



**CTP**

**Center for Theoretical Physics**  
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

# Lepton as the source of EW baryogenesis

## Theory and experimental signals

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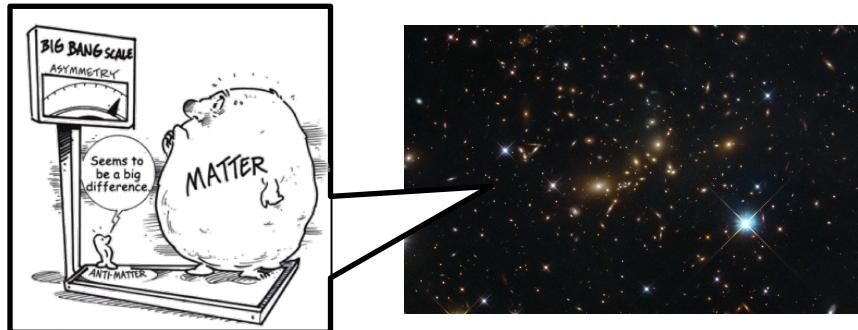
Seoul National University, Korea

2021.3.26 @HPNP2021, Osaka University, Japan (online)

JHEP 02 (2021) 090 [arXiv: 2011.04821]

## • Matter-antimatter asymmetry

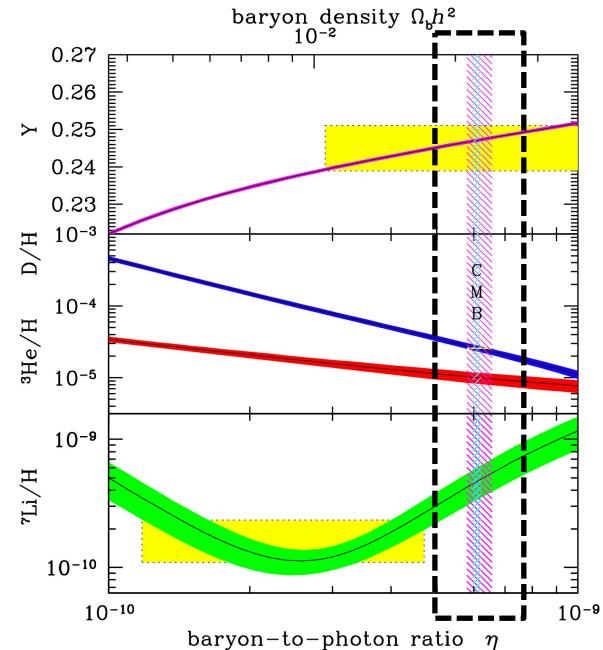
There is almost no primordial antimatter in the Universe.



Characterized by **baryon asymmetry**

$$\eta_B = \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{s} \approx 10^{-10}$$

CMB      BBN

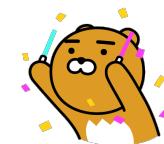


Three important facts:

1. Right after reheating  $\eta_B \approx 0$ .
2. An  $\eta_B \approx 10^{-10}$  is generated before **Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis**.



3. The Standard Model **cannot** explain the asymmetry.



- How to generate the baryon asymmetry?

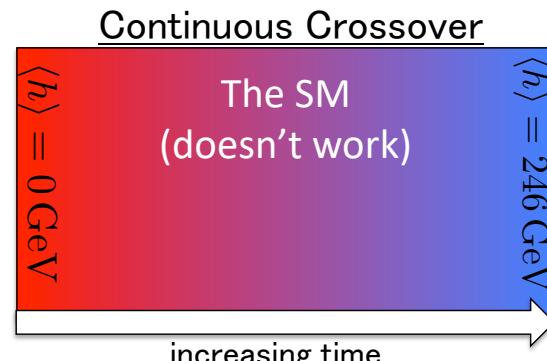
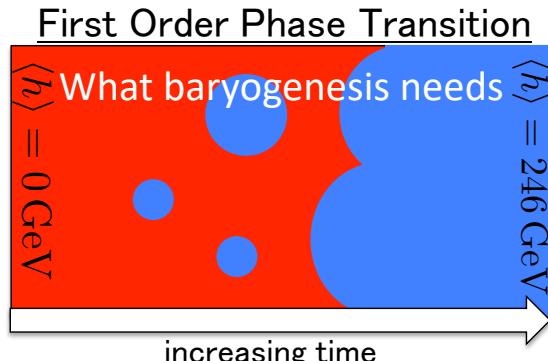
Three conditions to generate the asymmetry: [Sakharov, 1967]

- (1) Baryon number violation;
- (2) C/CP violation;
- (3) Departure from equilibrium.

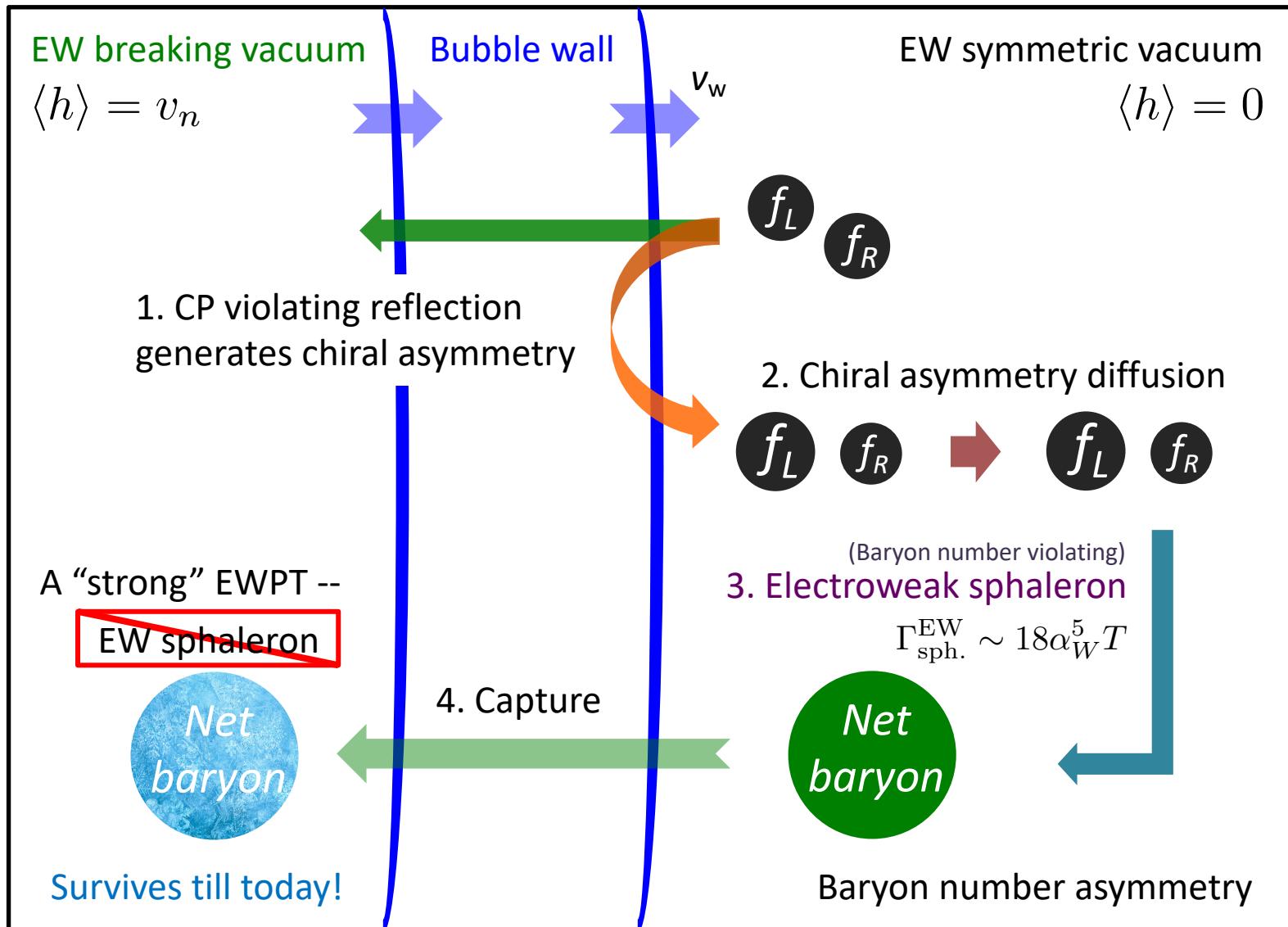
New physics could satisfy the Sakharov conditions and generate the baryon asymmetry (known as **baryogenesis**).

Baryogenesis can happen at any scale between reheating and BBN.

This talk: baryogenesis at **EW scale**; which needs a strong 1<sup>st</sup>-order EW phase transition --

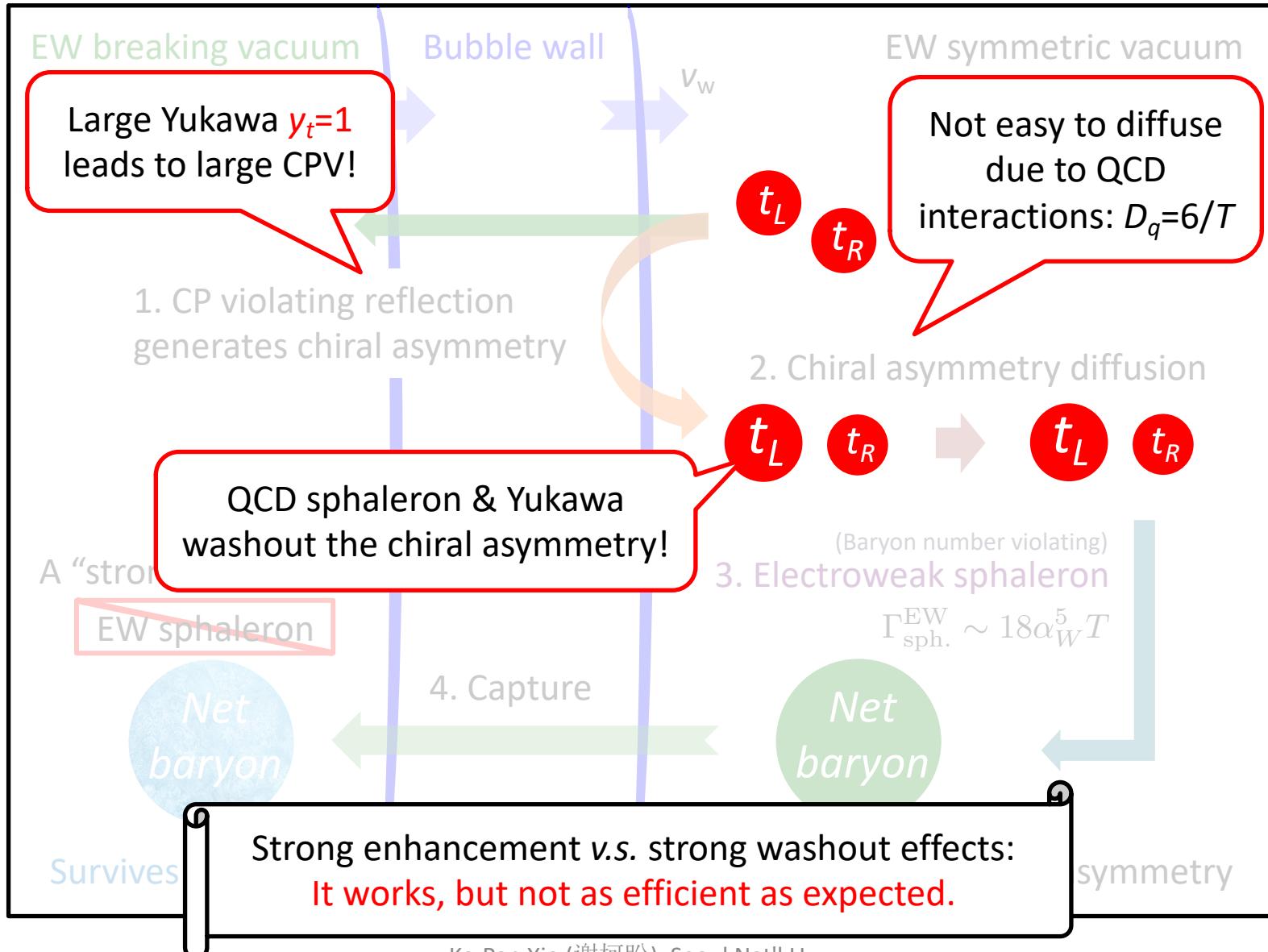


- EW baryogenesis: 4 steps



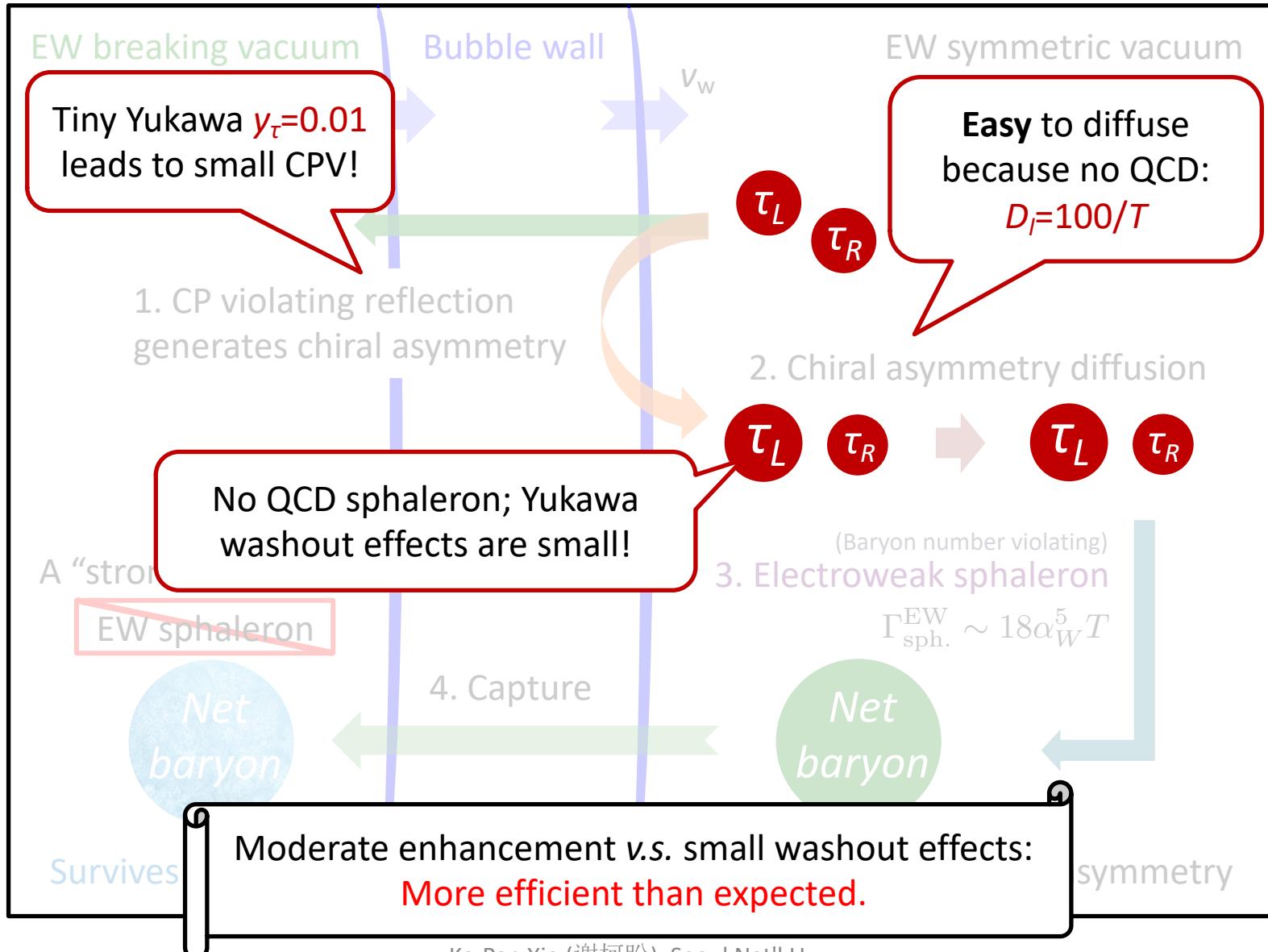
- The most popular scenario: **top quark transport**

[M. Joyce *et al*, PRL1995]



# • Alternative scenario: the $\tau$ lepton transport

[Jordy de Vries *et al*, JHEP2018]



# • $\tau$ -mediated EW baryogenesis with Higgs+singlet *This talk!*

Approximately the thermal potential [assume a Z2 for simplicity]

Thermal corrections

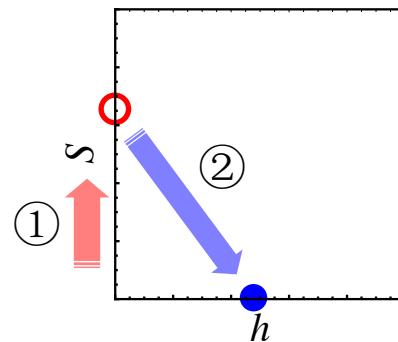
$$\curvearrowleft V_T = \frac{\mu_H^2 + c_H T^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\mu_S^2 + c_S T^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} h^4 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \boxed{\frac{\lambda_{HS}}{2} h^2 S^2}$$

5 parameters, 2 fixed by  $M_h = 125$  GeV and  $v = 246$  GeV. Barrier for EWPT

EW phase transition pattern

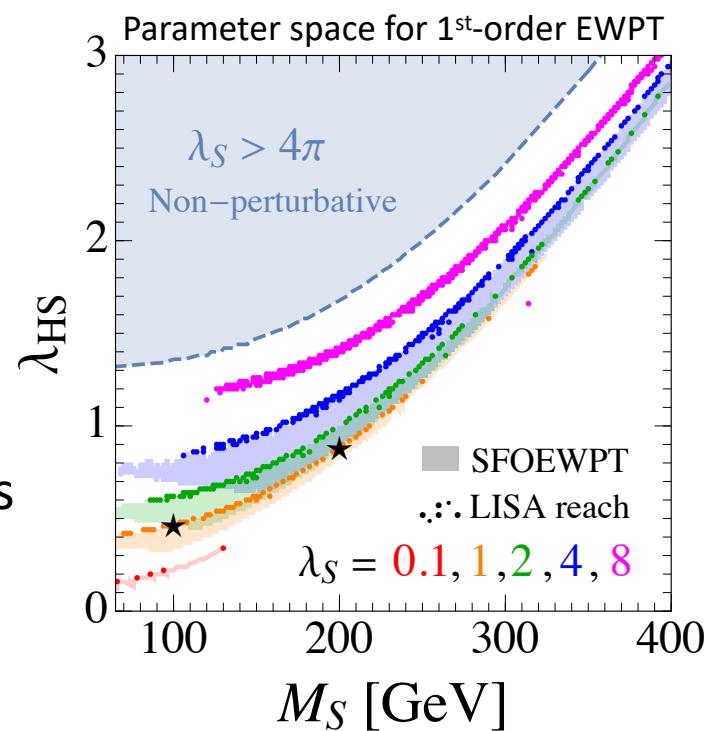
Two steps:

- ① 2<sup>nd</sup>-order PT
- ② 1<sup>st</sup>-order EWPT



Phase transition gravitational waves

- ✓ Collision of the bubbles
- ✓ Sound waves in plasma
- ✓ Turbulance in plasma



- $\tau$ -mediated EW baryogenesis with Higgs+singlet

The leptophilic dim-5 operator

$$\mathcal{L}_5 \supset \frac{e^{i\phi_\tau}}{\Lambda_\tau} S \bar{\ell}_L H \tau_R$$



$$\bar{m}_\tau(z) = \frac{y_\tau}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{h}(z) + \frac{e^{i\phi_\tau}}{\sqrt{2}\Lambda_\tau} \hat{h}(z) \hat{S}(z)$$

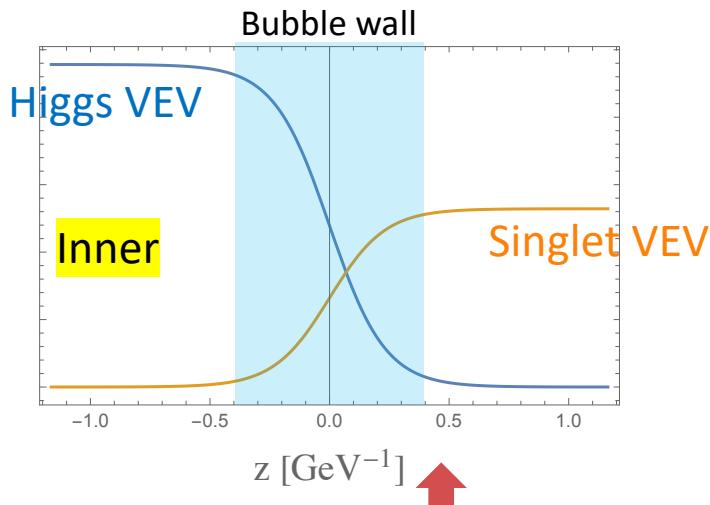
From dim-5 operator

CPV

Source

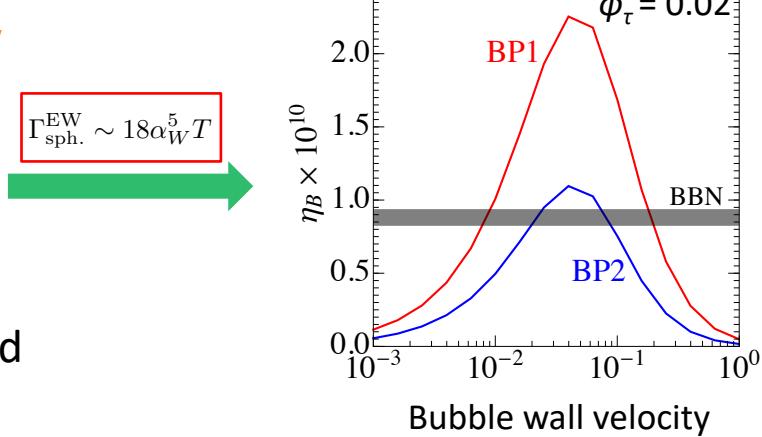
Diffusion in wall frame:

$$-D_\ell \ell'' + v_w \ell' + (\Gamma_M + \Gamma_Y) \left( \frac{1}{k_\ell} + \frac{1}{k_\tau} \right) \ell = -\frac{v_w}{\pi^2} \text{Im} [\bar{m}'_\tau m_\tau^*] J_\tau$$



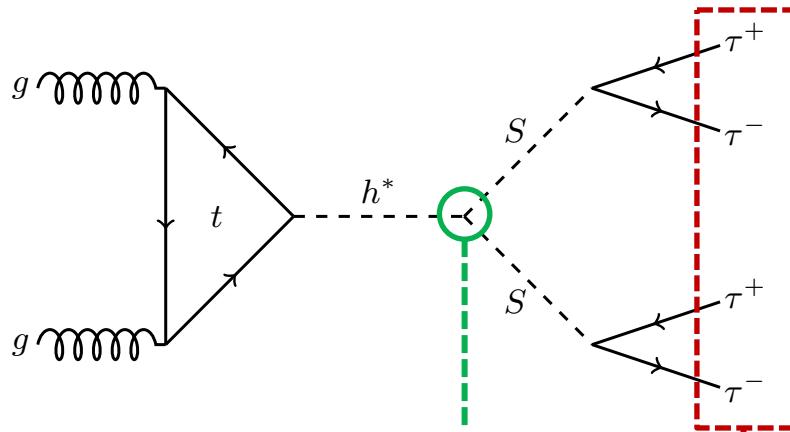
Chiral asymmetry of  $\tau_L$  is generated in front of the wall

EW sphaleron converts chiral asymmetry into baryon asymmetry



## • Collider phenomenology

At a  $pp$  collider --



Required by a 1<sup>st</sup>-order EWPT

$$V_0 = \frac{\mu_H^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} h^4 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \boxed{\frac{\lambda_{HS}}{2} h^2 S^2}$$

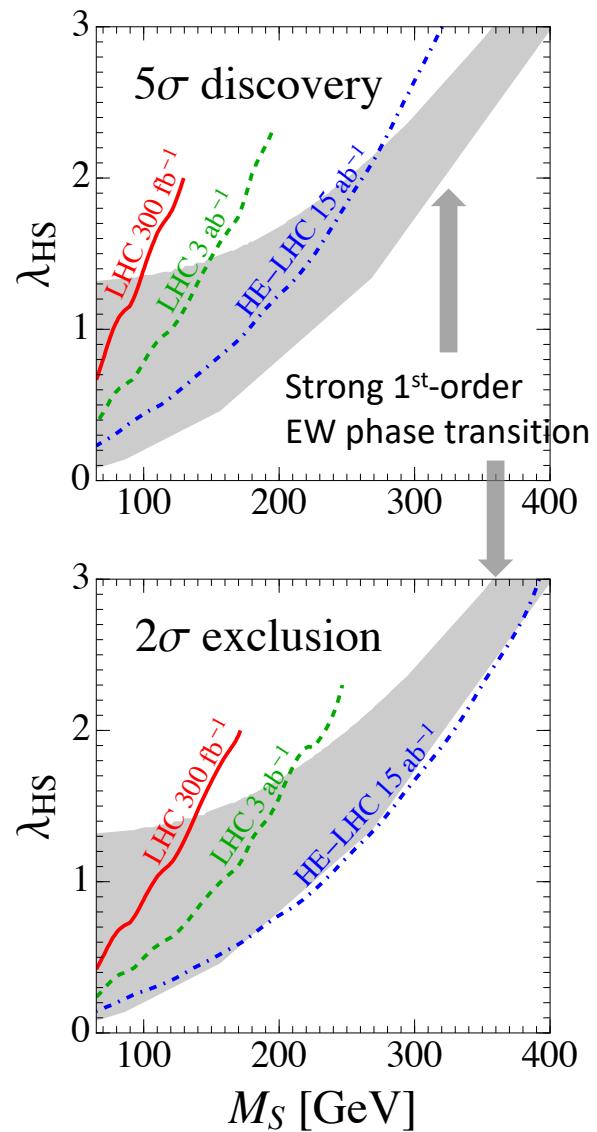
Required by CP violation

$$\mathcal{L}_5 \supset \frac{e^{i\phi_\tau}}{\Lambda_\tau} S \bar{\ell}_L H \tau_R + \text{h.c.}$$

Signal: 1 lepton + 3  $\tau$ -jet;

Backgrounds:  $V + \text{jets}$  and  $V + \tau s, \text{ttbar}$ .

The  **$4\tau$  final state** is a good probe!



## • Conclusion

We propose an **EW baryogenesis** model:

- ❑ The 1<sup>st</sup>-order EWPT is induced by SM extended with a **singlet**;
- ❑ The chiral asymmetry is mediated by  **$\tau$  lepton** transport.

This model has experimental signals:

- ❑ The **gravitational waves** from EWPT is detectable at future detectors such as LISA;
- ❑ The  **$4\tau$  final state** can be efficiently probed at the LHC or future colliders.

# Thank you!



Osaka

Photographed on Feb 17, 2019

# Backup

## Details of BP1 and BP2

BP1 :  $M_S = 100$  GeV,  $\lambda_{HS} = 0.46$ ;  $T_n = 64.44$  GeV,  $v_n = 239.06$  GeV,  $w_n = 132.13$  GeV;

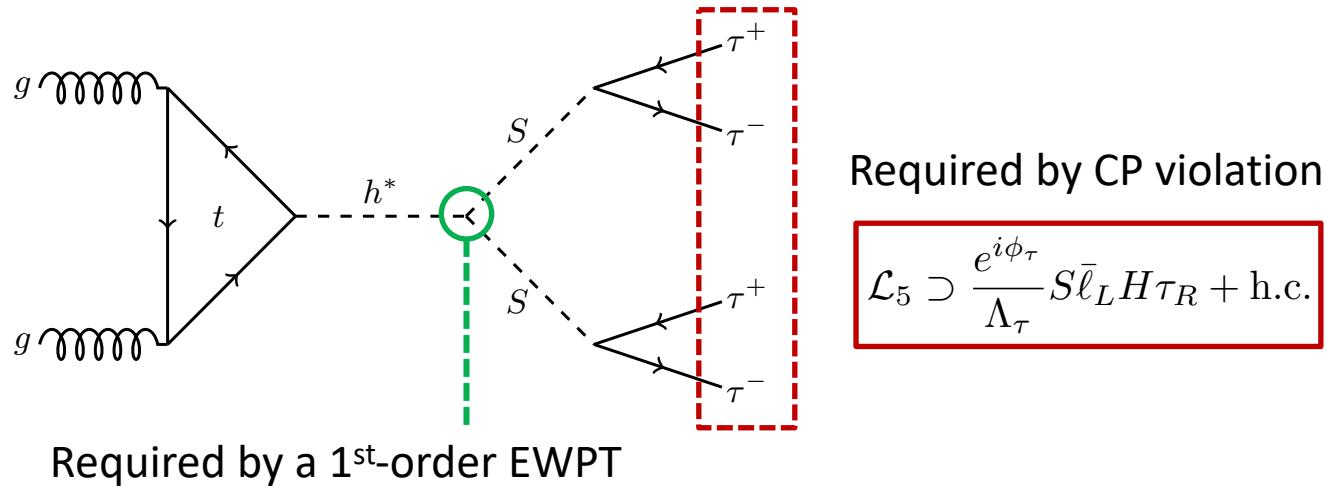
BP2 :  $M_S = 200$  GeV,  $\lambda_{HS} = 0.88$ ;  $T_n = 94.32$  GeV,  $v_n = 220.55$  GeV,  $w_n = 108.97$  GeV

## Details of cut flow

Unit: fb		Signal BP1	Signal BP2	$W^\pm + \text{jets}$	$Z + \text{jets}$	$t\bar{t}$	$W^\pm \tau^+ \tau^- j$	$\tau^+ \tau^- + \text{jets}$	$\tau^+ \tau^- \tau^+ \tau^-$
14 TeV LHC	Before	12.3	1.19	$1.45 \times 10^6$	$6.18 \times 10^5$	$1.21 \times 10^5$	129	$1.49 \times 10^5$	7.15
	Cut I	1.76	0.352	$2.43 \times 10^5$	$5.91 \times 10^4$	$6.73 \times 10^4$	34.5	$6.35 \times 10^3$	0.511
	Cut II	0.0733	0.0269	0.832	3.28	3.41	0.152	0.841	0.0378
	Cut III	0.0661	0.0245	0.681	2.64	0.243	0.134	0.762	0.0356
27 TeV HE-LHC	Before	42.7	5.30	$4.10 \times 10^6$	$1.59 \times 10^6$	$1.06 \times 10^6$	321	$3.34 \times 10^5$	13.4
	Cut I	6.74	1.64	$6.66 \times 10^5$	$1.69 \times 10^5$	$5.55 \times 10^5$	95.8	$1.72 \times 10^4$	1.19
	Cut II	0.267	0.115	2.54	13.9	45.7	0.369	2.23	0.0724
	Cut III	0.245	0.103	2.05	10.9	9.14	0.315	1.87	0.0635

- **Collider phenomenology: the  $4\tau$  final state**

Pair production of the singlet at a  $pp$  collider



$$V_0 = \frac{\mu_H^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} h^4 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \boxed{\frac{\lambda_{HS}}{2} h^2 S^2}$$

The decay of  $\tau$ : leptonic (35%) and hadronic (65%)

Consequently, the  **$4\tau$  final state** yields

$$4\tau_j \text{ (17.9%)}, \quad \underline{1\ell 3\tau_j \text{ (38.4%)}}$$

New!

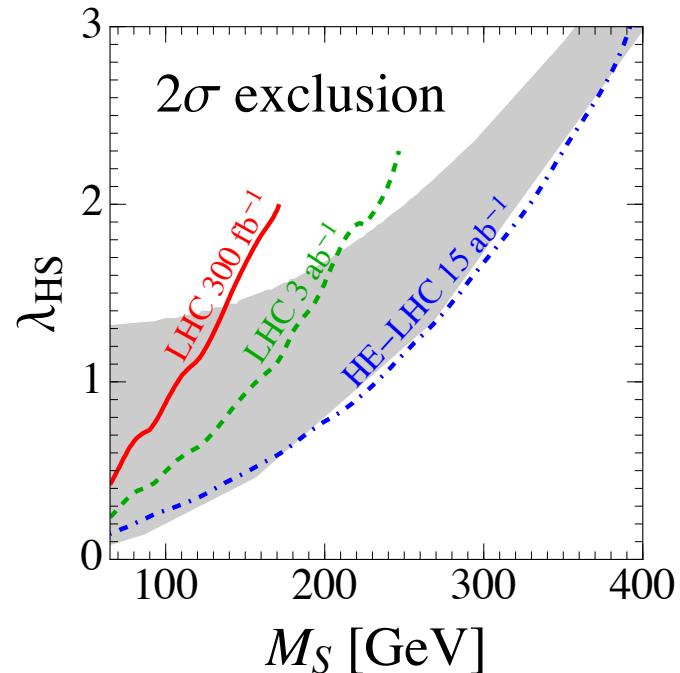
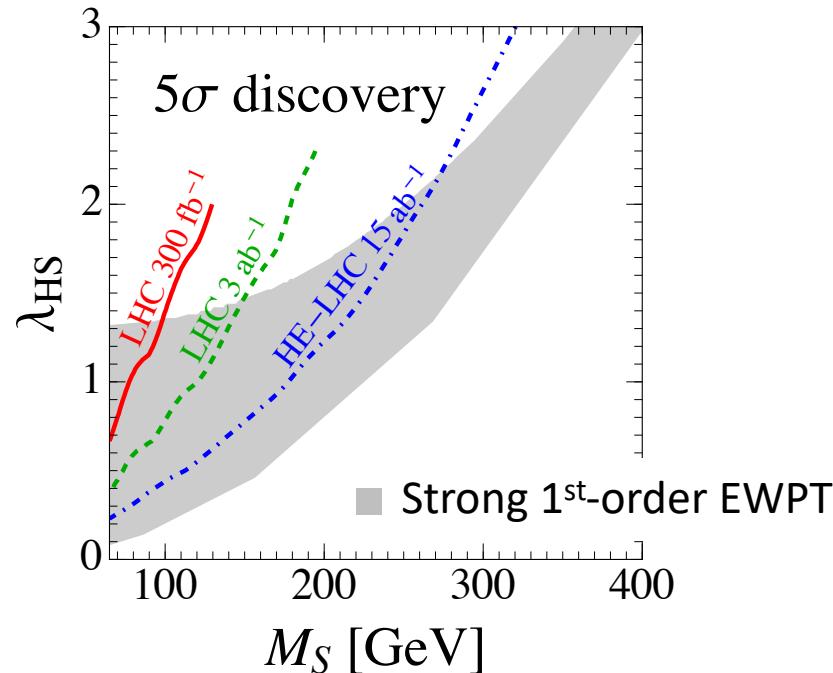
Searched within SUSY [ATLAS 1804.03602]

- Collider phenomenology: the  $4\tau$  final state

Search for the 1 lepton + 3  $\tau$ -jet channel.

Cut I: 1 lepton + 3 jets; Cut II: 3  $\tau$ -jets; Cut III:  $b$ -veto.

Main SM backgrounds:  $V + \text{jets}$  and  $V + \tau\bar{\tau}$ , ttbar.



If an excess is obtained, further observables can be constructed to reveal the CP structure. [See 2012.13922]