

# **Inflation and majoron dark matter in the seesaw mechanism**

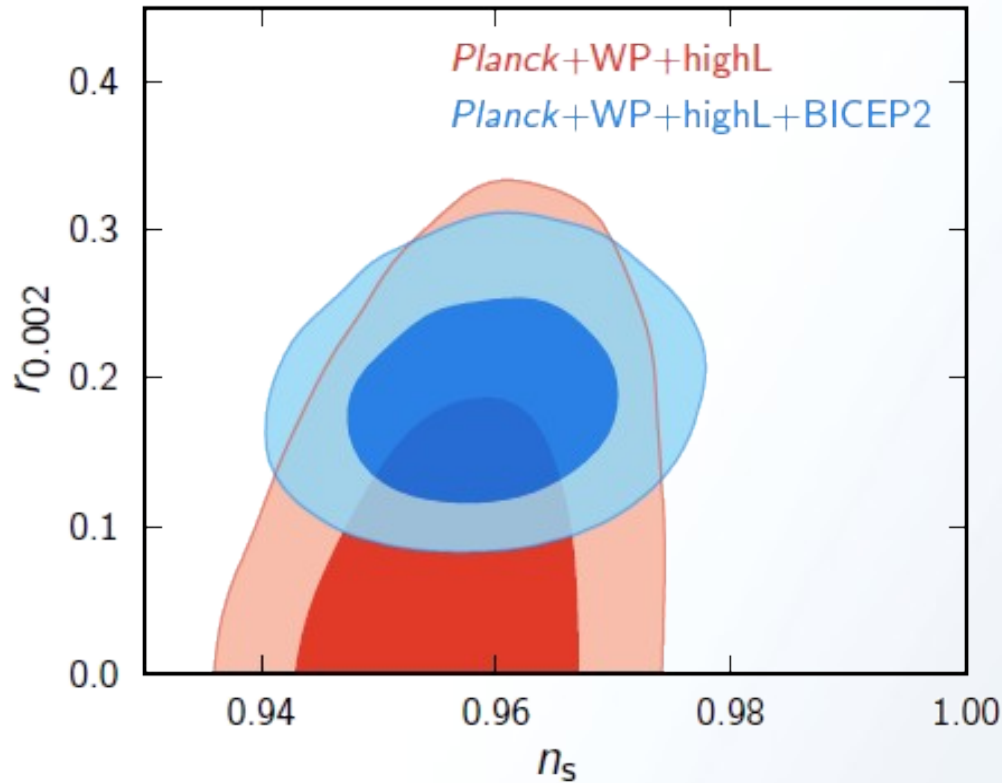
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Based on [arXiv:1404.3198](https://arxiv.org/abs/1404.3198)

In collaboration with:

**Stefano Morisi** (Desy), **Qaisar Shafi** (Delaware univ.) and **Jose Valle** (IFIC)



$$r = 0.2^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$$

**If BICEP2 results hold up to scrutiny, we have first direct evidence for inflation happening at energy scale:**

$$E \approx H^2 \approx 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$$

## **Successful inflationary scenario should:**

- \* Solve observational cosmology conundrums (flatness, isotropy, ...),**
- \* Seed cosmological perturbations,**
- \* Recover hot Big Bang cosmology,**
- \* Be testable.**

**Additionally, it would be nice if it addressed  
other open problems in HEP:**

**Neutrino masses**

**Dark Matter**

**Baryon asymmetry**

INFLATION

**SEESAW  
TYPE I**

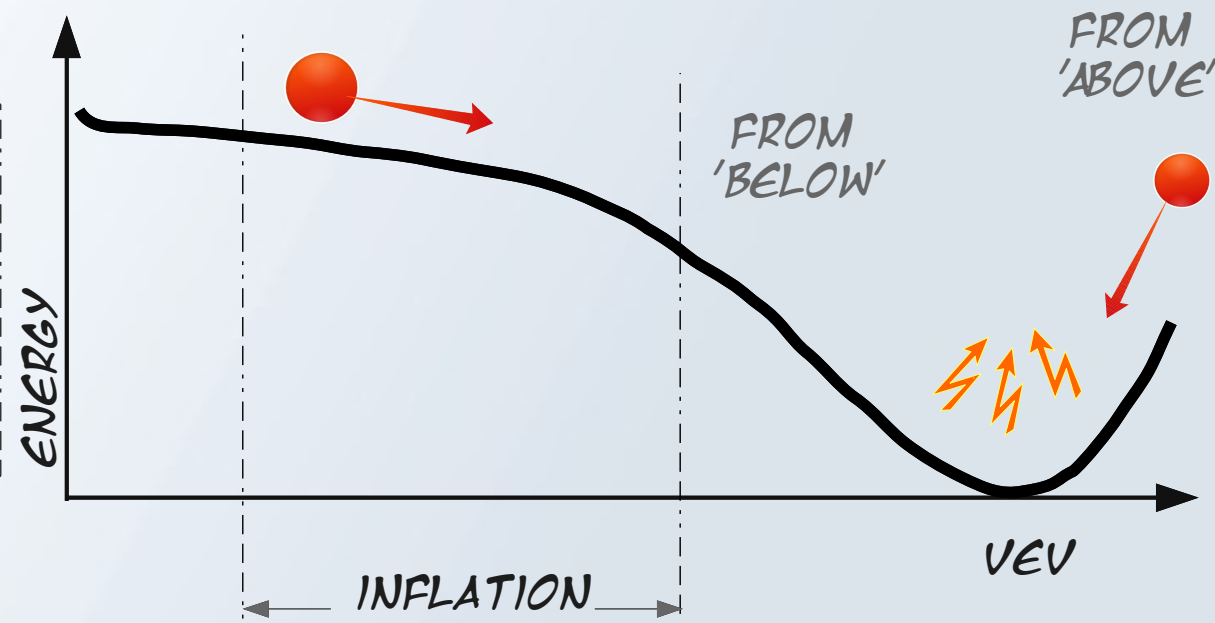
DARK MATTER

BARYOGENESIS

Inflation, driven by scalar field  $V$ , is realized when the inflaton *slowly rolls* down to the minimum.

The **spectral index**, **tensor to scalar ratio** and the **running of the spectral index** are functions of the  $\ll 1$  **slow-roll** parameters.

$$\begin{aligned}n_s &\simeq 1 - 6\epsilon + 2\eta \\r &\simeq 16\epsilon, \\ \alpha &= 16\epsilon\eta - 24\epsilon^2 - 2\zeta^2\end{aligned}$$



At the renormalizable level, the SM contains an accidental U(1) symmetry. Let's promote it to a **global** symmetry and spontaneously break it at high scale;

$$\mathcal{L}_{seesaw} = Y_D \ell i\tau_2 \Phi^* \nu_R + Y_N \sigma \overline{\nu}_R^c \nu_R$$

Neutrinos then pick up a tiny mass via the usual **Seesaw** mechanism:

$$\mathcal{M}_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & Y_D v_2 \\ Y_D v_2 & Y_N v_L \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow m_\nu \simeq \frac{(Y_D v_2)^2}{Y_N v_L}$$

$$Y_N \approx \frac{10^{14} \text{ GeV}}{v_L}$$

**The scalar potential, at tree level, contains**

$$V_{\text{tree}} = \lambda \left( \sigma^\dagger \sigma - \frac{v_L^2}{2} \right)^2 + \lambda_{\text{mix}} (\sigma^\dagger \sigma) (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) + V_\Phi$$

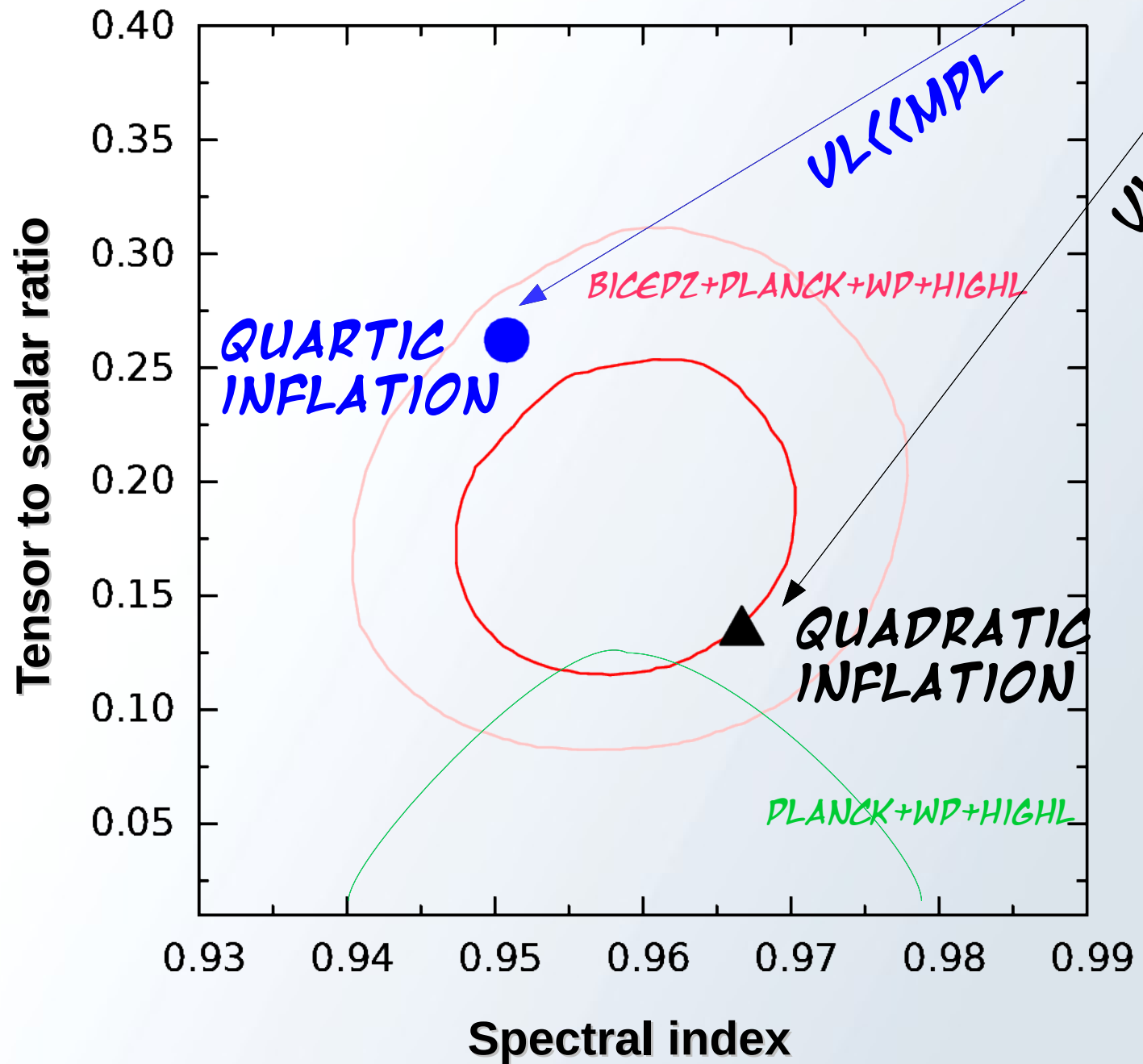
After identifying the inflaton with the real part of the U(1) field, we have the following **Higgs Inflation** potential

$$V = \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( \rho^2 - v_L^2 \right)^2 \right]$$

*Note that the textbook **quartic** and **quadratic** potentials are particular cases of this one..*



$$V = \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{4} (\rho^2 - v_L^2)^2 \right]$$



**However, the couplings with the RH neutrinos will correct the potential and induce quantum smearing**

$$V = \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{4} (\rho^2 - v_L^2)^2 + a \log \left[ \frac{\rho}{v_L} \right] \rho^4 + V_0 \right]$$

$$a \simeq \frac{1}{16\pi^2\lambda} (20\lambda^2 + 2\lambda \left( \sum_i (Y_N^i)^2 \right) - \sum_i (Y_N^i)^4)$$

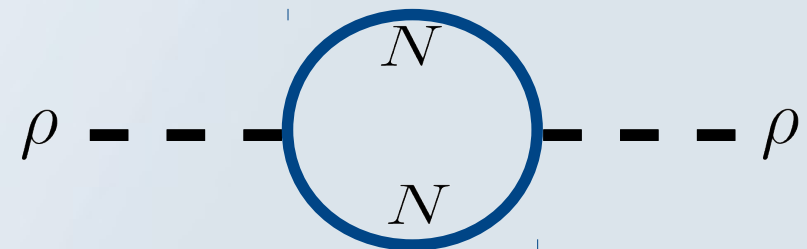
Because of the smallness of amplitude of curvature perturbations, correction comes from RH neutrinos **only**.

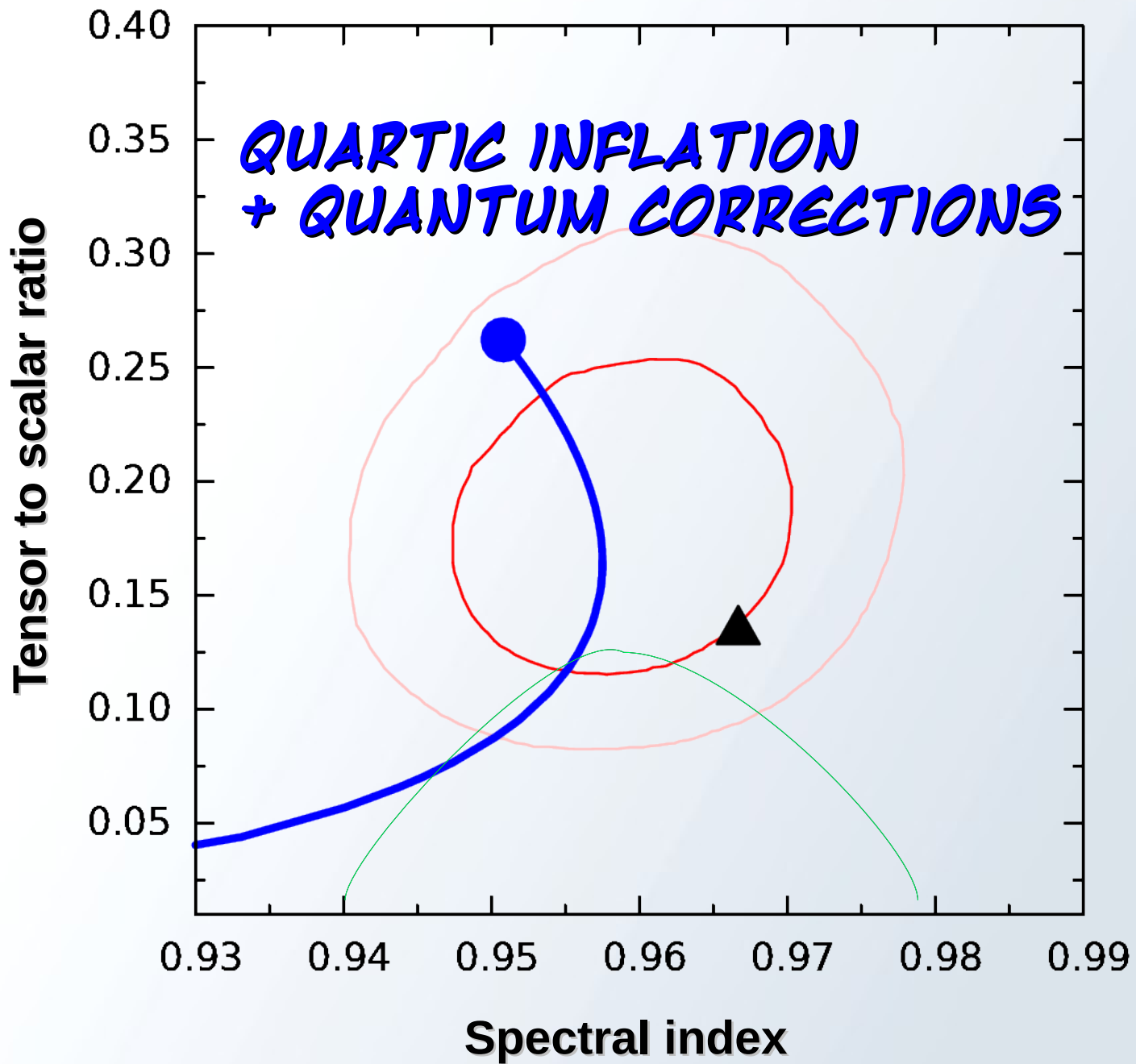
$$V = \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{4} (\rho^2 - v_L^2)^2 + a \log \left[ \frac{\rho}{v_L} \right] \rho^4 + V_0 \right]$$

$$a \simeq \frac{1}{16\pi^2\lambda} (20\lambda^2 + 2\lambda \left( \sum_i (Y_N^i)^2 \right) - \sum_i (Y_N^i)^4)$$

Expect strong effect on **quartic** inflation but not on Higgs inflation;

$$v_L > M_p \rightarrow Y_N \ll 1$$





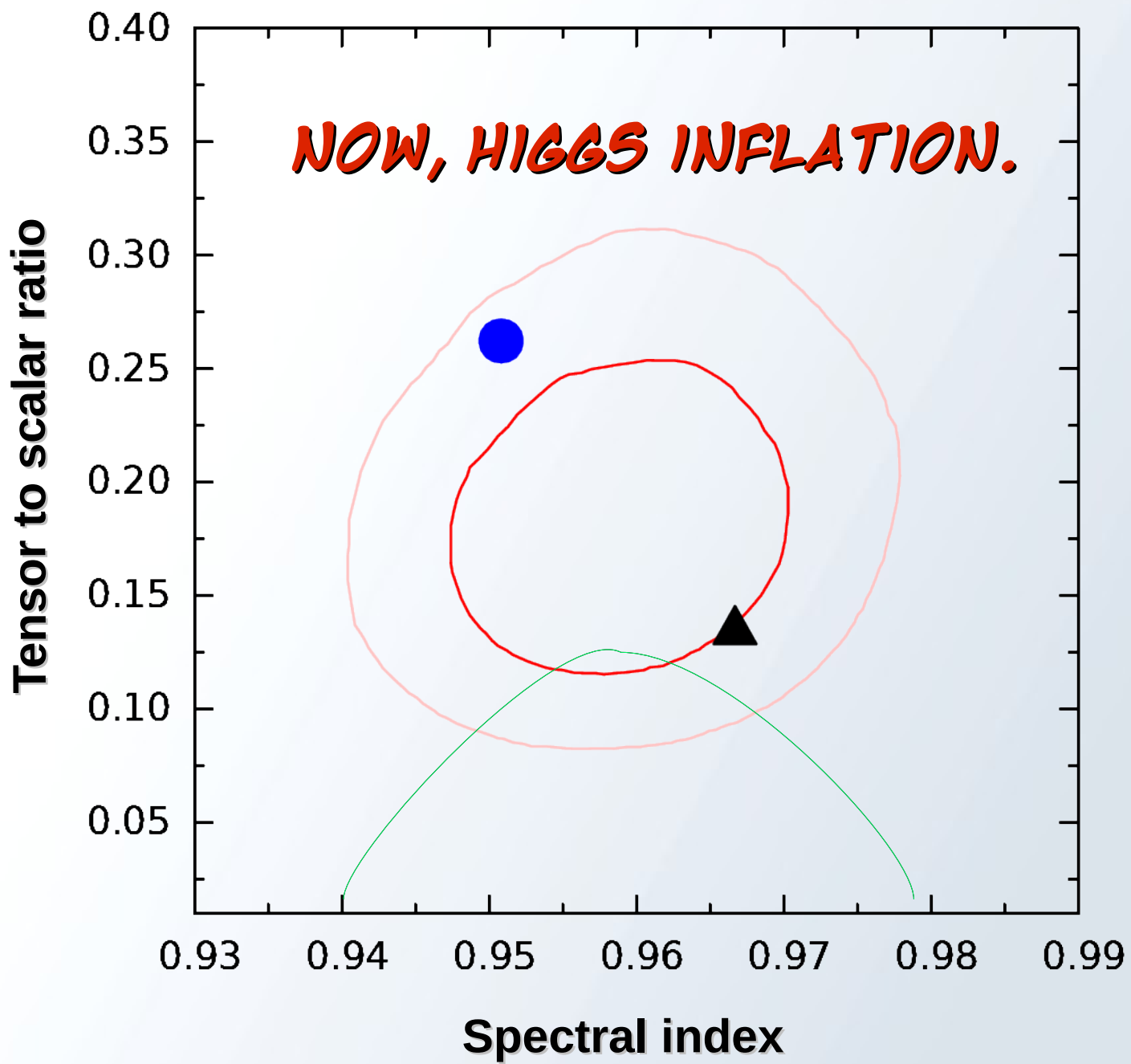
# Quartic potential + CW (N=60)

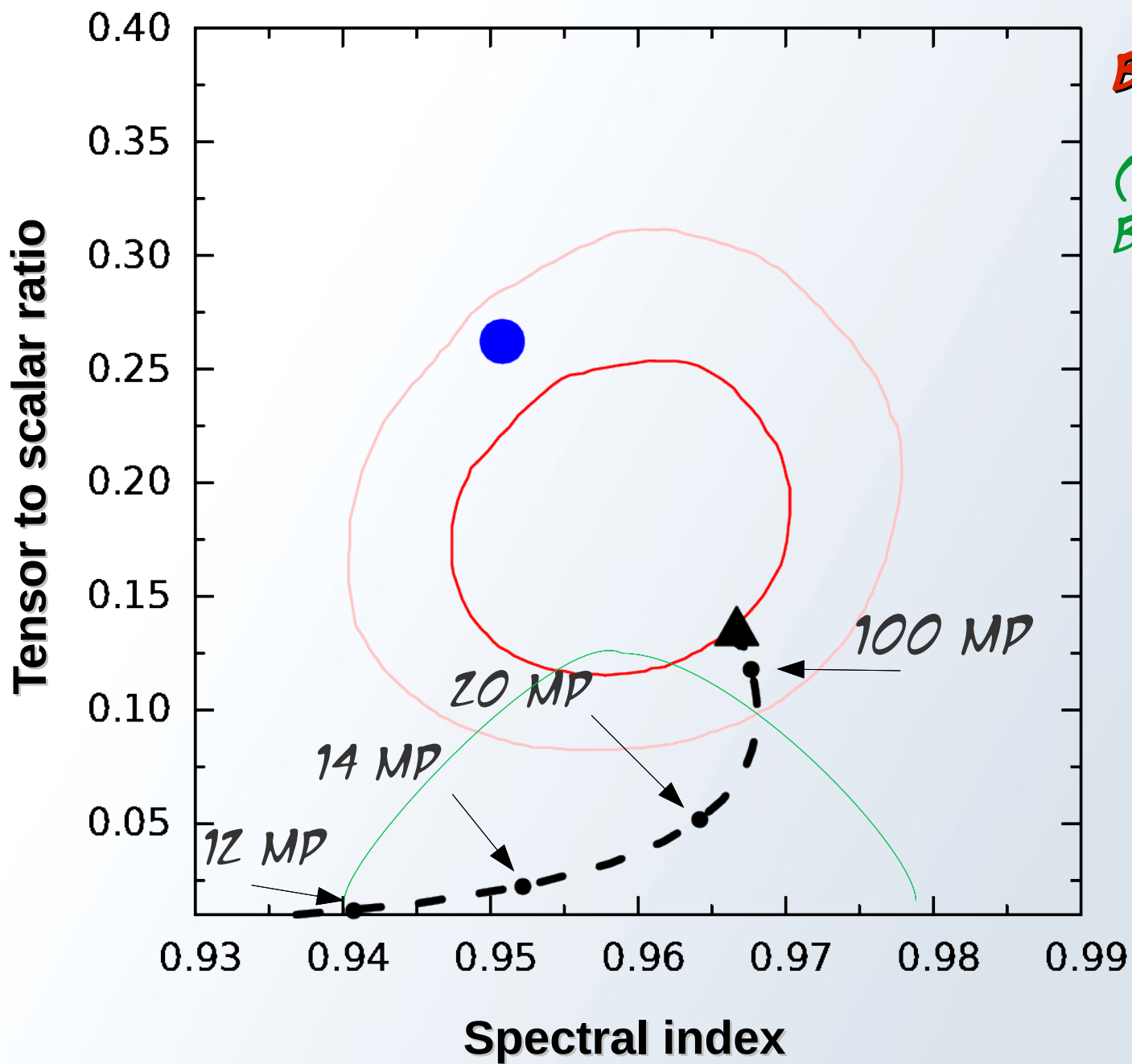
Small solutions ( $0.01 \lesssim r \lesssim 0.02$ )

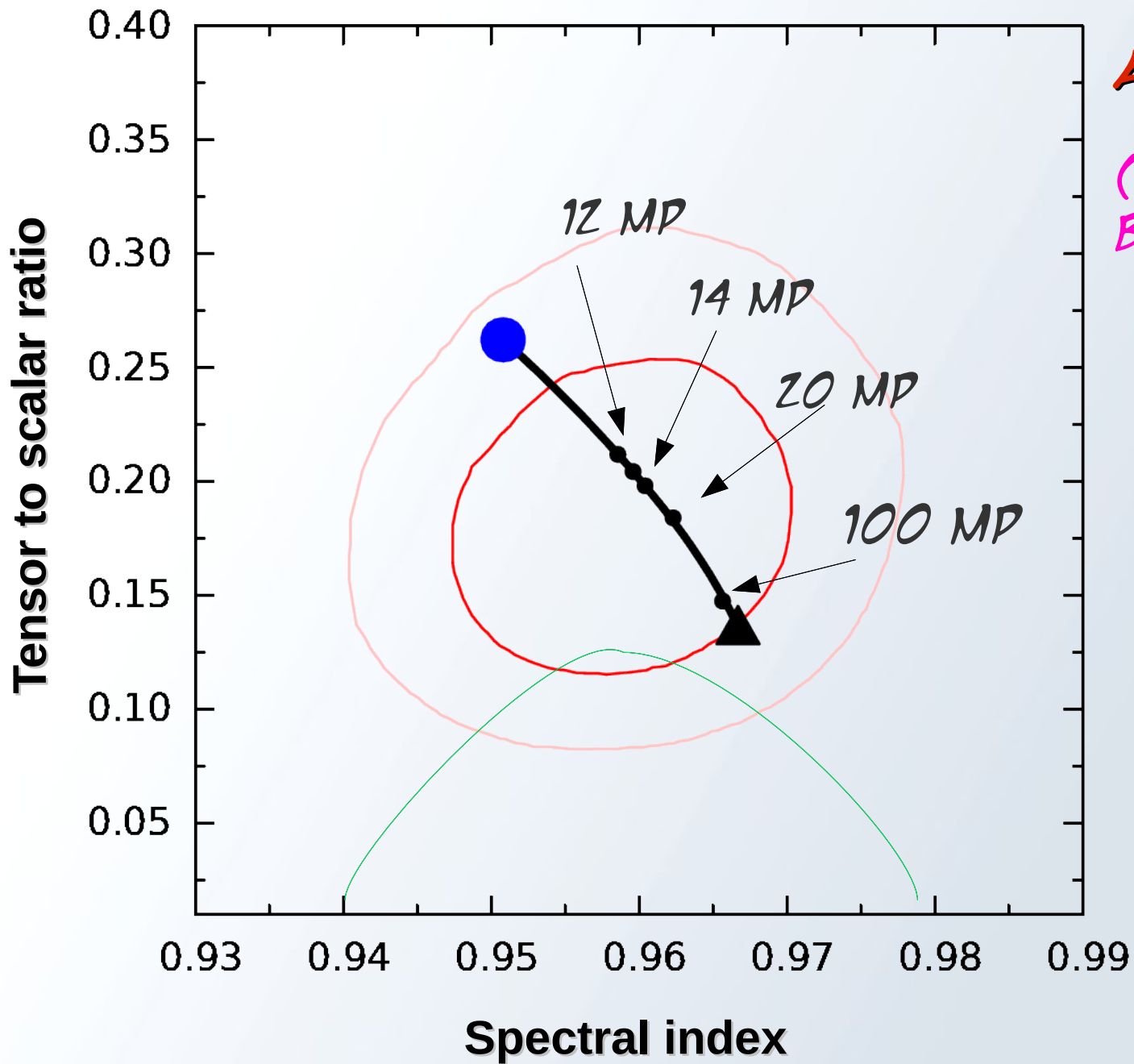
$a$	$ Y_N $	$\log_{10}( \lambda )$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
-0.01307	0.00135604	-11.7856	0.890248	0.0100493	7.9222	1.02256	15.1923	2.49121
-0.01305	0.00142537	-11.6983	0.899145	0.0137211	7.32328	1.10535	15.5053	2.49559
-0.01304	0.00145721	-11.6596	0.903321	0.0158434	6.92563	1.14582	15.6575	2.49774
-0.01303	0.00148709	-11.624	0.907307	0.0181559	6.47185	1.18552	15.8065	2.49987
-0.01302	0.00151498	-11.5914	0.911098	0.0206547	5.97014	1.22435	15.9522	2.50198

Large solutions ( $0.1 \lesssim r \lesssim 0.2$ )

$a$	$ Y_N $	$\log_{10}( \lambda )$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
-0.01279	0.00172752	-11.3556	0.952953	0.101404	-4.68889	1.82249	18.3706	2.54494
-0.01265	0.00167379	-11.4057	0.957019	0.141706	-6.48511	1.98152	19.1795	2.56674
-0.01261	0.00165322	-11.4258	0.957343	0.150727	-6.71294	2.01234	19.3554	2.57247
-0.01256	0.00162674	-11.4521	0.957507	0.160678	-6.9129	2.04476	19.5497	2.57934
-0.0125	0.00159495	-11.4843	0.957484	0.170937	-7.07347	2.07664	19.7519	2.5872
-0.0124	0.00154397	-11.5373	0.957174	0.184759	-7.2355	2.1174	20.0299	2.59943
-0.0123	0.00149676	-11.5877	0.956735	0.195481	-7.33264	2.14748	20.2527	2.61069
-0.0122	0.00145363	-11.635	0.956276	0.20395	-7.39978	2.17037	20.4349	2.62107
-0.0121	0.00141436	-11.679	0.95584	0.210759	-7.45154	2.18826	20.5865	2.63068
-0.0119	0.00134587	-11.7579	0.955081	0.220938	-7.53147	2.21422	20.8243	2.64788
-0.0116	0.00126256	-11.8579	0.954217	0.230944	-7.62064	2.23887	21.0753	2.66959



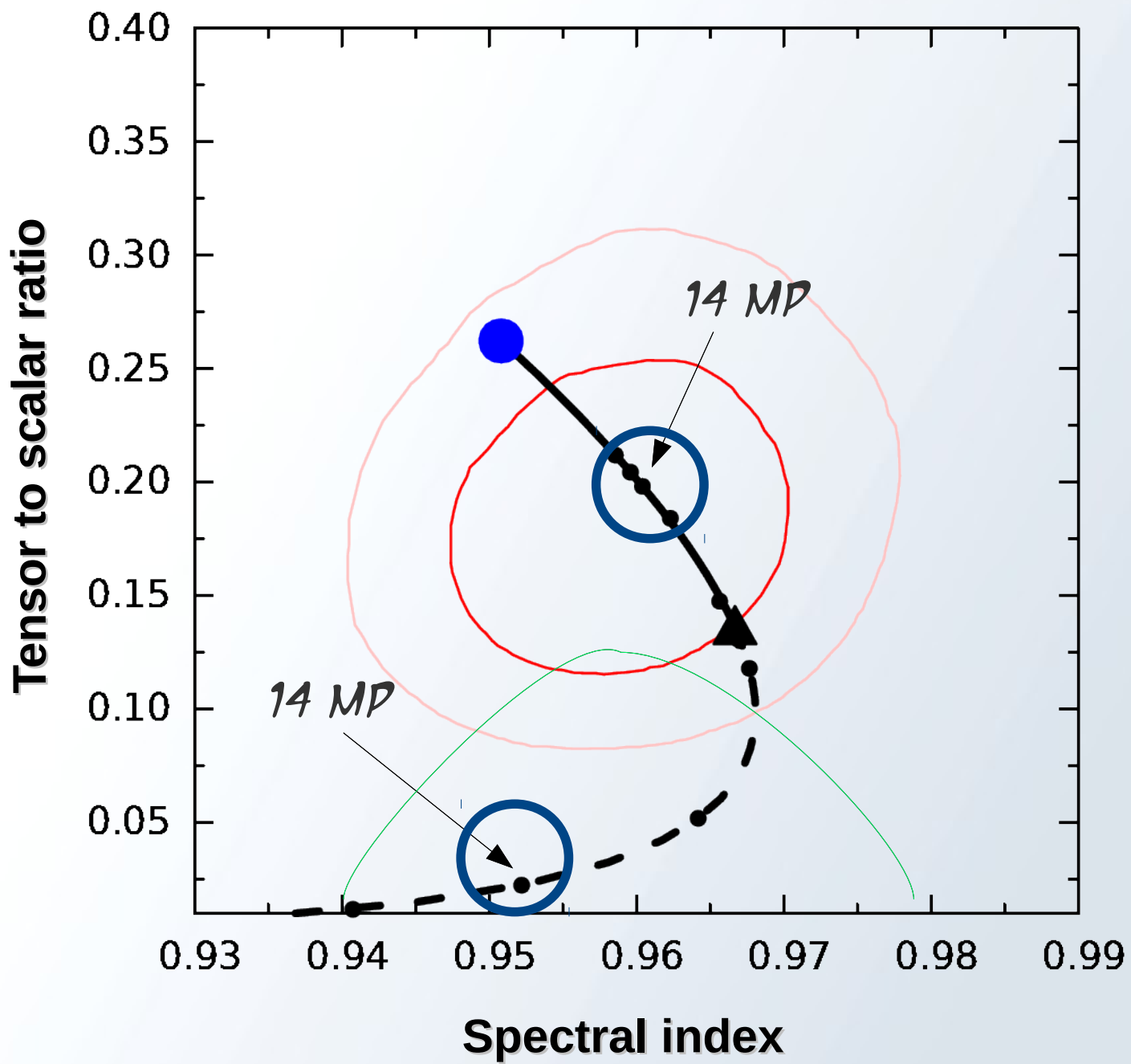


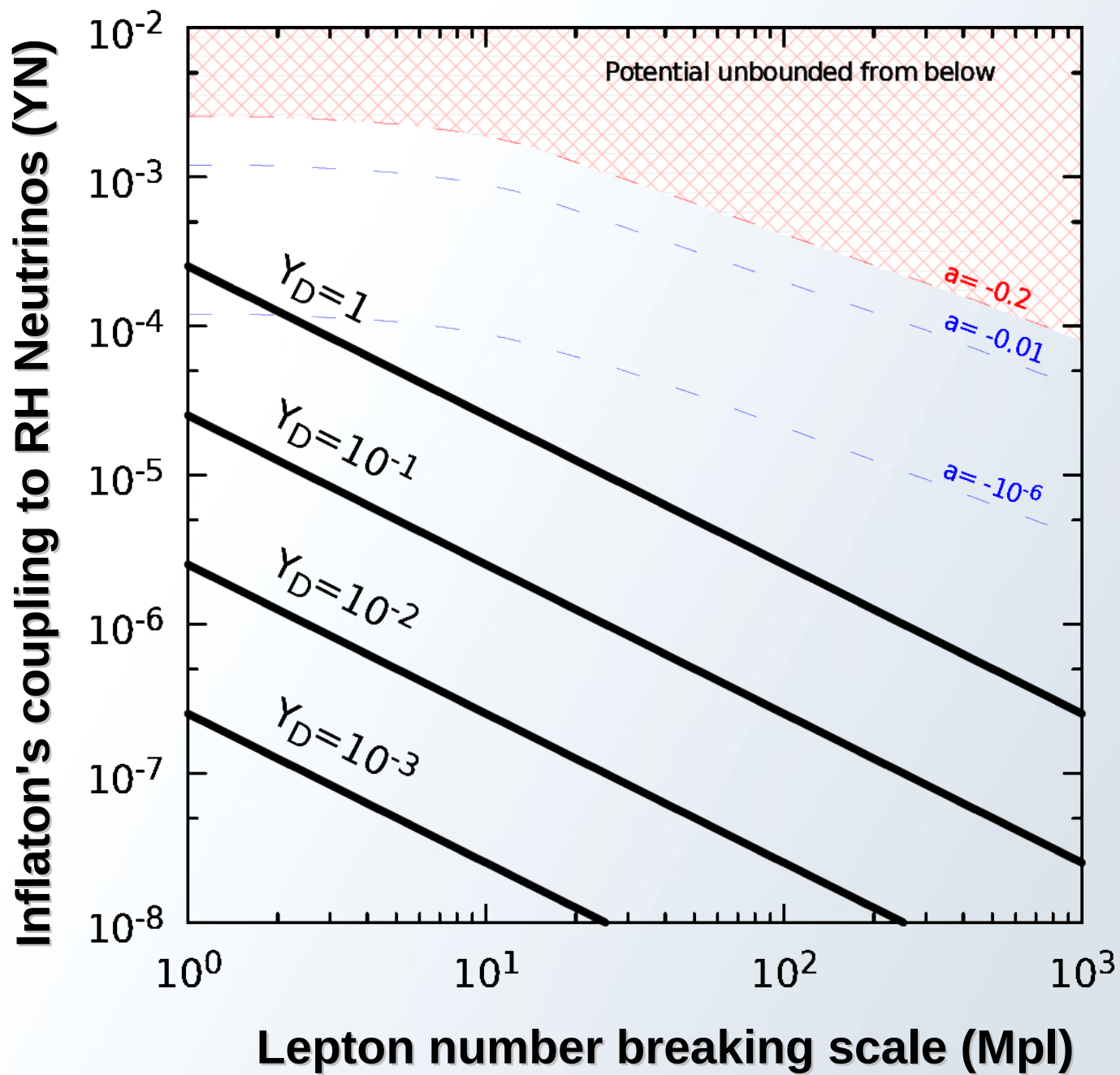


**ABOVE VEV**

**(FAVORED BY BICEP2)**







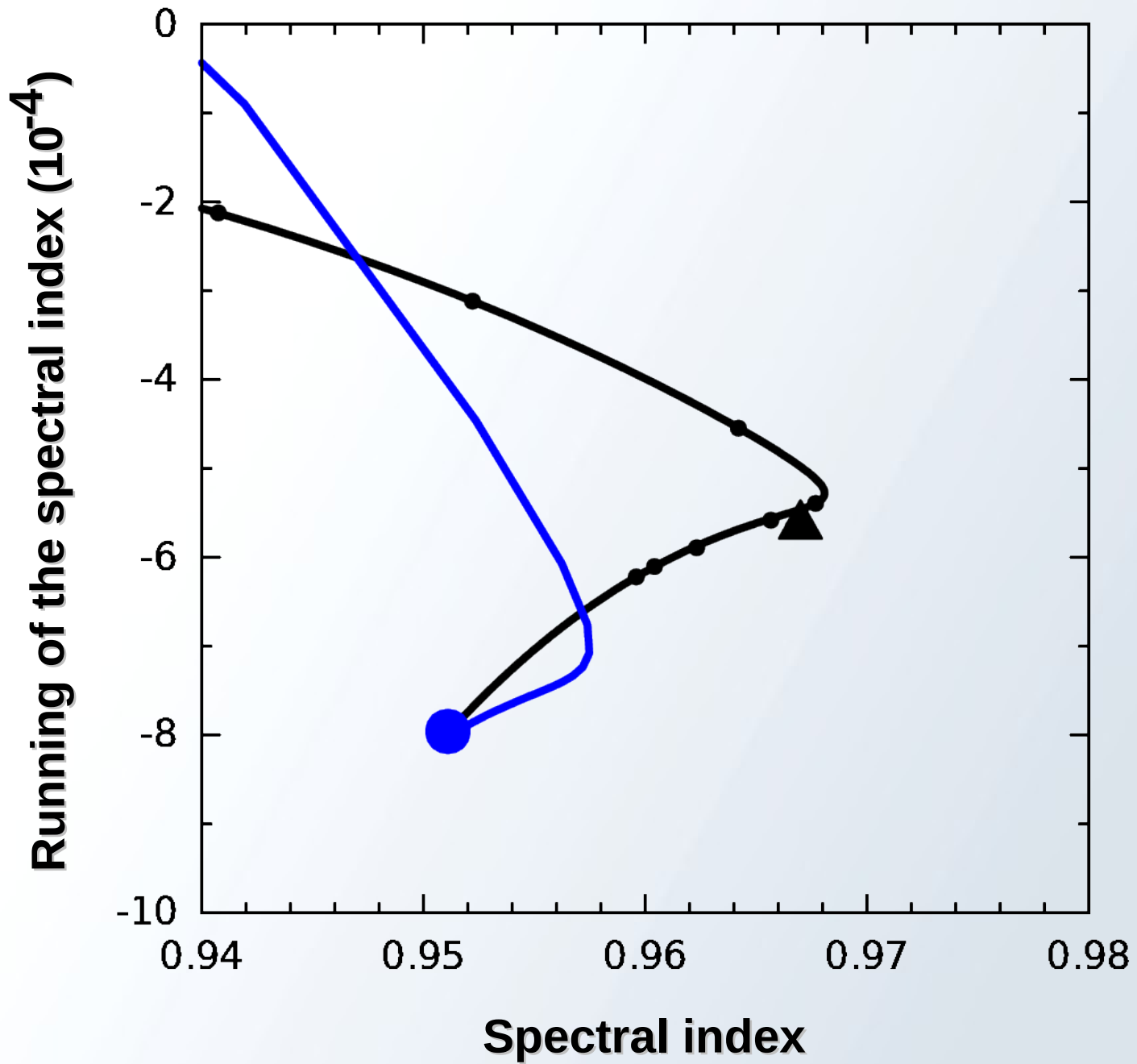
# 'Higgs' inflation (N=60)

Solutions above the VEV ( $\rho > v_L$ )

$v_L(M_P)$	$\log_{10}(\lambda)$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
1.	-12.8521	0.951168	0.260263	-7.96468	2.30678	22.2218	3.14626
5.	-13.0093	0.954908	0.237136	-7.05625	2.25373	24.2634	6.61037
10	-13.2351	0.958581	0.211972	-6.37463	2.1914	28.1285	11.5137
20.	-13.599	0.962148	0.184081	-5.89025	2.11546	37.1396	21.4642
50.	-14.2262	0.964453	0.159253	-5.80242	2.04021	66.1458	48.6058
100	-14.7789	0.965456	0.147557	-5.72255	2.00167	115.805	98.5958
500.	-16.1392	0.966211	0.137189	-5.66368	1.96554	515.506	498.588
1000.	-16.7367	0.9663	0.135828	-5.6565	1.96065	1015.47	998.587

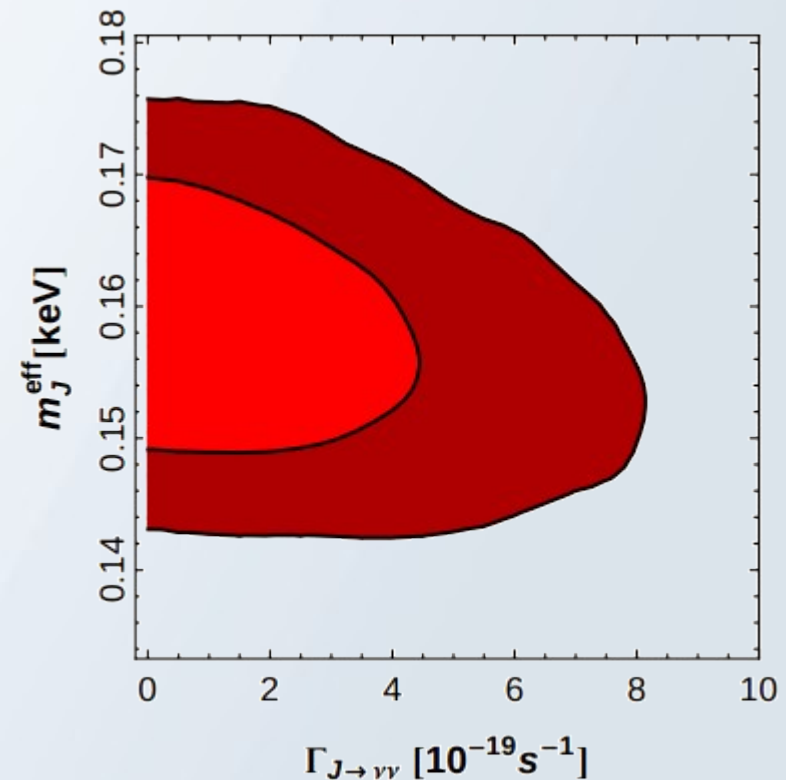
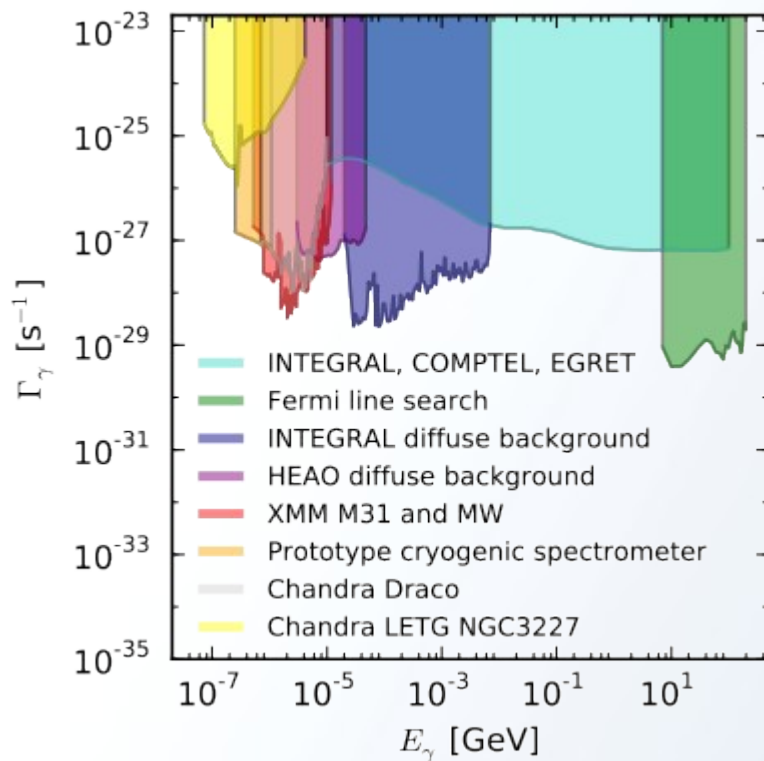
Solutions below the VEV ( $\rho < v_L$ )

$v_L(M_P)$	$\log_{10}(\lambda)$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
8.	-13.9086	0.87488	0.000385304	-0.150585	0.452484	0.111018	6.70982
9.	-13.5255	0.900769	0.00148882	-0.460638	0.6344	0.27599	7.69622
10.	-13.3033	0.918822	0.00377031	-0.949789	0.800289	0.541141	8.68529
15.	-13.1004	0.95579	0.0279442	-3.49461	1.32046	3.17548	13.6523
20.	-13.2562	0.964198	0.0518562	-4.54129	1.54118	7.05055	18.6357
30.	-13.5959	0.967596	0.0798131	-5.09597	1.71661	16.0451	28.6191
50.	-14.0675	0.96807	0.102141	-5.30133	1.8258	35.3404	48.6058
500.	-16.1213	0.966555	0.131662	-5.63496	1.94544	484.653	501.416
1000.	-16.7278	0.966472	0.133065	-5.64214	1.9506	984.613	1001.42



# DARK MATTER

In the presence of soft explicit lepton number violating operators, the majoron becomes pNGB ... and good DM candidate!



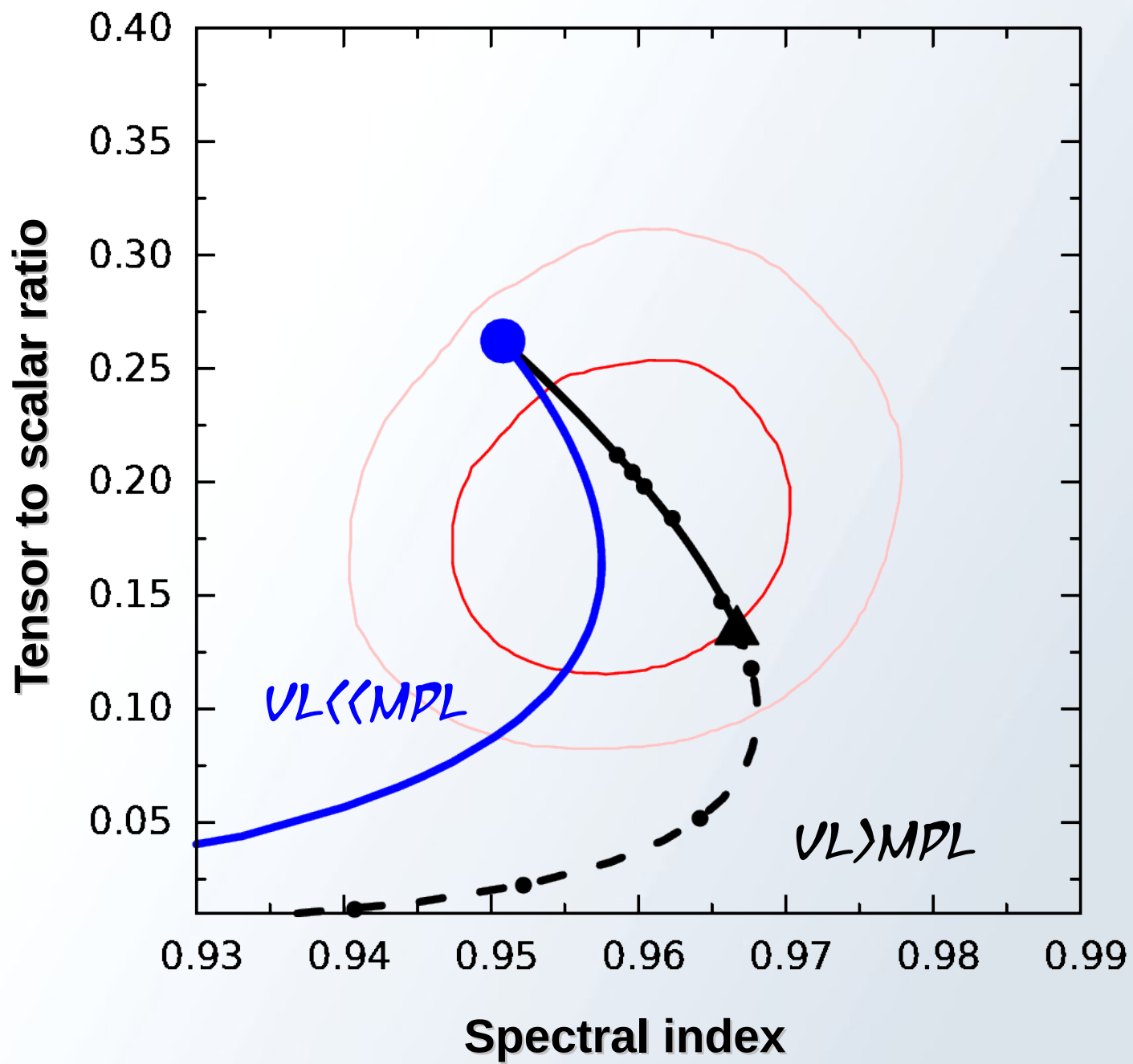
[Lattanzi et al.'13]

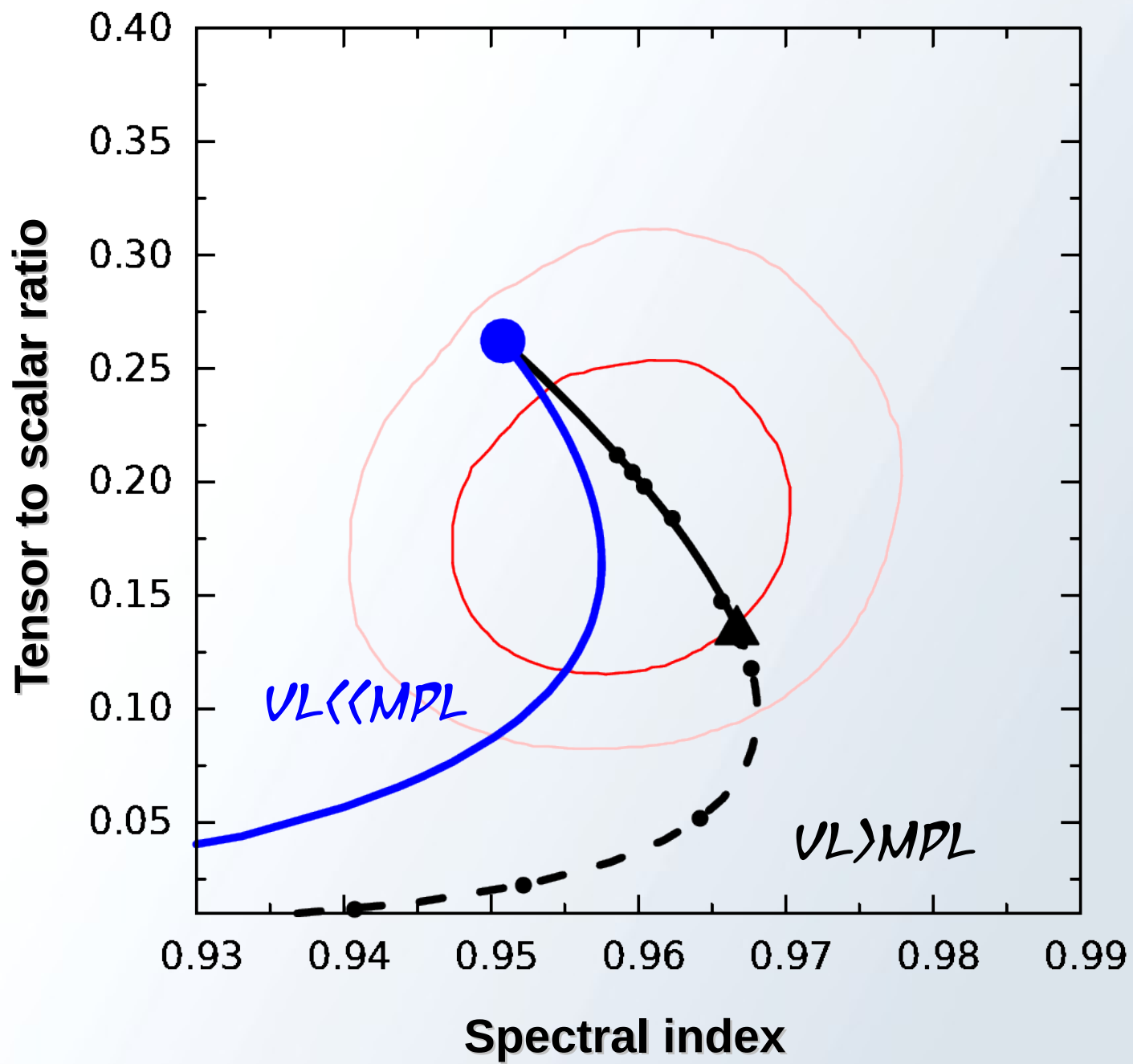
# TO CONCLUDE ...

Neutrino physics is the most 'known unknown' BSM physics.

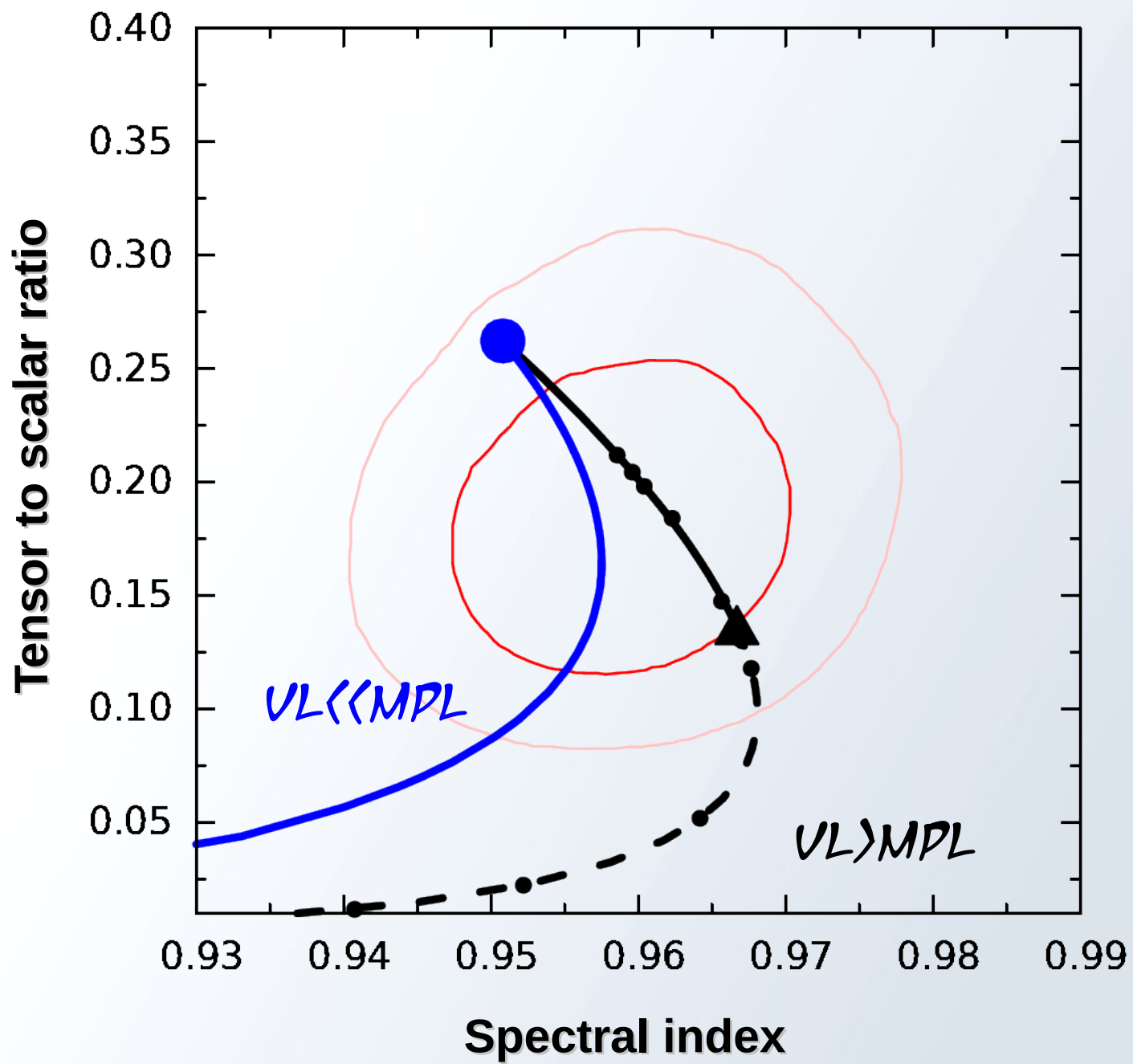
A direct coupling inflaton - right handed Neutrinos offers four main advantages:

- \* **Economy/minimality of description,**
- \* **Reconciles small VEV inflation with observations via radiative corrections,**
- \* **(W)DM candidate; the Majoron,**
- \* **Baryogenesis via leptogenesis.**



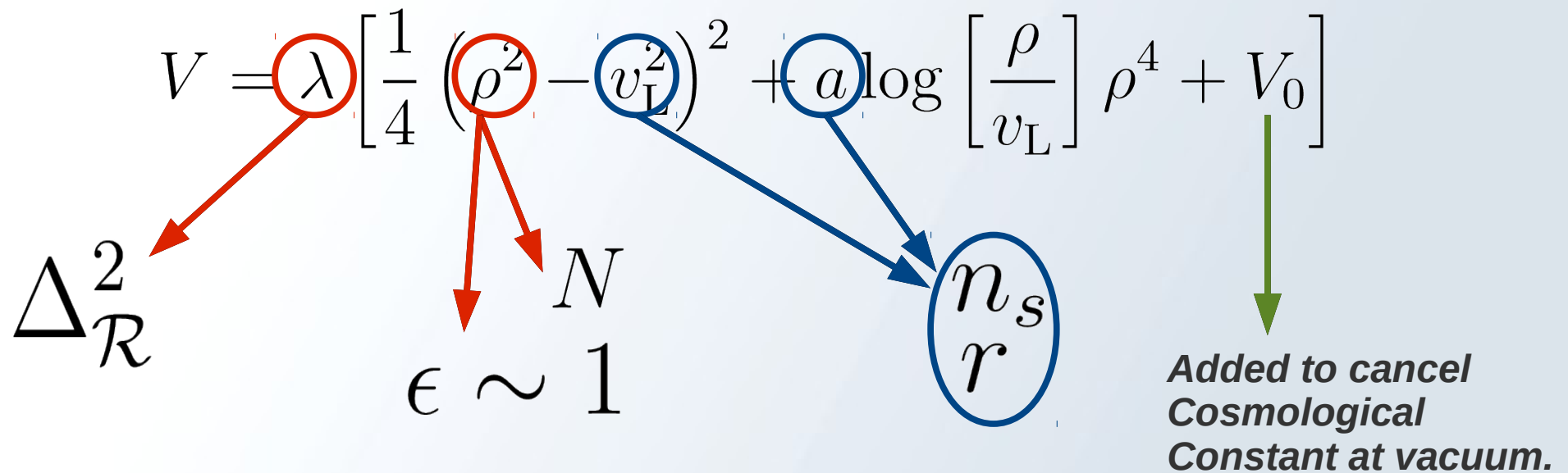






*BACK UP SLIDES*

**For the analysis, we have 5 unknowns for 5 equations**

$$V = \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{4} (\rho^2 - v_L^2)^2 + a \log \left[ \frac{\rho}{v_L} \right] \rho^4 + V_0 \right]$$


$\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^2$

$\epsilon \sim 1$

$N$

$n_s$   
 $r$

*Added to cancel Cosmological Constant at vacuum.*

# SLOW ROLL 101

$$\epsilon(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} M_P^2 \left( \frac{V'}{V} \right)^2$$

$$\eta(\rho) = M_P^2 \left( \frac{V''}{V} \right)$$

$$\zeta^2(\rho) = M_P^4 \left( \frac{V'V'''}{V^2} \right)$$

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} M_P} \int_{\rho_e}^{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho}{\sqrt{\epsilon(\rho)}}$$

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^2 = \frac{V}{24 \pi^2 M_P^4 \epsilon(\rho_0)} \Big|_{k_0=0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}} = 2.215 \times 10^{-9}$$

# 'Higgs' inflation for $N=50$ & $60$ , Rolling from Above VEV

$N = 60$

$v_L(M_P)$	$\log_{10}(\lambda)$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
1.	-12.8521	0.951168	0.260263	-7.96468	2.30678	22.2218	3.14626
2.	-12.8815	0.951978	0.25545	-7.74718	2.29604	22.562	3.8637
3.	-12.9202	0.952955	0.249498	-7.50094	2.28254	23.0408	4.73084
4.	-12.9637	0.953953	0.243258	-7.26609	2.26814	23.6163	5.65686
5.	-13.0093	0.954908	0.237136	-7.05625	2.25373	24.2634	6.61037
10	-13.2351	0.958581	0.211972	-6.37463	2.1914	28.1285	11.5137
20.	-13.599	0.962148	0.184081	-5.89025	2.11546	37.1396	21.4642
50.	-14.2262	0.964453	0.159253	-5.80242	2.04021	66.1458	48.6058
100	-14.7789	0.965456	0.147557	-5.72255	2.00167	115.805	98.5958
500.	-16.1392	0.966211	0.137189	-5.66368	1.96554	515.506	498.588
1000.	-16.7367	0.9663	0.135828	-5.6565	1.96065	1015.47	998.587

$N = 50$

$v_L(M_P)$	$\log_{10}(\lambda)$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
1.	-12.6206	0.941649	0.310956	-11.3769	2.41172	20.3379	3.14627
5.	-12.7963	0.946513	0.280634	-9.9908	2.35065	22.4694	6.61038
10.	-13.0397	0.950995	0.249462	-9.03211	2.28246	26.4347	11.5137
20.	-13.4203	0.955119	0.216534	-8.39114	2.2031	35.5614	21.4642
50.	-14.0576	0.957488	0.189065	-8.36171	2.12964	64.6746	48.6058
100.	-14.6149	0.958582	0.176047	-8.25826	2.09199	114.387	98.5958
500.	-15.9786	0.959404	0.164617	-8.18128	2.05717	514.137	498.588
1000.	-16.5765	0.959501	0.163124	-8.17186	2.05249	1014.1	998.587

# 'Higgs' inflation for $N=50$ & $60$ , Rolling from Below VEV

$N = 60$

$v_L(M_P)$	$\log_{10}(\lambda)$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
8.	-13.9086	0.87488	0.000385304	-0.150585	0.452484	0.111018	6.70982
9.	-13.5255	0.900769	0.00148882	-0.460638	0.6344	0.27599	7.69622
10.	-13.3033	0.918822	0.00377031	-0.949789	0.800289	0.541141	8.68529
15.	-13.1004	0.95579	0.0279442	-3.49461	1.32046	3.17548	13.6523
20.	-13.2562	0.964198	0.0518562	-4.54129	1.54118	7.05055	18.6357
30.	-13.5959	0.967596	0.0798131	-5.09597	1.71661	16.0451	28.6191
50.	-14.0675	0.96807	0.102141	-5.30133	1.8258	35.3404	48.6058
500.	-16.1213	0.966555	0.131662	-5.63496	1.94544	484.653	501.416
1000.	-16.7278	0.966472	0.133065	-5.64214	1.9506	984.613	1001.42

$N = 50$

$v_L(M_P)$	$\log_{10}(\lambda)$	$n_s$	$r$	$\alpha (10^{-4})$	$V^{1/4} (10^{16} \text{ GeV})$	$\rho_0 (M_P)$	$\rho_e (M_P)$
8.	-12.946	0.874579	0.00134678	-0.527008	0.618695	0.207459	6.70982
9.	-12.9936	0.89998	0.0040165	-1.24784	0.813044	0.452589	7.69622
10.	-13.0397	0.917353	0.0084827	-2.15712	0.980135	0.808746	8.68529
15.	-13.247	0.951336	0.0425007	-5.61654	1.4664	3.8323	13.6523
20.	-13.4203	0.958636	0.0705787	-6.7882	1.66464	7.91985	18.6357
30.	-13.6755	0.961454	0.101501	-7.39708	1.82293	17.1049	28.6191
50.	-14.0576	0.961707	0.125717	-7.63539	1.9231	36.5294	48.6058
500.	-15.9623	0.959781	0.158559	-8.14358	2.03798	485.996	501.416
1000.	-16.5684	0.959689	0.160095	-8.15303	2.0429	985.962	1001.42