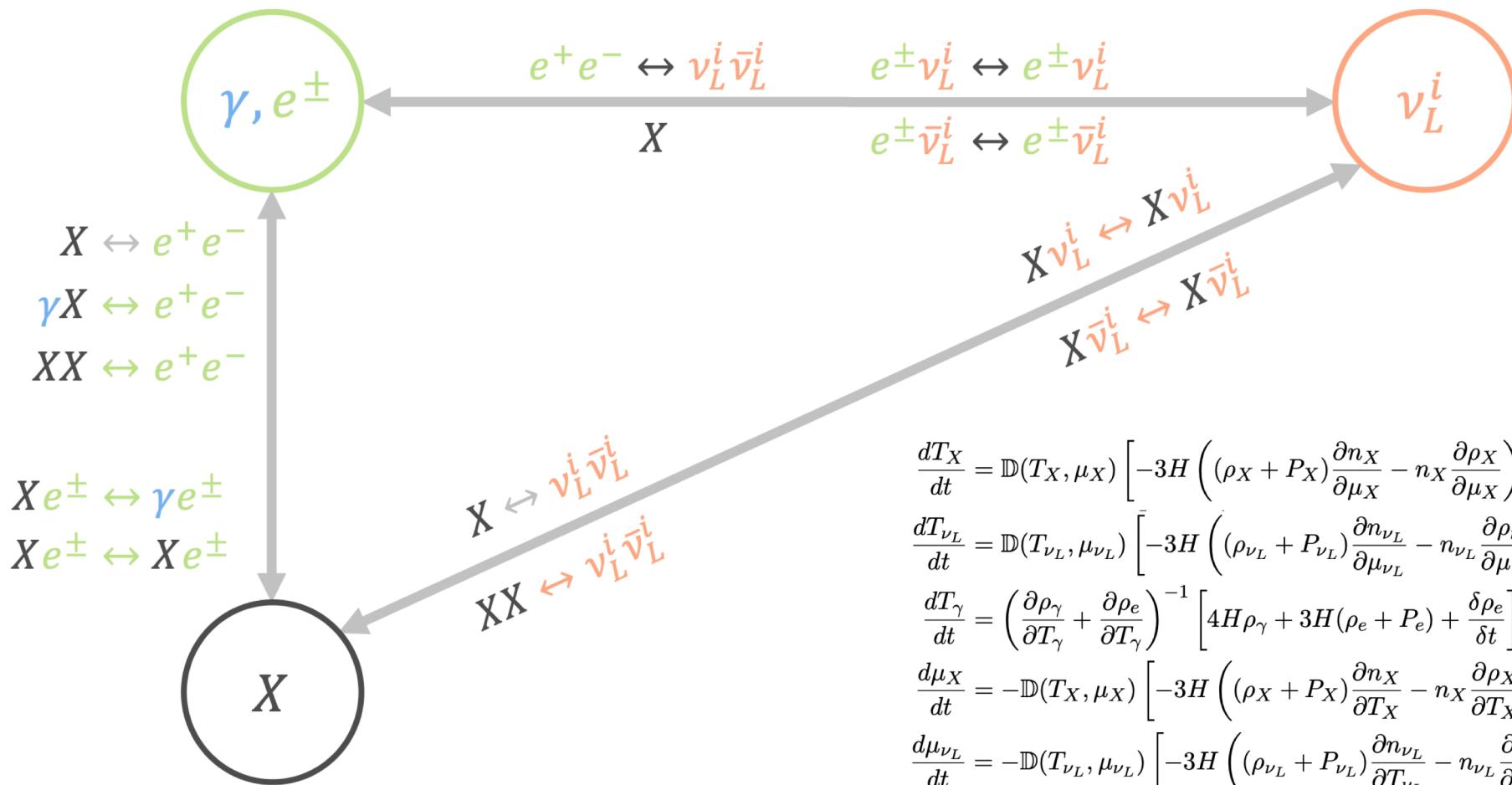
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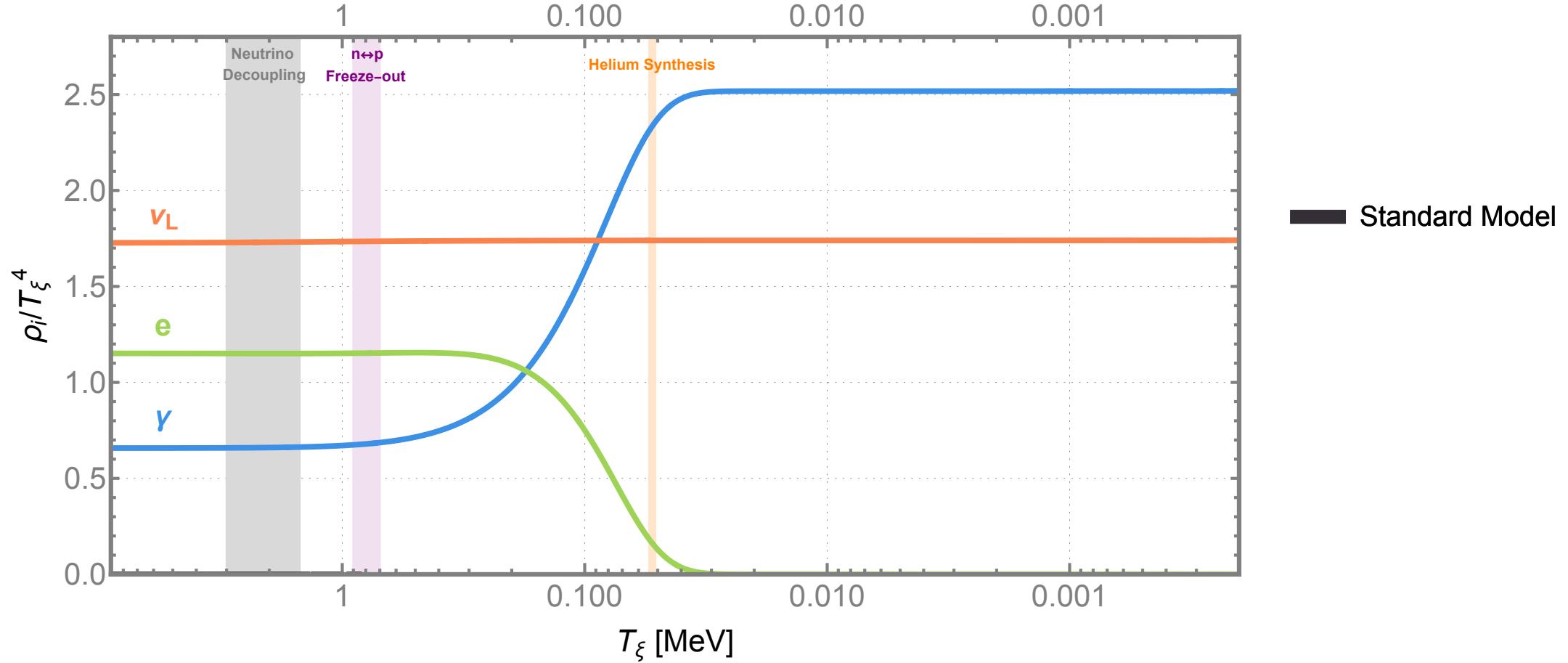
Majorana Case:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dT_X}{dt} &= \mathbb{D}(T_X, \mu_X) \left[-3H \left((\rho_X + P_X) \frac{\partial n_X}{\partial \mu_X} - n_X \frac{\partial \rho_X}{\partial \mu_X} \right) + \frac{\partial n_X}{\partial \mu_X} \frac{\delta \rho_X}{\delta t} - \frac{\partial \rho_X}{\partial \mu_X} \frac{\delta n_X}{\delta t} \right], \\
 \frac{dT_{\nu_L}}{dt} &= \mathbb{D}(T_{\nu_L}, \mu_{\nu_L}) \left[-3H \left((\rho_{\nu_L} + P_{\nu_L}) \frac{\partial n_{\nu_L}}{\partial \mu_{\nu_L}} - n_{\nu_L} \frac{\partial \rho_{\nu_L}}{\partial \mu_{\nu_L}} \right) + \frac{\partial n_{\nu_L}}{\partial \mu_{\nu_L}} \frac{\delta \rho_{\nu_L}}{\delta t} - \frac{\partial \rho_{\nu_L}}{\partial \mu_{\nu_L}} \frac{\delta n_{\nu_L}}{\delta t} \right], \\
 \frac{dT_\gamma}{dt} &= \left(\frac{\partial \rho_\gamma}{\partial T_\gamma} + \frac{\partial \rho_e}{\partial T_\gamma} \right)^{-1} \left[4H\rho_\gamma + 3H(\rho_e + P_e) + \frac{\delta \rho_e}{\delta t} \right], \\
 \frac{d\mu_X}{dt} &= -\mathbb{D}(T_X, \mu_X) \left[-3H \left((\rho_X + P_X) \frac{\partial n_X}{\partial T_X} - n_X \frac{\partial \rho_X}{\partial T_X} \right) + \frac{\partial n_X}{\partial T_X} \frac{\delta \rho_X}{\delta t} - \frac{\partial \rho_X}{\partial T_X} \frac{\delta n_X}{\delta t} \right], \\
 \frac{d\mu_{\nu_L}}{dt} &= -\mathbb{D}(T_{\nu_L}, \mu_{\nu_L}) \left[-3H \left((\rho_{\nu_L} + P_{\nu_L}) \frac{\partial n_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} - n_{\nu_L} \frac{\partial \rho_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} \right) + \frac{\partial n_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} \frac{\delta \rho_{\nu_L}}{\delta t} - \frac{\partial \rho_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} \frac{\delta n_{\nu_L}}{\delta t} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

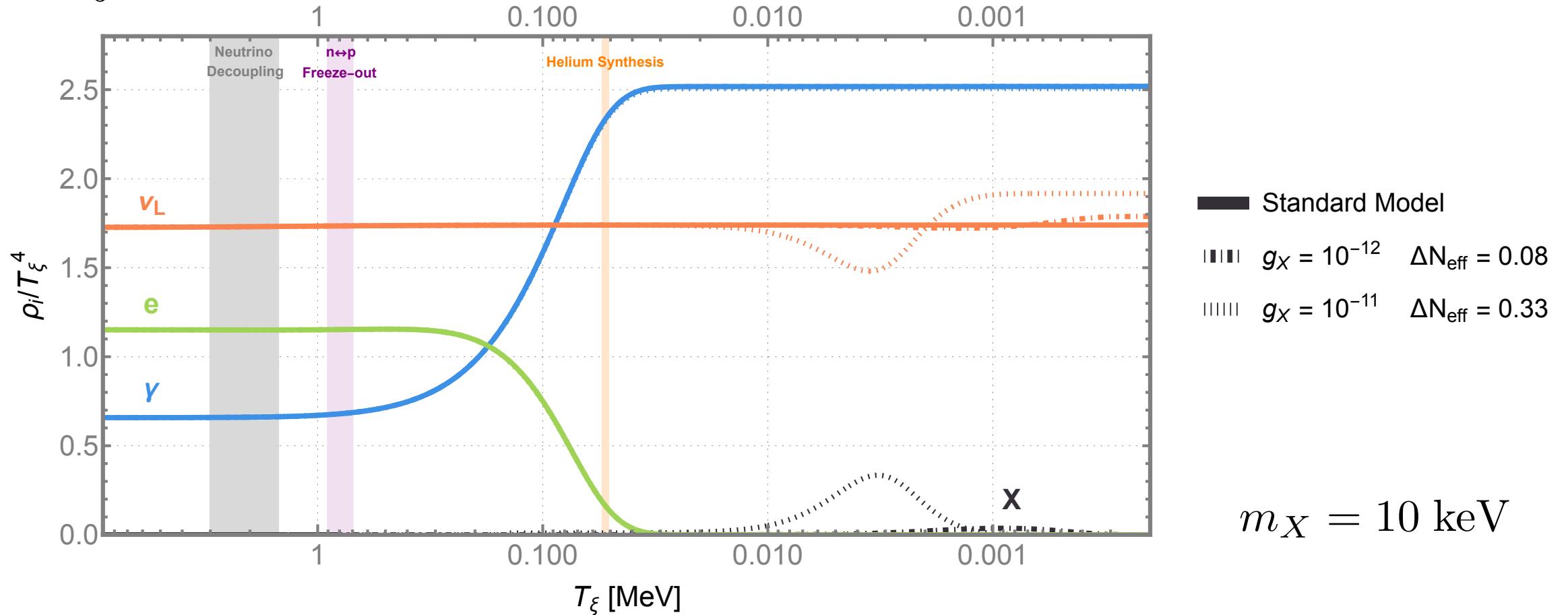
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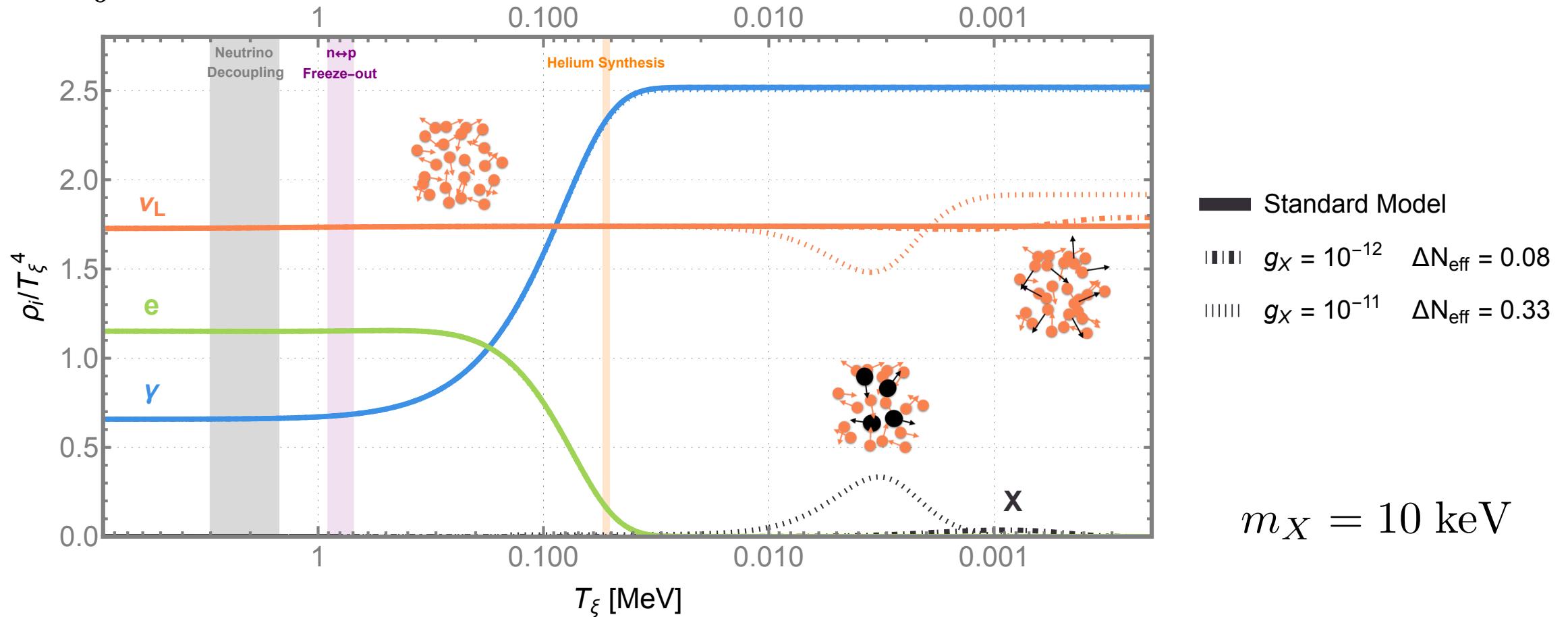
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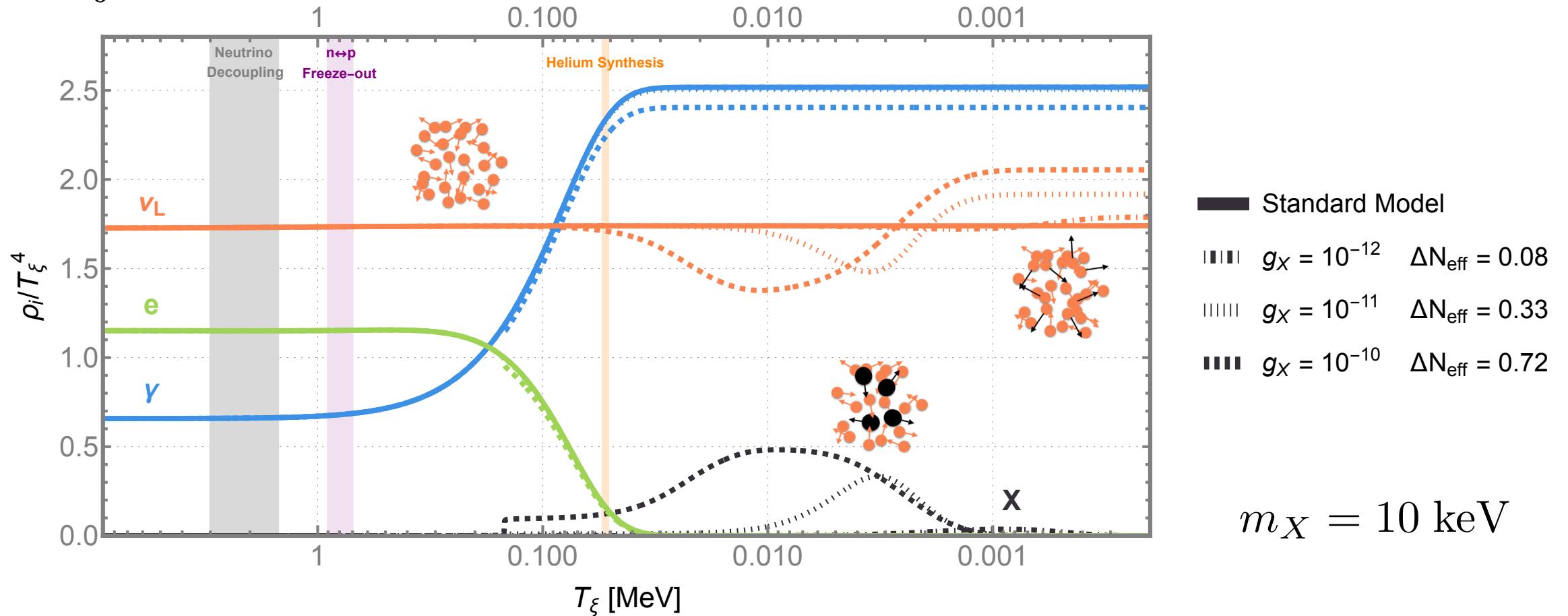
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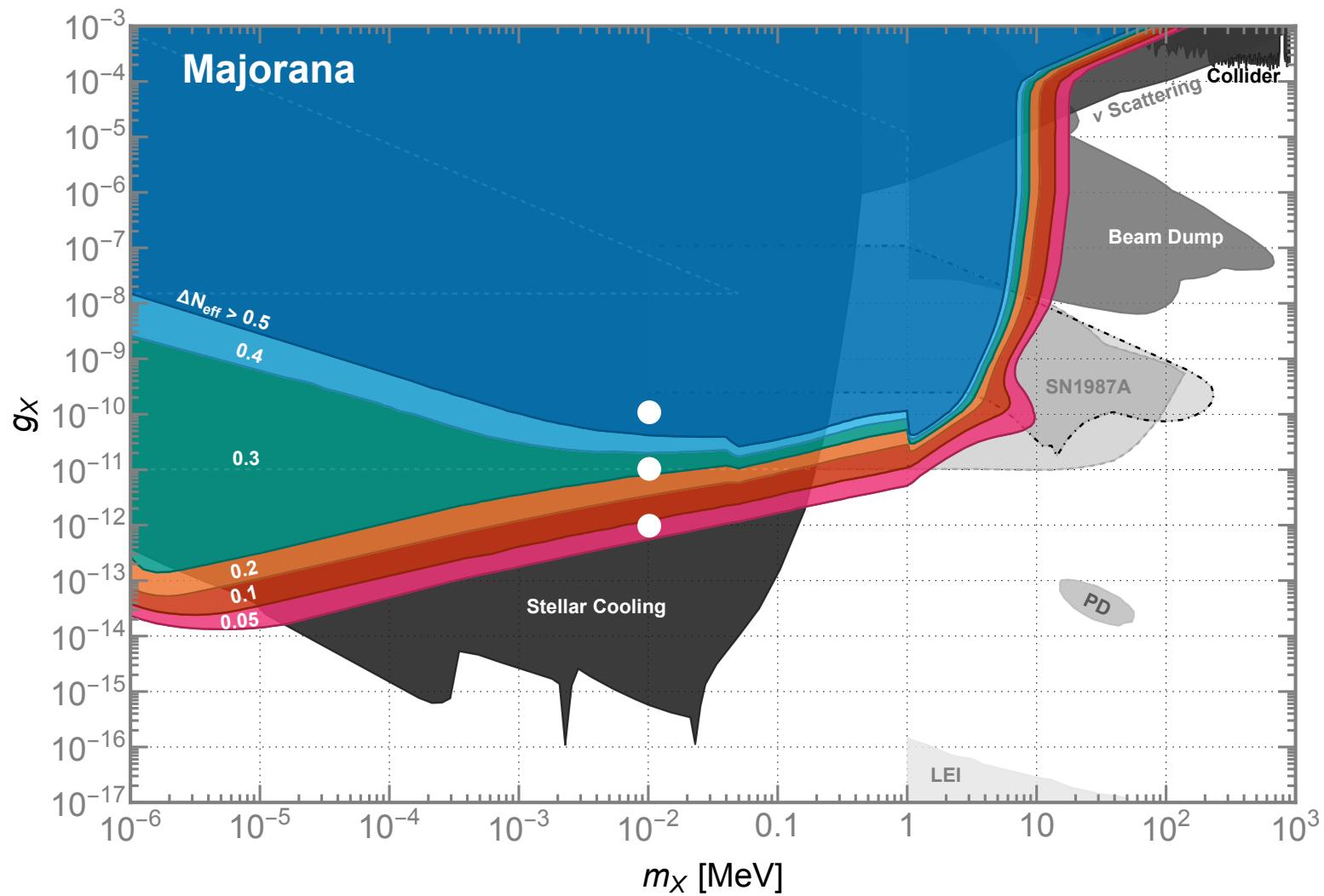
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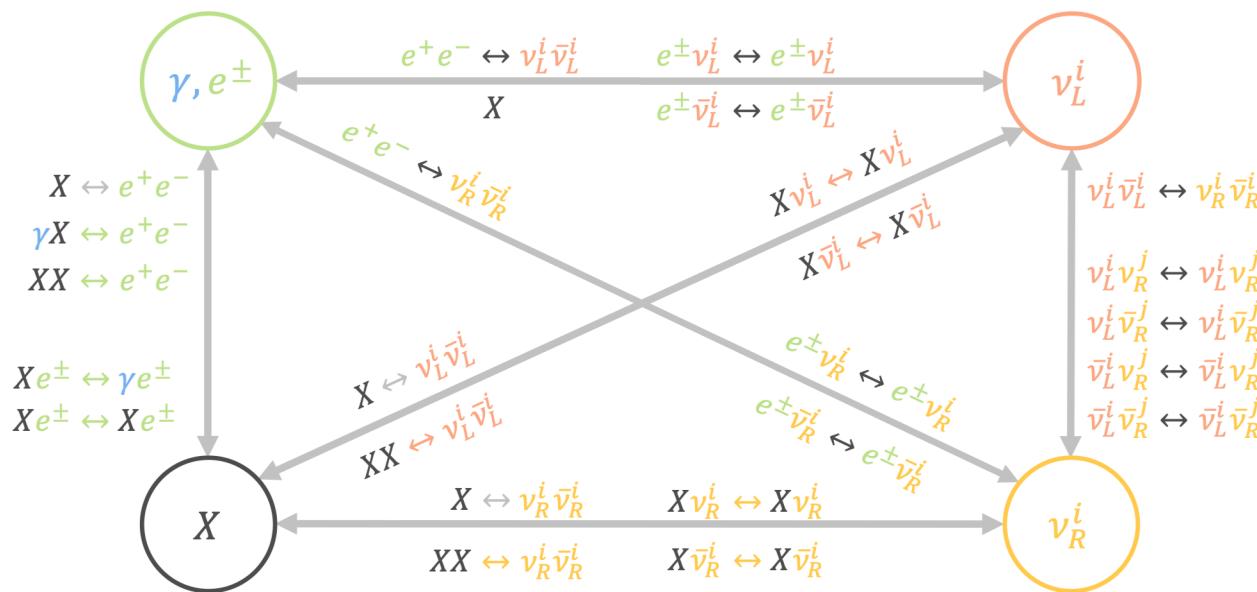
$$m_X = 10 \text{ keV}$$

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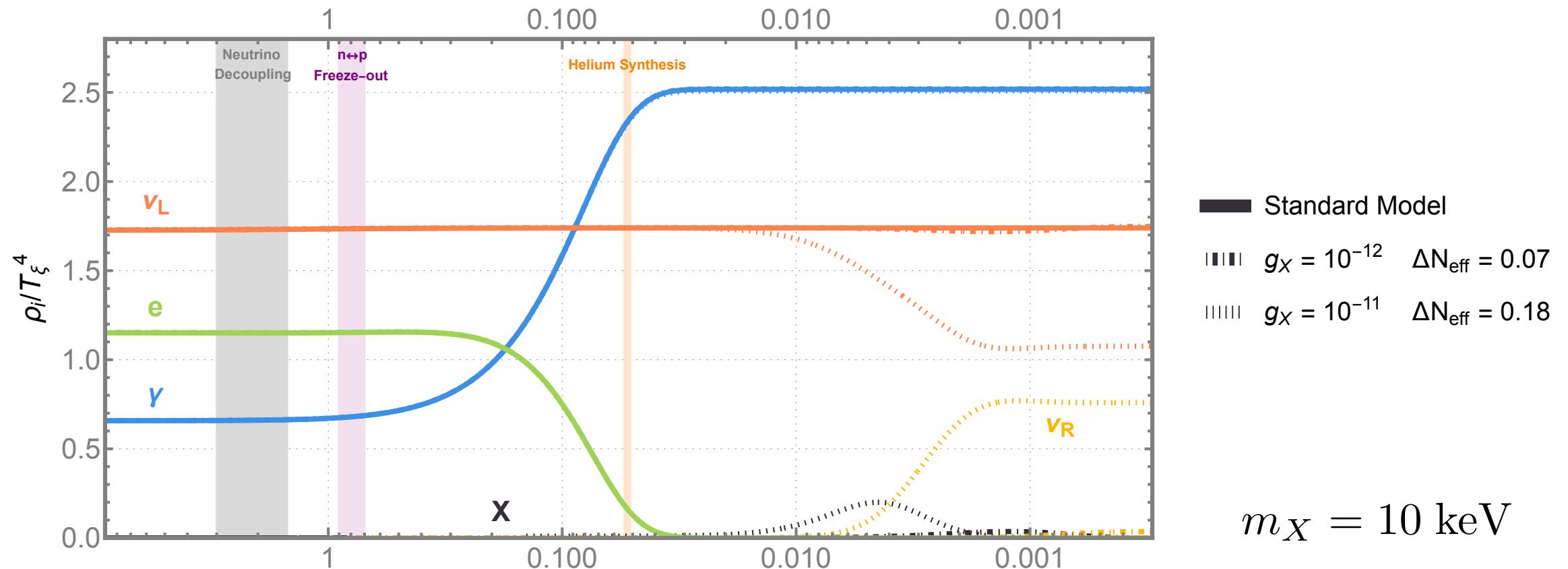
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Dirac Case:

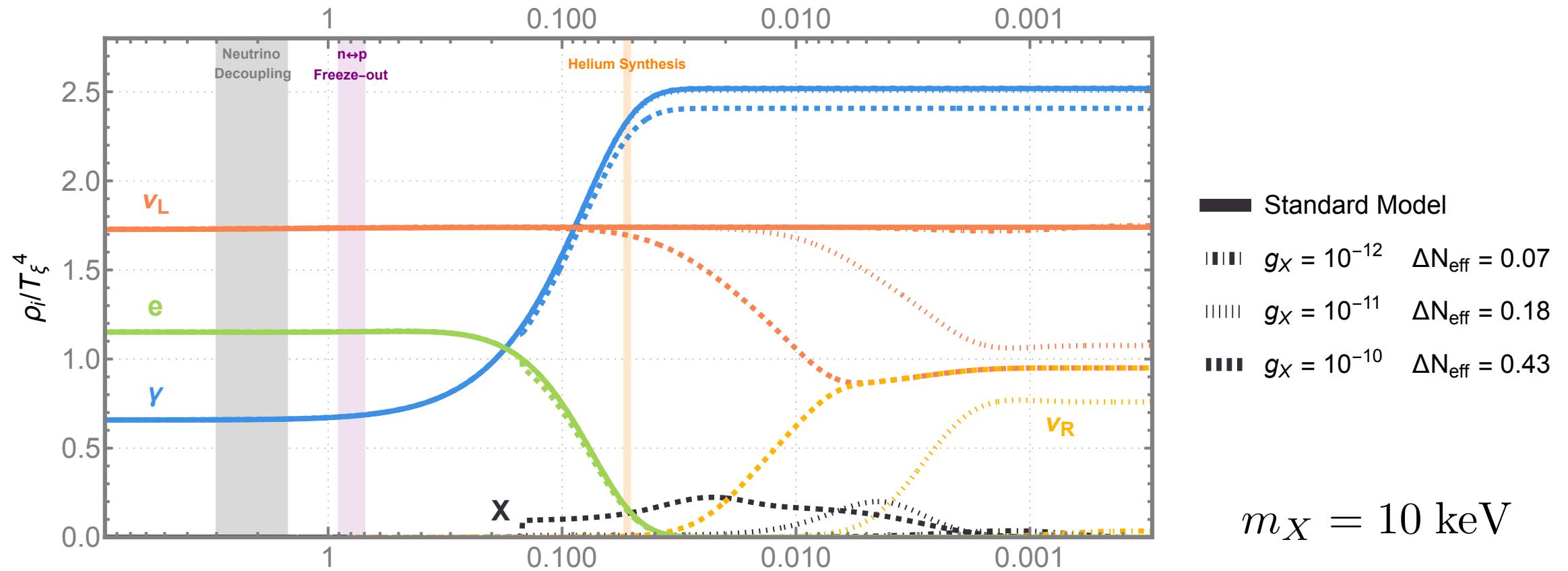


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 \frac{d\mu_{\nu_L}}{dt} &= -\mathbb{D}(T_{\nu_L}, \mu_{\nu_L}) \left[-3H \left((\rho_{\nu_L} + P_{\nu_L}) \frac{\partial n_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} - n_{\nu_L} \frac{\partial \rho_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} \right) + \frac{\partial n_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} \frac{\delta \rho_{\nu_L}}{\delta t} - \frac{\partial \rho_{\nu_L}}{\partial T_{\nu_L}} \frac{\delta n_{\nu_L}}{\delta t} \right].
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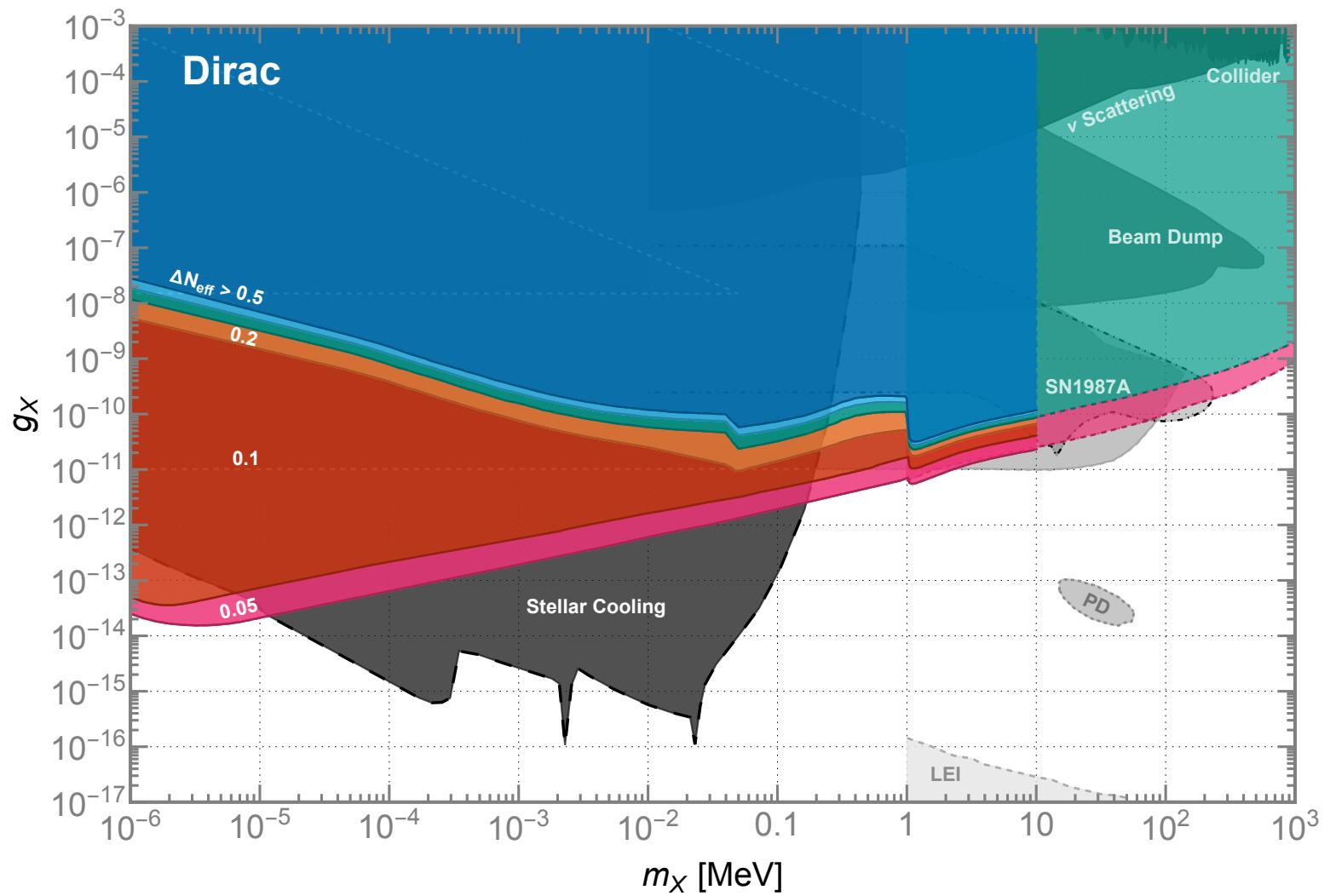
Dirac Case:



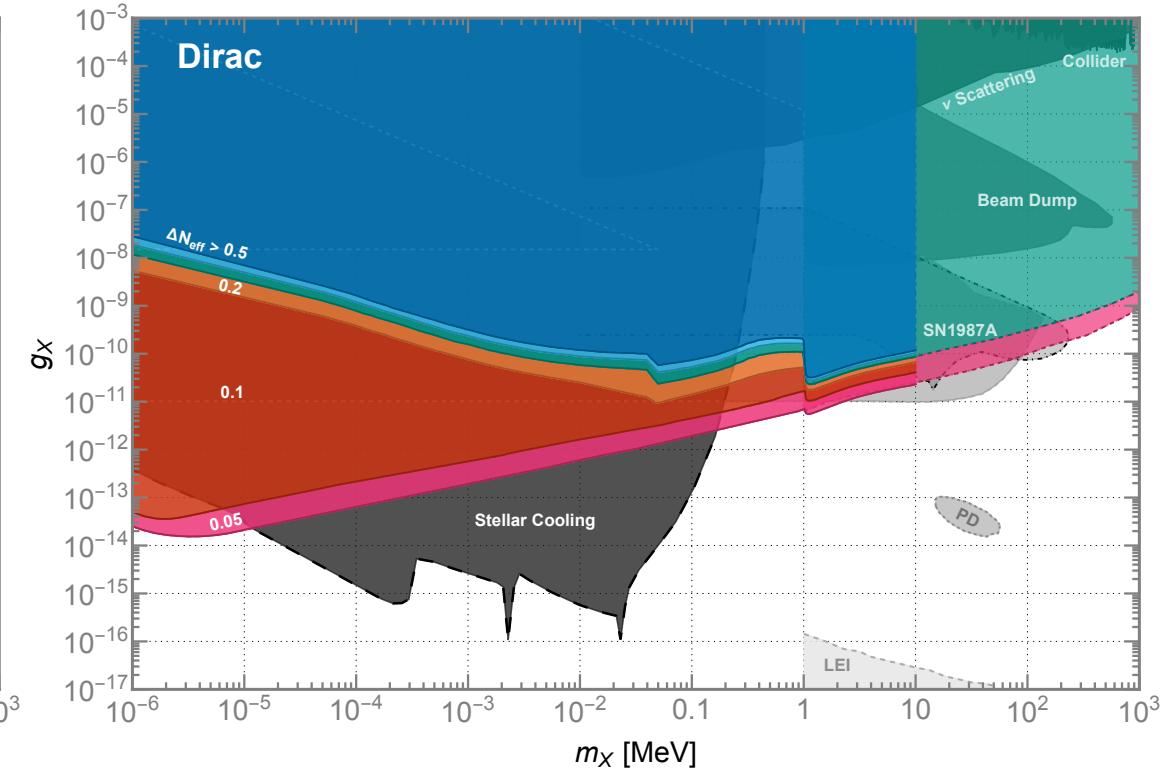
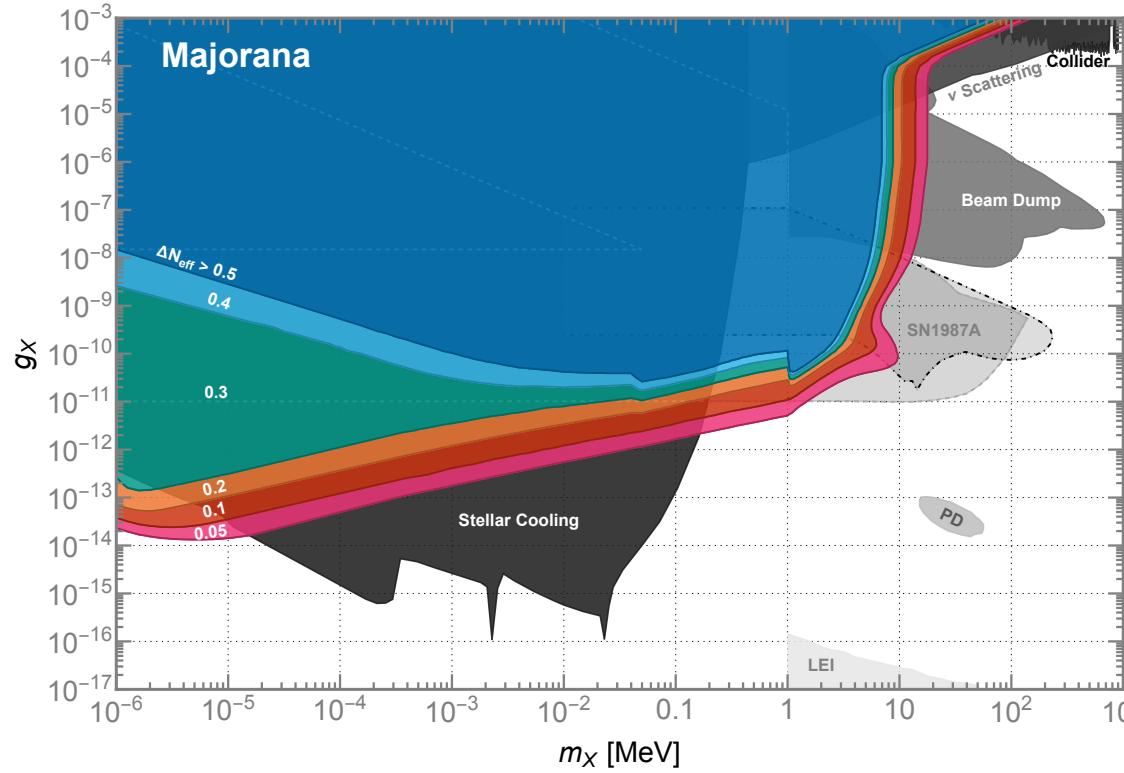
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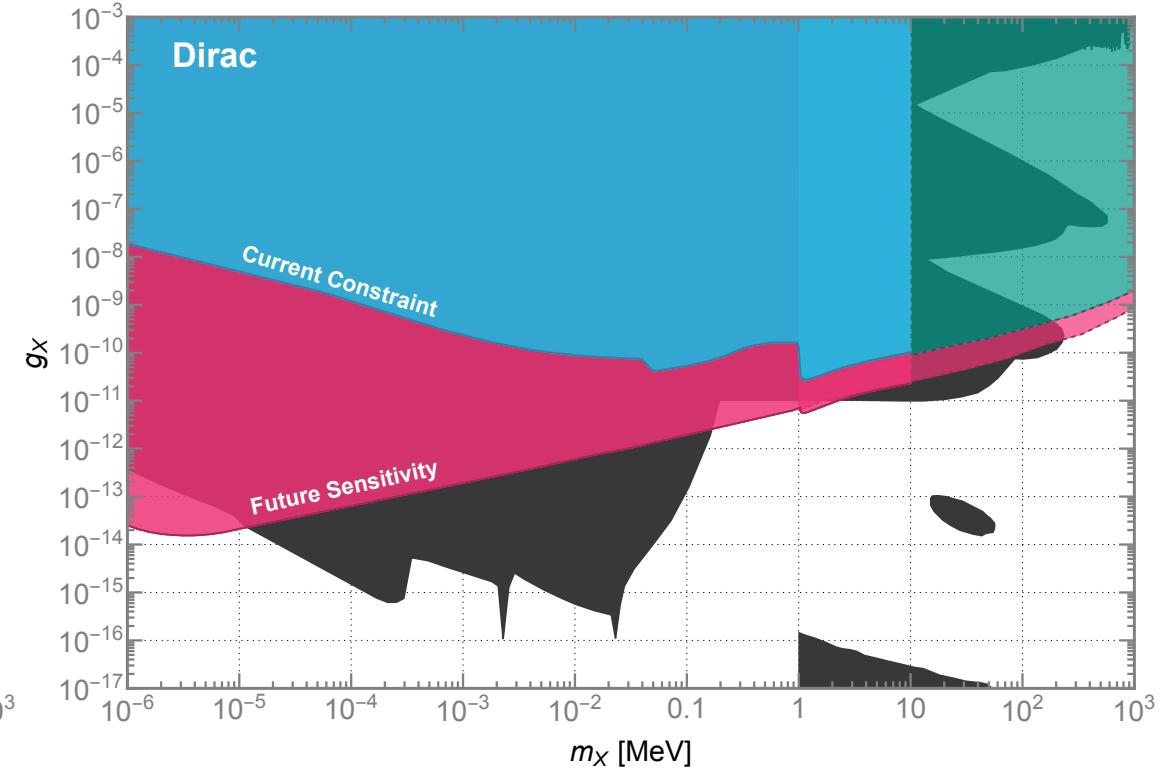
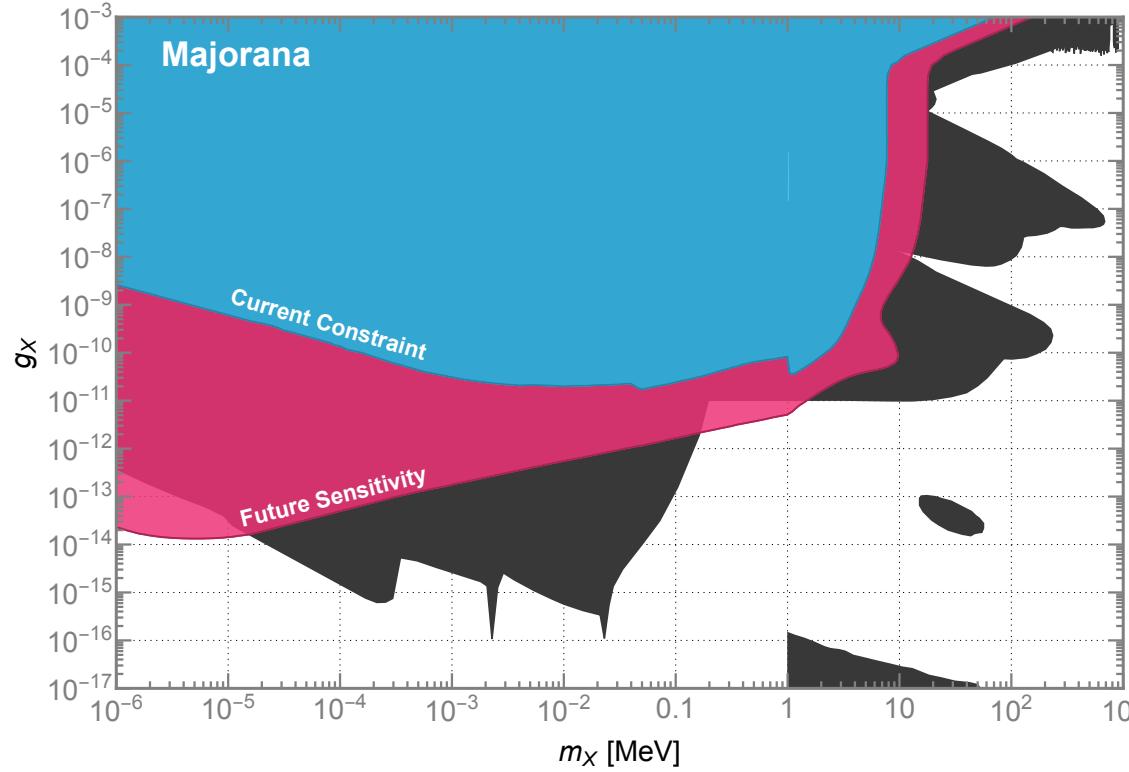
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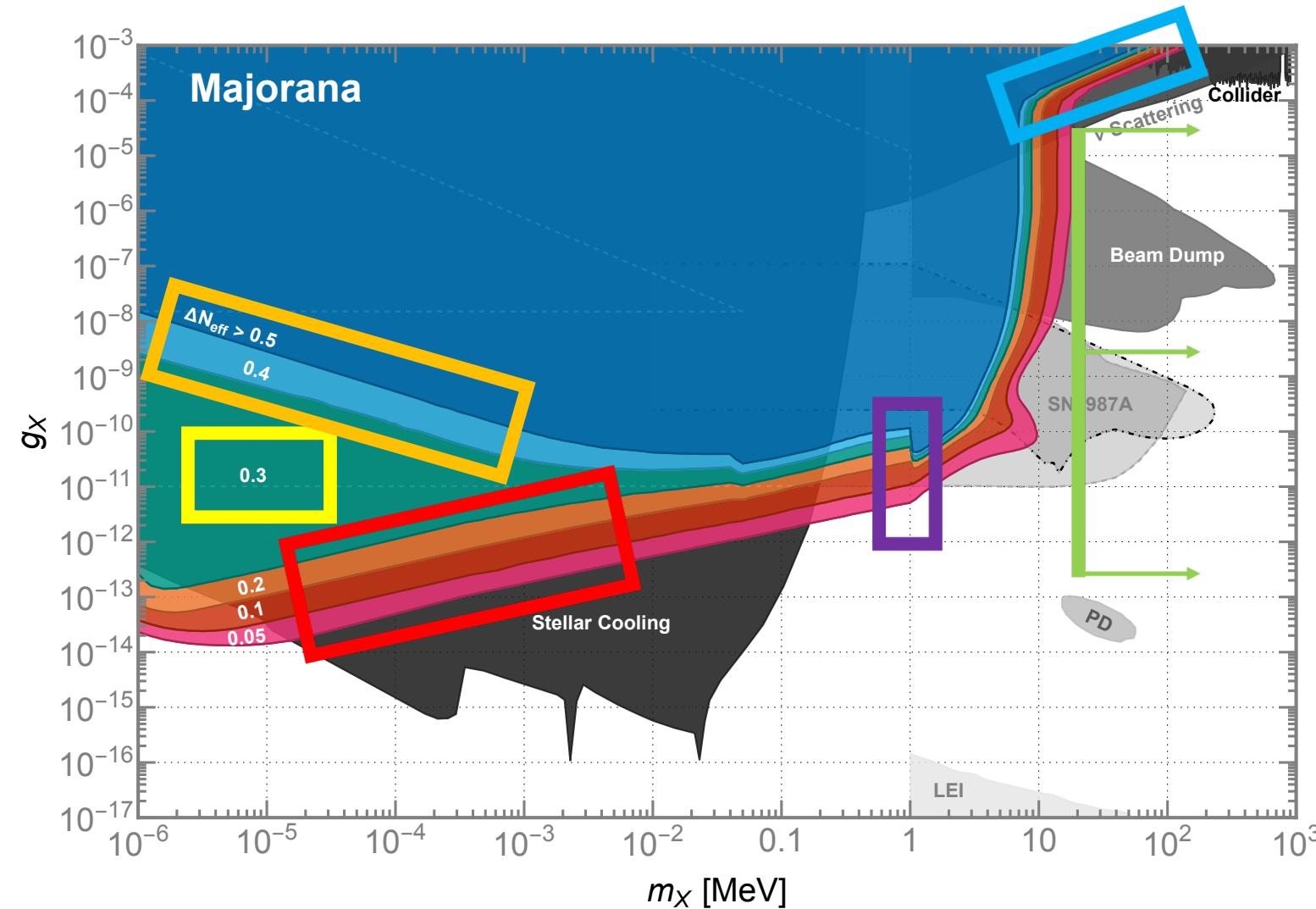
Additional Material

Cosmological Implications of Gauged $U(1)_{B-L}$ on ΔN_{eff} in the CMB & BBN

Finite temperature effects are important

X and neutrinos Thermalized, but
 $e^+e^- \leftrightarrow \gamma X$
 not efficient.

X and neutrinos thermalize if
 $\frac{\Gamma}{H} \sim 1$ at $T \sim m_X$
 for smaller m_X , Hubble is smaller



$e^+e^- \xleftrightarrow{X} \nu_L^i \bar{\nu}_L^i$
 comparable to
 $e^+e^- \xleftrightarrow{W,Z} \nu_L^i \bar{\nu}_L^i$
 around neutrino decoupling.

Decay back to SM before neutrino decoupling.
 $X \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 $X \rightarrow \nu_L^i \bar{\nu}_L^i$

$X \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 kinematically accessible

$n + \nu_e \leftrightarrow p + e^-$, $n + e^+ \leftrightarrow p + \bar{\nu}_e$, and $n \leftrightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$

