

# A COLD ATOM ANALOGUE FOR VACUUM DECAY IN THE EARLY UNIVERSE

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#### VACUUM DECAY



#### VACUUM DECAY – EARLY UNIVERSE



Interesting applications: gravitational waves, baryon asymmetry, black holes

### COLD ATOM ANALOGUE SYSTEM

We use two components:

$$\psi_0 = \sqrt{n_0} e^{i\theta_0}, \qquad \psi_1 = \sqrt{n_1} e^{i\theta_1}$$

with phase difference:

$$\varphi = \theta_0 - \theta_1$$

and interaction potential:

$$V(\varphi) = -2\epsilon^2 - 2\epsilon^2 \cos(\varphi) + \epsilon^2 \lambda^2 \sin^2(\varphi)$$

- $\varphi = 0$  is stable (true vacuum)
- $\varphi = \pi$  is metastable (false vacuum)



#### NUMERICAL MODEL

• We use a coupled pair of stochastic Gross-Pitaevskii equations (SGPE):

$$i\partial_t \psi_j = (1 - i\gamma) \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 \psi_j + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \psi_j^*} \right\} + \eta_j, \qquad j = 0, 1$$

- $\gamma$  : Damping
- $\eta$  : Random fluctuations,  $\langle \eta_i(x,t)\eta_j(x',t')\rangle = 2\gamma T\delta(x-x')\delta(t-t')\delta_{ij}$

System: 1D box with periodic boundaries

#### **OBSERVING BUBBLES**

- Protocol: initialise in the metastable state:
- System transitions from "false vacuum" to "true vacuum" via bubble growth



### STATIC POTENTIAL VS OSCILLATORY POTENTIAL

- The interaction potential,  $V(\varphi)$ , is static
- It's engineered from an oscillating potential,  $V_{osc}(\varphi, t)$
- Instabilities can occur for Vosc:





### STATIC POTENTIAL VS OSCILLATORY POTENTIAL

SGPE: 
$$i\partial_t \psi_j = (1 - i\mathbf{\gamma}) \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 \psi_j + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \psi_j^*} \right\} + \eta_j$$

#### Instabilities can be damped out by raising $\gamma$ :



## CONCLUSION

- Qualitative agreement can be reached between V & Vosc
- For proof of quantitative agreement (and references), see arxiv 2006.09820 & 2104.07428

